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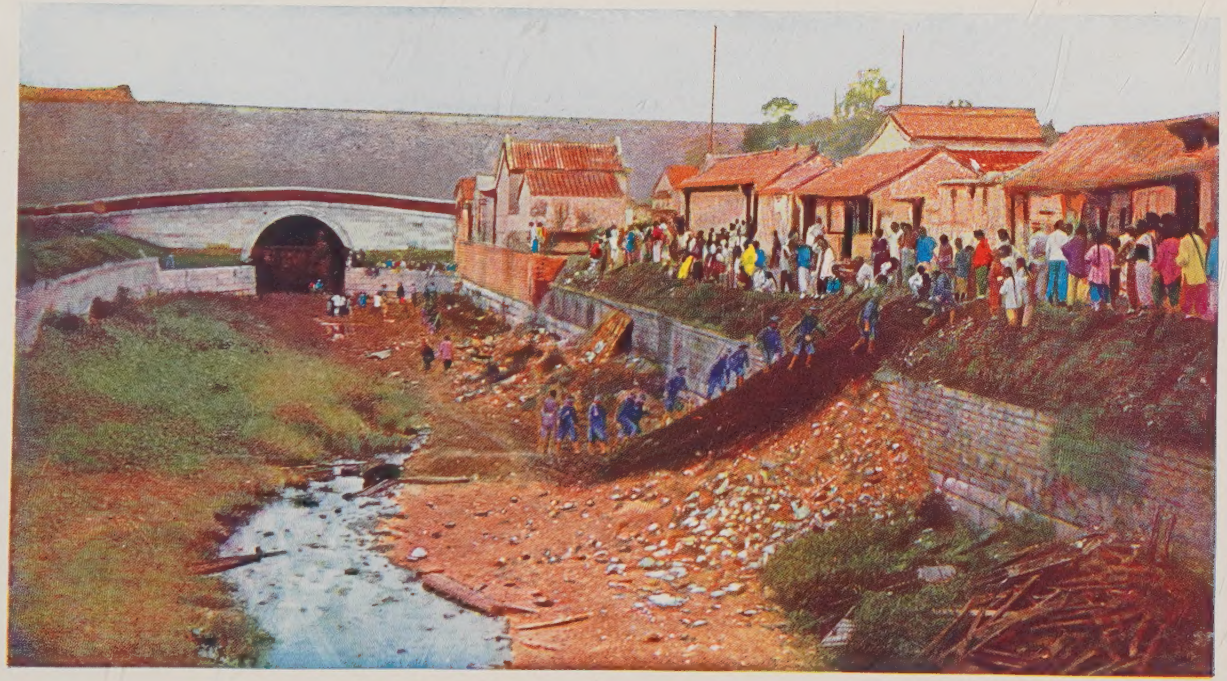

From a Photograph

ENTRY OF THE ALLIES INTO PEKING

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A History of The Nineteenth Century Year by Year

BY

EDWIN EMERSON, JR.

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
GEORG GOTTFRIED GERVINUS

ILLUSTRATED WITH SIXTEEN COLORED PLATES AND THIRTY-TWO FULL-PAGE, HALF-TONE CUTS AND TWO MAPS

IN THREE VOLUMES—VOLUME THREE

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1857

(Continued)

EARLY in the year, Archduke Maximilian had granted a general amnesty to all political offenders in northern Italy. Sharp objections to this were raised at Vienna. The growing national spirit of the Italians gave grounds for apprehension. Secretly encouraged by Cavour, the Sardinian press assailed Austria with great freedom. The revolutionary societies, subsidized by the Sardinian Government, agitated for another national uprising. The Austrian Government, informed of this by its spies, lodged a formal protest with the Sardinian Government. Cavour ignored the protest. The relations between the two countries grew strained. Presently diplomatic intercourse between Austria and Sardinia was severed. Cavour first made overtures to England for armed support, but his efforts proved unavailing. Thereupon he ingratiated himself with Louis Napoleon by supporting the French contentions throughout the diplomatic controversies concerning the Danubian principalities.

Sardinia's relations with Austria

Meanwhile, in Germany, it had become an open secret that King Frederick William of Prussia was mentally unsound. Presently his brother, Prince William, the hated foe of Liberalism in Prussia,

William, Regent of Prussia

was appointed Regent. For some time still he retained the Ministry of Manteuffel in office, but from the first he showed himself opposed to his brother's semi-liberal tendencies.

Commodore Perry's second visit to Japan resulted in serious consequences for that country. The Mi-

Treaty of Kanagawa

kado, having first refused to accede to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with the United States of America, was finally persuaded by his old Minister, the Taikio, to let his commissioners sign the treaty at Kanagawa. Townsend Harris, on behalf of the United States, signed the treaty on June 17. The reasons for this violation of Japanese traditions were thus explained in an official circular of the Shogun:

The opening of Japan

"The Mikado having been consulted by the Shogun's Government about the making of treaties with foreigners, he answered that the conclusion of that matter would distress him very much. Thereupon the Shogun requested all the Daimios to send their written opinion upon the subject. Only a short time was required to gather every one's opinion; but, in the meantime, some Russian and American men-of-war came here, bringing the news that in a short time English and French men-of-war would arrive here; that these two nations had fought and won many battles in China; that they would come here in the same warlike spirit, and it would be difficult for us to negotiate with them. The American Ambassador offered to us, that if we would make a temporary treaty with him, as soon as we should have signed and given him that treaty he would act as mediator between us and the French and English, and could save us from all difficulties."

After the ratification of the treaty of Kanagawa, similar treaties were concluded with Holland, Russia, Great Britain and France. The Shogun's explanations did not satisfy the Daimios. A popular remonstrance to the Mikado was issued in Miako:

A popular remonstrance

"Great changes are being made in our holy country in respect to foreigners. However, it is not for us ignorant people to judge, and for that reason we lately wrote twice to the Mikado. We hoped that he would consider the subject.

"We write to him once more. Since the time of Tensio Dai Jin the country has been to the present time sublime and flourishing; but friendship with foreigners will be a stain upon it, and an insult to the first Mikado (Zinmu). It will be an everlasting disgrace for the country to be afraid of those foreigners, and for us to bear patiently their arbitrary and rough manners; and the time will come when we shall be subservient to them. This is the fault of the dynasty of the Shogun. If foreigners come to our country they will loudly proclaim the mutual benefits that trade will produce; but when we shall refuse to comply with all their wishes, they will threaten us with their artillery and warships. The Shogun thus disturbs peace."

Late in the year an imperial edict appeared, which was later declared to be a forgery. It was directed against the Shogun, thus:

Reply from the throne

"Your duty is to act as Shogun; and yet you, who have been appointed as Commander-in-Chief to quell the barbarians, do not perform your duties. You should know what the duties of your office are, and yet you are unable to punish our foreign ene-

mies. Why is this? It is because the business of the Shogun office does not go straight. On this account I have every day great trouble, and therefore I command you to come from Yeddo to Miako to confer with me."

Convention of the Daimios

On the day that this letter reached the Shogun, late in December, a meeting of all the great Daimios was called at Yeddo. They met on the night of December 29, in the throne room of the castle of Yeddo. Their deliberations did not end until two in the morning of the following day. The spirit of the meeting was such that it was plain that a revolution was impending.

The Taiping rebellion

In China, the Taipings at Nanking had maintained themselves with difficulty against two imperial armies until the beginning of 1857. Had the government concentrated its efforts against them at this time, the tottering fabric of Tien Wang's authority would have been speedily overthrown; but instead of that the rebels were permitted to consolidate and augment their forces. The Manchu authorities now realized that it was vital to them to reassert themselves without delay.

On December 12, Lord Elgin sent to Commissioner Yeh at Canton a note apprising him of his arrival as plenipotentiary from Queen Victoria to demand prompt fulfilment of Great Britain's demand. Commissioner Yeh made a long reply, the substance of which was that injuries had been committed on both sides, so that both sides had best pay their own losses. This reply failed to satisfy the foreign commissioners. Orders were at once given

England and France attack China

to attack Canton. By the middle of December Honan was occupied. The next ten days were spent in bringing up troops and stores. On December 28, the assault was undertaken. The attacking force numbered about 5,000 English, 1,000 French, and 750 Chinese coolies. Linsfor was captured in half an hour. This success was offset by the explosion of a magazine in the fort. On the following day the city itself was assaulted. The British forced the gates, while the French seized the fort on a hill commanding both the city and the Chinese camp in the northern hills. Within two hours the approaches to the great city of Canton were in the hands of the allies. Their total losses were less than a hundred and fifty men. The Chinese fortifications were blown up. Still Commissioner Yeh did not give in. From his yamen he ordered the execution of all Chinamen who had entered into relations with the invaders.

Canton assaulted

1858

ON JANUARY 5, three detachments of English and French soldiery were sent into Canton, and advanced at once upon the official residences of Commissioners Yeh and Governor Pihkwei. Pihkwei was taken, but Yeh was not found. The French at the same time occupied the abandoned Tartar city. From a Chinese scholar who was found studying in the library undisturbed by the turmoil, Captain Key (afterward Admiral) learned where Yeh's yamen was. The imperial commissioner was captured as he was about to leave the yamen. Yeh was sent to Calcutta a prisoner of war. The government of Canton was intrusted to an Anglo-French commission.

Allies occupy Canton

From Canton Lord Elgin and Baron Gros addressed their demands direct to Peking. The Chinese Minister of State appointed peace commissioners, but Lord Elgin declined to see them. The Chinese Minister refused to appoint others. Thereupon the foreign commissioners announced that they would proceed up the Peiho to Tien-tsin. To the irritation of Lord Elgin the fleet was slow in assembling in the Gulf of Pechili. At length, on May 19, the allied squadrons proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho, and summoned the Taku forts to surrender.

Peace overtures ignored

No reply having been vouchsafed, fire was opened on the forts on the following day. After a short-range bombardment lasting more than an hour the Chinese batteries were silenced. Landing forces completed the capture of the fort. It was on this occasion that Captain Tatnall of the American navy, without direct orders from home, joined in the attack with the famous remark: "Blood is thicker than water." The Chinese general committed suicide, and the Chinese lost the best part of their artillery. The allied fleet proceeded up the river to Tien-tsin, where the plenipotentiaries took up their quarters. The Chinese Government now sent three commissioners to confer. One of them was Ke-Ying, who had served in the same capacity during the preceding troubles with England. Unfortunately for him, some of his letters, in which he showed himself to be bitterly anti-foreign, had been found in Yeh's yamen at Canton. This ruined Ke-Ying's standing with the foreign commissioners, and he was recalled to Peking, where he was summoned before a board of punishment for "stupidity and precipitancy." As an act of grace he was permitted to commit suicide. With the remaining commissioners the British envoys soon adjusted matters to their own satisfaction. It was agreed that opium might be imported into China on payment of fifty dollars duty per chest. In defence of this exaction, Sir Henry Pottinger made the following declaration on behalf of England: "I take this opportunity unhesitatingly to declare that after the most unbiased and careful observations, I have become convinced that

Capture of Taku forts

"Blood is thicker than water"

Ke-Ying's misfortune

Opium forced upon China

during my stay in China the alleged demoralizing and debasing evils of opium have been and are vastly exaggerated. I have neither myself seen such vicious consequences as are frequently ascribed, nor have I been able to obtain authentic proofs or information of their existence."

Permanent envoys unwelcome

On one point the Chinese were firm. They objected to the admission of permanent foreign ambassadors at Peking, on the ground that their residence might be attended with peril to the envoys as well as to the Chinese Government. This argument appeared the more plausible, in view of the formidable Taiping rebellion, then still at its height. After many parleys, Lord Elgin at last consented to waive this demand until a more favorable occasion, but he insisted that it would be indispensable for a British Minister to visit Peking during the following year to exchange ratifications of the treaty.

The Manchu troops, under Tseng Kwofan and Chang Kwoliang, renewed the siege of Nanking. After the investment had continued nearly the whole year, Chung Wang left the city before it was completely surrounded. He collected five thousand of his Taiping followers, but was defeated in a vigorous attempt to cut his way through a large imperial force. At length, however, he succeeded in reaching Nanking by forced marches.

Taiping reverses

In Japan, during spring, a Regent had been appointed to take the place of the Shogun. He was Ee Kamono Kami. From the outset he declared for the new order of things. He was opposed by Mito-ko, the leader of the Daimios, who objected

to the foreigners. To quell this opposition the Regent ordered the arrest of Mito-ko and his principal supporters and deprived them of their revenues. As a result of this a great number of the armed retainers of the arrested chieftains took to the road as Ronins, or Floating Men. Later in the year it was claimed that the Shogun had died, and a boy was put into the place of power. Mito-ko claimed the place for his own son, who had been adopted by the third son of the ninth Shogun. Thereupon a number of Mito-ko's foremost retainers were arrested and brought to Yeddo for trial. The judges who refused to convict them were degraded. At the same time the Empress intrigued with the Regent to marry the Emperor's younger sister to the boy Shogun. The quarrel between the Regent and Mito-ko became more serious. Incidentally it had the effect of opening up the country to foreign trade. Mito-ko was degraded from all his offices, as was his natural son, the Governor of Osaka. Mito-ko's son and heir was commanded to keep guard on his father. His chief retainer was ordered to commit hari-kiri, the Japanese form of suicide. Some of Mito-ko's retainers took refuge at the British Legation in Tozenji. Other opponents of the Regent were treated in like manner, and many of the lesser chieftains were executed, or banished to outlying islands. At last, Manabay, the former Prime Minister, who was cognizant of all the secrets of the late *coup d'état*, was asked to withdraw. Even some of the imperial household came under the ban.

Upheaval in Japan

Mito-ko in disfavor

Impending revolution

In the United States of America, the State of

Illinois was this year the arena of a peculiar contest. Senator Douglas had taken so prominent a part in the defeat of the Lecompton measure, providing a special constitution for Kansas, that many leading Republicans elsewhere wanted him to return to the Senate by a unanimous vote, but this did not find favor in Illinois. Abraham Lincoln presented himself as a candidate for Douglas's seat. At Springfield, June 17, Lincoln opened his canvass with the firm declaration that the Union "cannot permanently endure half slave and half free." Four months afterward Governor Seward at Rochester, New York, on October 25, made a like presentation of what was to come, and said: "These antagonistic systems (free and slave labor) are continually coming into close contact. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must and will, soon or late, become either an entirely slave-holding or entirely a free-labor nation." Douglas and Lincoln joined issue, and an oratorical contest of unequalled interest was fought out before immense audiences up to the eve of the State election. In the Legislature election, Douglas received 54 votes, Lincoln 46.

American slavery issue

Lincoln-Douglas contest

End of Seminole War

The seven years' war with the Seminoles was at last brought to a close. It had cost the United States $10,000,000 and the lives of 1,466 men.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas had passed an act submitting the Lecompton Constitution to vote on June 4, 1858. The act provided that "the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with." The Mis-

sourians were not present to vote, and the full poll was—for the Lecompton Constitution with slavery 128, and without slavery 24; against the Lecompton Constitution, 10,226. Henceforth Kansas was virtually a "free State." Affairs in Kansas

In June, an expedition was sent against the Mormons. General Johnston found Salt Lake City deserted, and the Mormons departed South. A compromise was at length entered into, and peace made by Governor Cummings. Anti-Mormon expedition

Two steamers, during this year, began to lay the Atlantic cable in mid-ocean; the cable parted when five miles were laid. When the laying of the cable was completed, on August 5, the English directors telegraphed to the directors in America: "Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the Highest; on earth, peace, good-will toward men." Queen Victoria sent a message to President Buchanan expressing her satisfaction at the completion of the work so likely to preserve harmony between England and the United States. The message required an hour for its transmission. The insulation, however, proved faulty, and on September 4 the wire ceased to work. Another company had to be organized. First Trans-atlantic cable During the same year the first overland mail by "pony express" arrived from San Francisco at St. Louis in twenty-three days and four hours. The new State of Minnesota was admitted. The rights of the Indians had been surrendered by treaty in 1851, and the increase in population was so great in seven years as to entitle the Territory to become a State.

Death of Rachel

Elisa Rachel, the great French tragedienne, died at Toulon. On the stage of Paris she shone without a rival in the classic masterpieces of Corneille, Racine and Voltaire. In 1843, her reputation may be said to have culminated in her famous appearance as "Phèdre." In "Adrienne Lecouvreur" she likewise achieved an immense success. A professional tour through England and America in 1855 broke down her health. Shortly after Rachel's death

Sara Bernhardt

Sara Bernhardt made her début in Paris.

Meanwhile in India the city of Gwalior was unexpectedly abandoned to the rebels, who at the beginning of June had 18,000 men under arms under Tantia Topi, with all the artillery of Scindia. Sir Hugh Rose again went to the front. On June 16, he defeated the rebels at Morar, and on the 18th, having been joined by a column under Brigadier Smith, he stormed and captured the rebel intrenchments.

Napier's exploit

With 6,000 men and thirty field pieces, Tantia Topi then retreated, but two days afterward Brigadier Robert Napier, who became Lord Napier of Magdala, dashed among the retreating forces with only six hundred horsemen and six field-guns, put the army of several thousand to flight and recovered most of the artillery. This action was regarded as one of the most brilliant exploits in the whole campaign. Tantia Topi evaded pursuit for ten months longer. Making his way to the Nerbuddar River with a considerable body of men, he still clung to the hope of reaching the western Dekhan, and there creating a new Mahratta empire in territory which the British had held for fifty years. He was driven

back by the Bombay troops. The British hunted him all over India. Late in December, Lord Clyde, who had been Sir Colin Campbell, was able to announce that the campaign was at an end. End of Indian Campaign

In Mexico, the reactionary party returned to power with the new provisional government of Zuloaga. Most of the liberal measures of his predecessors were revoked. The laws against the privileged orders of the Church and of the army were annulled. The greater part of the republic opposed this change of system. The most important trading towns and seaports would not recognize the authority of the central government. Generals Miramon, Osollo and others were sent against the rebels, but failed to pacify the country. The lack of public funds led to such doubtful measures as an enforced loan and high-handed exactions from foreign commerce. Formal protests against this state of affairs were lodged by the governments of Great Britain, France and the United States, but remained unheeded in the general confusion of affairs. In the province of Yucatan, which had proclaimed its independence, civil war raged. Predatory bands of guerillas terrorized the provinces of Puebla, Xalisco and Guanahuato, and even penetrated into the suburbs of the capital. Robberies and military executions became every-day affairs. From the island of St. Thomas the exiled Santa Anna issued a proclamation demanding a renewal of his power. A new national party was formed at Vera Cruz under the leadership of Dr. Benito Juarez, an educated Indian. Reaction in Mexico

International complications

Benito Juarez

No sooner had the reorganization of the Danubian principalities been settled by the International Conference which met early in the year than the real significance of Cavour's stand throughout the controversy became apparent. Louis Napoleon began to show a marked sympathy with the national cause of Italy. The French Emperor's interest in Italian affairs was genuine. In his early youth he had joined the society of Carbonari, and had fought with them as a volunteer. A close student of the great Napoleon's imperial policy and of French republican aspirations, he believed in the old military doctrine that Savoy should belong to France to secure the French frontier toward the south. Savoy had already been incorporated with France from 1792 to 1814, so that, as in the case of Alsace, it was a popular theory in France that the people of the duchy were more French than Italian. Now Louis Napoleon and Cavour undertook to develop their Italian plans. Two incidents about this time gave an immediate stimulus for action. One Felice Orsini, a Roman refugee, with other conspirators, had attempted to assassinate the French Emperor with an infernal machine. As the Emperor was driving through the streets of Paris three shells were exploded, killing two persons outright and wounding many. Louis Napoleon escaped unharmed. For a while it was believed that the relations between the French Government and the Sardinians would become strained; but Cavour so skilfully turned the situation to account that a closer understanding resulted. On April 19, Austria sent an

Louis Napoleon and Italy

Orsini's attempt

ultimatum to Sardinia demanding instant cessation of the support of the anti-Austrian movement in northern Italy. Cavour lost no time in transmitting the correspondence to the French envoy in Sardinia. Louis Napoleon invited Cavour to meet him in July at Plombières. The result of their negotiations was not made public, nor even communicated to Louis Napoleon's Ministers. Although he revealed certain parts of the arrangement to such useful men as Mazzini and Garibaldi, Cavour divulged the whole plan only to his sovereign. No written engagement was drawn up. The oral agreement, judging from Cavour's subsequent admission, was that if Sardinia would incite Austria to hostilities on some pretext that would admit outside intervention, France would interfere. Austria was then to be expelled from Venetia as well as from Lombardy. Victor Emmanuel was to become king of Northern Italy, annexing thereto the Roman legations and the principality of Tuscany with adjacent territory. As a reward for Louis Napoleon's aid, Savoy, and possibly Nice, were to be turned over to France. Closer relations between the two dynasties were to be established by a marriage between the Emperor's cousin, Prince Jerome Napoleon, and Victor Emmanuel's daughter, Clotilde. From this time Cavour strained every nerve to bring about a war before Louis Napoleon might draw back. To accomplish these ends the Italian statesman had to play a dangerous double game. Summoning Garibaldi, whose revolutionary aims made him obnoxious to Louis Napoleon, Cavour made him privy to

Compact of Plombières

Cavour's policy

his warlike plans. Garibaldi promised to take the field at the head of a free corps of his own. The participation of these firebrands in the coming war had to be concealed from Louis Napoleon. On the other hand, Garibaldi was kept in ignorance of the secret clause that Nice, his own birthplace, was to be surrendered to the French. No less Machiavellian were Cavour's labors to arouse the fighting spirit of his sovereign's Savoyards, and to exact from them the last centesimo for the coming war, only to turn their own country over to a foreign despot. Odious, too, was the bargain by which the young daughter of his sovereign was to be delivered over to so hardened a roué as Prince Jerome. Well might Cavour exclaim, like Danton: "Perish my name, perish my reputation, if only Italy arise."

Garibaldi's part

1859

CAVOUR'S plan was to incite Austria to war in midwinter, so that her troops in the Alps might have to bear the brunt of the inclement season. Louis Napoleon approved of this plan. At his New Year's reception to the foreign diplomats he addressed the Austrian Ambassador in words suggestive of approaching conflict. It recalled the famous scene of half a century before when Napoleon Bonaparte first assailed Prince Metternich. A few weeks later a marriage contract was signed between Prince Jerome Napoleon and Princess Clotilde of Savoy. A formal treaty of offensive alliance was concluded between France and Piedmont. At the opening of the Parliament of Turin, Victor Emmanuel declared in menacing words that he could no longer be insensible to the cry of suffering that arose from the Italians of northern Italy. The imminence of war produced a violent counter-effect. A financial panic in Paris created havoc among Louis Napoleon's friends at the Bourse. The Emperor's plans for industrial and architectural projects in Paris and the provinces suffered a setback. He was made irresolute and lent a willing ear to England's proffers of mediation. Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris,

Napoleon III. unmasks

French financial crisis

went to Vienna with proposals for an amicable settlement in Italian affairs. Louis Napoleon undertook to withdraw his French troops from Rome, if Austria would abandon its protectorate over Modena and Parma. Cavour's ardent hopes appeared dashed to the ground. Negotiations at Vienna were well under way when Czar Alexander, encouraged by the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, proposed the settlement of Italian affairs by a conference of the Powers. To this Austria agreed, but demanded as a preliminary measure that Sardinia should disarm. Cavour hastened to Paris to prevent Louis Napoleon from acquiescing in Austria's demands.

Foreign mediation offered

The French Emperor was made to feel that it might not be safe to provoke his confidant of Plombières too far. King Victor Emmanuel boldly declined to disarm alone. Great Britain at this crisis proposed a mutual disarmament. Louis Napoleon telegraphed to Cavour bidding him consent. Cavour, who saw himself at the culmination of all his intrigues, was so upset when this telegram came that his secretary feared that he would commit suicide. In bitterness of heart he telegraphed Sardinia's consent. Count Buol von Schauenstein at this turn of affairs played into the hands of his opponents. He declined the British proposal for a mutual disarmament. The

Austria's misstep

Austrian Cabinet issued another ultimatum. Without qualification and under threat of war within three days, it demanded that Sardinia should disarm at once. Cavour's time had come. He had only to point to his acceptance of England's peaceful proposal to throw upon Austria the odium of

flagrantly breaking the peace of Europe. Cavour's caustic reply was taken by Austria as a call to arms. On April 29, the Austrian troops crossed the Ticino. A French declaration of war promptly followed.

War in Italy

Francis Giulay, Count of Naros-Meneta, was made Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army. This soldier, whose services in the past had been largely confined to the Ministry of War, had reached his sixty-first year. His military administration of Lombardy had made him hated throughout Italy. Under him served Generals Benedek, Zobel and Urban, three able commanders who had distinguished themselves in the campaigns of 1848–49. Giulay's management of the early campaign in Italy afforded a striking illustration of his incapacity. For several months Austria had been reinforcing her troops in northern Italy. She had chosen her own time for making war. The mountain ranges of the Alps stood between her army and that of France. The Italian troops gathered in Piedmont were despised by the Austrians. It seemed inevitable that Turin must fall before the French troops could take the Austrians from the rear. With Turin as a strong military centre, the Austrians could strike with ease in any direction. Instead of marching on Turin, or advancing at least against the Italians and French in turn, Giulay lingered in the rich region of the Po. General Zaldini, a soldier of the Napoleonic school, threw his division of 20,000 men along the banks of the Dora Baltea, so as to guard the approaches to Turin and the pass of Mont Cenis. The Italian main column, under command of Victor

Giulay's incapacity

Zaldini's manœuvres

Emmanuel, was posted on the right bank of the Po, between Valenza and Casale, with the stronghold of Alessandria for his base. While the Austrians, 100,000 strong, lay inactive, French detachments crossed Mont Cenis, while another expedition, under the personal command of Emperor Napoleon, landed at Genoa on May 12. On the news of the landing of the French in Genoa, central Italy rose. The Austrian regents and petty sovereigns were driven from their thrones. Cavour's commissioners took charge. With the Piedmontese holding their positions in the front, and Garibaldi's volunteers already skirmishing at Como, the French marched northward in five army corps, led by Canrobert, MacMahon, D'Hilliers, Niel and Prince Napoleon. They crossed the Po, and reached Vercelli before the Austrians discovered their manœuvres. Then Giulay withdrew his right wing over the Po lest he should be outflanked. The Italians pressed so impetuously that they exposed Turin to attack. Giulay was not equal to the emergency. In the belief that his left wing was about to be attacked, he drew in his forces on Pavia and Piacenza. The allies effected their junction without hindrance. When they failed to cross the Po, Giulay ordered a reconnoissance in force. Count Stadion with 12,000 foot, six squadrons of cavalry and twenty field guns crossed the Po on May 20, and attacked the Italian position. The Hungarian hussars drove back the Piedmontese lancers. General Sonnaz called for help from the French corps of Marshal d'Hilliers. The Austrians had already captured the hamlet of

Napoleon III. at Genoa

Austrians outmanœuvred

Junction of allies

Genestrello near the banks of the Po, when a railroad train brought General Forey with five French battalions and two guns. The French tirailleurs drove the Austrians out of Genestrello. They fell back on the village of Montebello on the Po, and held their own until nightfall in the churchyard. At last General Forey himself led the charge on the church. Stadion ordered a general retreat, and succeeded in throwing his troops across the river under cover of night. The moral effect of this first victory was great throughout Italy.

Montebello

On the following day Garibaldi with his 7,000 volunteers advanced into Lombardy to turn the Austrian right flank. A flying column under General Urban sent against Garibaldi found him intrenched at Varese. The first attack of the Austrians was repulsed. During the night Garibaldi slipped away. The pursuing Austrians believed he had taken refuge in Switzerland, when suddenly he appeared at the other end of the Austrian line, and seized all the shipping at Como. Steaming up and down the banks of the lake, Garibaldi incited the country people to revolt. The Austrians tried to drive him out of Como, but found his position too strong for such an attack. Napoleon III. would not let his troops co-operate with Garibaldi's irregular followers, but that leader held his own without them, and kept Urban's corps from the French.

Garibaldi's tactics

Meanwhile the Piedmontese had crossed the Sesia and defeated the Austrians on May 30, at Palestro. With the Austrians occupied here, the French crossed further north and advanced eastward on the

Ticino. To stop further junction of the allies the Austrians made a determined attempt to recapture Palestro. Zobel's corps nearly succeeded in crushing the Piedmontese brigade led by Victor Emmanuel. Just as they had worked around to the rear, Canrobert's vanguard of 2,600 appeared on the scene. The Austrian batteries that were to cut off the Italian retreat swung around on the French. To reach the guns, the Zouaves had to cross the canal. Their first platoons were mowed down with grape and canister. The others got across, and storming up the banks of the canal, captured the batteries. At the sight of his allies, Victor Emmanuel ordered a last charge. Assailed from two sides, the Austrian troops tried to fall back over a single bridge across the Brida. Amid indescribable confusion the Zouaves captured the bridge. Nearly a thousand Austrians surrendered. The remnants of Zobel's column fell back on Robbio. Their losses aggregated some 4,000 men, while the allies had lost 2,400.

Novara

During the heat of the fight the French, by a rapid march on the left flank, moved from the Po to the Sesia. On June 1, the French Emperor established his headquarters at Novara. In a series of forced marches the French advanced on Milan. By June 3, MacMahon had already crossed the Ticino and captured Turbigo. Giulay's army lay in a great semicircle on the north banks of the Ticino, with the right wing guarding the approach to Milan at Magenta and the left at Abbia Grassa. The Austrian line was so far extended that great difficulties

were experienced in massing the troops at any point. The allied troops, controlling the railroad lines as they did, were able to cover the ground with great rapidity. At the village of Robechetto a regiment of Algerian Turcos made its first appearance on a European battlefield. Under the eyes of Emperor Napoleon, the French vanguard drove the Austrians out of Robechetto. Giulay saw that he had been outflanked. To stop the allies' advance on Milan, he drew in his troops over the Ticino. At Magenta and Buffalora, the Austrian commanders received orders to break down the bridges, and make a stand until the army corps stationed at Pavia could march to their assistance. Some idea of the Austrian transport service may be gathered from the fact that half a day was lost in bringing up the powder casks with which to blow up the bridges. Before the bridges could be destroyed, the French Emperor with his vanguard arrived at the bridge of Buffalora. Further advance there was postponed until a pontoon bridge at San Martino should be strung across the Nebbiolo, and tidings should be received from MacMahon, who was marching on two roads toward Magenta. At last an aide-de-camp brought the news that MacMahon expected to reach Magenta by three in the afternoon. The Algerian troops under General Lefevre were ordered to storm Buffalora. Reinforced by fresh regiments, the Austrians held their ground so vigorously that the situation of the French vanguard became critical. Counting on MacMahon's support, Napoleon now sent his guards to seize the bridges of Magenta. Three

Austrians make a stand

times in succession the guards succeeded in driving the Austrians back; but the Austrians, led by General Reischach, who was shot through the leg, returned to the attack, and all but annihilated the guard. It was long after three o'clock, yet MacMahon did not appear. The Austrians turned the French Emperor's right flank, and it appeared as if defeat was certain. At this moment came the thunder of MacMahon's guns, who had effected his junction with Niel and General Canrobert. The important positions of Marcello and Buffalora were stormed by the French. A combined assault was made on Magenta. In the face of desperate odds, the Austrians held their ground in the railroad station and freight yard at Magenta. At length, long after dark, MacMahon's troops stormed this last point, and drove the Austrians back on Carpenzoto and Robecco. Louis Napoleon raised MacMahon to the rank of Marshal, and made him Duke of Magenta. Empress Eugénie named her favorite color after the battle, and that peculiar shade of red became the fashion among the ladies of Paris. Giulay hoped to renew the battle on the morrow, but the reinforcement of the French position by the Italians and the non-arrival of the Austrian reserves from Pavia made another contest hopeless. After the manner of his great prototype, Louis Napoleon minimized his losses. Only 5,000 casualties were conceded. The Austrian losses were 12,000 men and 281 officers. More far-reaching than this loss in men was the loss of military prestige and the strategic consequences of the defeat. It was impossible for the Austrians

Battle of Magenta

to defend Milan. They retired on the Adda. On June 8, Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel made their triumphal entry into Milan. Fall of Milan

In the midst of these new disasters to Austria, on June 11, a merciful death carried off the most conspicuous if not the greatest of her statesmen—Prince Metternich. Death of Metternich

Even in their retreat the Austrian soldiers in Italy were harassed by the victorious allies. Marshal d'Hilliers attacked Benedek's column in the rear at Melignano, and drove the Austrians out of the village after a bloody fight. Benedek hurried on to Lodi. On June 15, Garibaldi's men intercepted two Austrian battalions at Castelnebolo, and had to be driven off by another Austrian detachment. By this time Emperor Francis Joseph had arrived at the front. To the delight of his soldiers he relieved Giulay, and himself took the supreme command. All central Italy had arisen against the Austrians, and the united navies of France and Sardinia threatened Venice. Francis Joseph determined to concentrate his troops behind the Mincio, with the great quadrilateral fortresses for a base. The Austrian forces were divided into two armies: the first, commanded by Count Wimpffen, lying at Mantua, while the second, under Count Schlik, stood at Custozza. The French headquarters were known to be on the banks of the Chiese. Francis Joseph gave orders to cross the Mincio over four bridges, and to attack the French position on June 25. The allies anticipated the movement. At two o'clock in the morning of June 24, they advanced in force, the Francis Joseph in command

Piedmontese corps on the left, those of Napoleon, MacMahon and D'Hilliers in the centre, with Niel and Canrobert's corps on the right. At five in the morning their vanguard struck the advancing Austrians.

Soon the engagement became general. The Piedmontese struck the right wing of the Austrians under Benedek. In the centre, Francis Joseph, with two army corps, held Cavraina, Cassiano and Solferino. The Austrian left wing was composed of three corps, and made the whole line of battle nearly eight miles long. The country was hilly, intersected by streams and ravines. The highest point was a square church tower at Solferino known as Spia d'Italia. The village of Modelo was first captured by the French corps under General Niel, which was attacked in turn by the Austrian cavalry. The fight grew so stubborn that two army corps on each side were drawn into the struggle. The village of Robecco was taken and retaken a number of times. While the battle remained indecisive at this point, Benedek's corps in the north drove the Piedmontese from the heights of San Martino, and held them in the face of repeated assaults. The true balance of the battle lay in the centre at Solferino. Nine times in succession Marshal d'Hilliers led his column up the slope of Solferino under the eyes of both Emperors, only to be driven back again with fearful loss. The Austrian batteries of smooth-bore cannon were helpless against the French artillery. Shortly after noon the French Emperor in person led his guards to the storm, shouting: "Allons, mes vol-

Solferino

tigeurs, culbutez-moi tout celà!" The guards got nearly to the crest of the hill, but gave way under a murderous cross-fire of the Tyrolese sharpshooters. General Forey rallied the retreating troops, and led them back to the charge, only to be driven off again. At last the French field guns galloped up behind the charging columns of the infantry and supported the attack with their quick fire. The French Zouaves and guards got over the trench at the crest, and, after a wild fight in the streets of Solferino, remained masters. As the Austrians were forced back into Cavarina, a heavy thunderstorm burst over the field of battle. At last, Emperor Francis Joseph, who had exposed himself regardless of peril throughout the battle, ordered a general retreat. A final dashing charge of the Hungarian cavalry safeguarded the wheeling batteries of Austrian artillery. During the night the Austrians fell back across the Mincio to seek refuge behind the walls of the quadrilateral fortresses. Their losses were some 25,000 men, while the allies admitted a loss of 18,000. Altogether more than 300,000 men with 500 cannon participated in the battle.

Terrific losses

The allies crossed the Mincio and advanced on the famous quadrilateral of fortresses. Prince Napoleon with 35,000 troops joined the main column. The Piedmontese invested Peschiera. Other troops moved on Mantua and Verona. On the Austrian side, new divisions hastened up from the north and east to the support of the still unbroken army. With impressions of the bloody field of Solferino still fresh, however, both sides shrank from another

encounter. For Austria a decisive defeat might have serious consequences in rebellious Hungary. The French Emperor, on the other hand, feared that if he advanced further all Germany might join Austria. Garibaldi's threatened invasion of the Tyrol invited German interference. A war upon the Rhine would then be added to the difficult campaign before the Quadrilateral. Louis Napoleon sought an interview with Francis Joseph at Villafranca on July 9. An armistice was agreed on. Two days later the two sovereigns met. Francis Joseph expressed his willingness to give up Lombardy, and to consent to the establishment of an Italian federation, including Venetia, to be presided over by the Pope. He insisted on retaining Mantua, and on the restoration of Modena and Tuscany to their deposed sovereigns. Cavour protested emphatically against the arrangement. Victor Emmanuel, who only accepted the preliminaries of Villafranca with reservations, declined to enter any Italian league of which a province governed by Austria should form a part. The provisions of Villafranca, ratified late in the year at Zurich, were denounced throughout Italy. Louis Napoleon, hitherto hailed as a liberator, was reviled as a traitor to the Italian cause. Cavour resigned his portfolio. His last act of office was to despatch ten thousand muskets to Farini at Modena. Farini, instead of disbanding his forces and returning to Turin, as bidden by Cavour's successor, Rattazzi, renounced his Piedmontese citizenship and accepted the dictatorship of Modena. When the Duke of

Truce of Villafranca

Peace of Zurich

Modena threatened to return in force from Austria, the whole population was mobilized, and Parma joined forces with Modena. In the Romagna the provisional government maintained itself. Tuscany, too, declared for a national union and made common cause with her neighbors.

Italians dissatisfied

As Cavour put it: "Before Villafranca the union of Italy was a possibility; after Villafranca it became a necessity." Mazzini proposed to establish the Italian union under the House of Savoy by overthrowing the government of Venetia, central Italy, with Naples and Sicily, if Victor Emmanuel would undertake to head any armed resistance to foreign powers that might arise from outside intervention. Victor Emmanuel knew that his forces were insufficient for such an enterprise and declined to countenance the project. Mazzini was confirmed in his distrust toward the House of Savoy. He persuaded Garibaldi to join him in his efforts to establish a national Italian Republic. Garibaldi undertook to lead an expedition into the Romagna. At this very moment the French Government addressed a solemn warning to Victor Emmanuel against the annexation of the Romagna. Garibaldi's enterprise, if successful, was bound to prove fatal to the aspirations of the House of Savoy. In this crisis Victor Emmanuel himself invited Garibaldi to Turin, and implored him to postpone a project which would only result in disaster for the national cause of Italy. Garibaldi resigned his command, and withdrew with expressions of cordiality for the King, but undisguised contempt for his advisers.

Revolutionary projects

Garibaldi withdraws

The discovery of a secret treaty of alliance between the Papal Government and Austria at last overcame Louis Napoleon's reluctance to offend the clerical party of France. He resolved to meet the national demand of Italy for the formation of a strong northern kingdom under Victor Emmanuel, and at the same time to garner in his promised harvests by annexing Nice and Savoy to France. The French Emperor's intentions were foreshadowed about Christmas time by the publication in one of the official organs in Paris of an essay entitled "The Pope and the Congress." This essay was evidently "inspired," if not actually dictated, by Louis Napoleon himself. While discussing the Emperor's recent proposition of an International Congress on the affairs of Italy, the essay propounded the doctrine that the Pope's authority would be materially increased if his temporal powers were reduced to the narrowest limits. The lost revenue to the Holy See, it was proposed, might be made up by a yearly annuity granted to the Pope by the Catholic Powers of the world. The appearance of this essay created a sensation. Pope Pius IX. protested that he would not join in the proposed Congress unless the doctrine to which such publicity had been given were disavowed by France. Louis Napoleon replied through his Ambassador at Rome that the Holy Father might do much worse than accept such proposed annuities, and that he might as well give up all claim to the Romagna, since this province was lost to him already. The Pope retorted that he could not cede what Heaven had granted in perpetuity to the

"The Pope and the Congress"

Pope's temporal power threatened

Church, and called upon the Powers to clear the Romagna of Piedmontese interlopers. The attitude assumed by the Pope afforded a good pretext for Napoleon to abandon the plan of a European Congress, which had already been discountenanced by the governments of Great Britain and Russia.

Friedrich Heinrich Alexander Baron von Humboldt, the great traveller and naturalist, died on May 6, in his ninetieth year. Humboldt's scientific explorations began with the Nineteenth Century. He explored the Orinoco River and the upper part of the Rio Negro, embracing the tract between Quito and Lima, and then the region between the City of Mexico and the Gulf, as well as the island of Cuba. On his return, in 1804, Humboldt brought with him an immense mass of fresh knowledge in geography, climatology, geology, botany, zoology, meteorology, and almost every other branch of natural science, as well as in ethnology and political statistics.

Alexander von Humboldt

After the completion of his great work on this subject, Von Humboldt was invited by Czar Nicholas to lead a scientific expedition into Siberia and Central Asia, the results of which were published in his "Central Asia." In 1845, appeared the first volume of Humboldt's famous "Cosmos," a vast and comprehensive survey of natural phenomena, in which Humboldt's idea of the unity of forces which control the various manifestations of nature found expression. Soon after the completion of this great work the aged explorer died.

"Cosmos"

The last spasms of the Indian mutiny spent them-

selves during the spring of this year. Tantia Topi, the lieutenant of Nana Sahib, held out obstinately in the field after several reverses. He was at length completely hemmed in by the British. Deserted by most of his followers, he surrendered in April. He was put on trial for his share in the Cawnpore massacre, and was hanged like a common criminal.

End of Indian mutiny

The captive King of Delhi was brought back from South Africa, and was finally confined at Rangoon in British Burma.

England's insistence on the promised exchange of the Chinese peace ratifications within the sacred precincts of Peking precipitated another Chinese war. Frederick Bruce, who had been secretary to his brother, Lord Elgin, at Hong Kong, was appointed Great Britain's envoy for the exchange of ratifications. In June, Bruce reached Hong Kong, and proceeded to Shanghai, where he was met by the Imperial Commissioners Kwaliang and Hwshana, who tried to dissuade him from pushing through to Peking. Bruce pushed on. His arrival at the mouth of the Peiho was preceded by a British squadron under Admiral Hope. The Admiral sent a notification to the Chinese in command of the Taku forts that the English envoy was coming. The notification was ill received. With the sanction of Bruce, Admiral Hope determined to make a demonstration. On June 25, the attack on the Taku forts began. Three English gunboats were sunk, and most of the other ships were badly damaged. An attempted land attack fared even worse. It was repulsed with severe loss to the British. More than

British demands from China

300 marines and bluejackets were killed and wounded. The British fleet had to withdraw to Hong Kong for repairs, while Commissioner Bruce returned to Shanghai. The anti-foreign party in China triumphed. Prince San-Ko-Lin-Sin, the Manchu General who had checked the advance of the Taiping rebels, became master of the situation. Meanwhile England and France entered into negotiations for further hostile demonstrations. The negotiations dragged so long that the projected joint expedition had to be postponed until the following year. An American treaty with China had been negotiated on June 13, at Tien-tsin.

Fiasco of Taku

In the United States, the vexed question of the status of Kansas at length reached a definite settlement. In January, the Territorial Commission of Kansas had ordered a popular vote on calling another Constitutional Convention. This was adopted in March by a popular majority of 3,881 votes. In midsummer, the new State Convention met at Wyandotte. It framed an anti-slavery Constitution, while restricting the suffrage to white male persons.

Kansas settlement

Daniel Webster had scornfully scouted a suggestion that New Mexico might be given to slavery. Yet the suggestion that the treaty with Mexico might "re-enact the laws of God" had scarcely died out of the public ear, when that Territory, in 1859, proceeded to do the very thing which Webster had regarded as inconceivable.

Slavery in Southwest

At the same time the Territory of Oregon was admitted as a State. Gold was now found in Oregon. Other important mineral discoveries were made at

Oil discoveries

the same time. In August, oil was struck at Titusville, Pennsylvania, at a depth of seventy-one feet. It was the first American oil-well. A less welcome discovery was that of the destructive potato beetle. Appearing in swarms in Colorado, the insects made their way eastward through Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio to the Northeastern States. In spite of all private and public precautions, the spread of this insect pest could not be prevented.

At the instance of Louis Napoleon, who vied with his great uncle in his appreciation and public recognition of scientific achievements, the French Government presented Morse with an award of 80,000 francs for introducing the telegraph.

Patti

Adelina Patti, the singer, who had recently made her début in Santiago de Cuba, appeared for the first time at Castle Garden in New York and took Americans by storm.

Rufus Choate, one of the greatest of American lawyers, died on July 13, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Admitted to practice in 1823, he immediately placed himself in the front rank of the profession and became the leader of the Massachusetts bar. In 1841, he was elected by his State to fill the vacancy left by Daniel Webster. His speeches on the Oregon question, the tariff, the annexation of Texas and other issues gave him a national reputation as an orator and statesman. Upon Webster's re-election to the Senate in 1845, he returned to the practice of the law, in which he was busily engaged when he died. He was one of the foremost American advocates of his time.

Rufus Choate

Washington Irving, the American essayist and romancer, died, at the age of seventy-six, near Tarrytown. The spirit of American tales of folk-lore was infused by Irving in his whimsical "History of New York," or in such charming stories as "Rip Van Winkle" and "A Legend of Sleepy Hollow." With Paulding he engaged in a serial publication entitled "Salmagundi." It was filled with clever satire upon the foibles of the day, and was immediately successful. Irving's burlesque "History of New York" grew out of this. The "Sketch Book," was a collection of light essays on European travel. Other works were "Bracebridge Hall," written in Paris, and the "Tales of a Traveller," written in Dresden, followed by a "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," published in 1838. In Spain, Irving also collected the material for his "Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Mohammed and his Successors," and the "Legends of the Conquest of Spain." His last and most elaborate work was his "Life of Washington," published in five volumes. His death occurred soon after its completion. With Cooper, Poe and Emerson, Washington Irving succeeded in carrying the reputation of American letters beyond the seas. He was the first of the long line of literary diplomats chosen to represent their country abroad. Thus Thackeray happily toasted Irving as "The first Ambassador from the New World of letters sent to the Old."

Washington Irving

His works

Hinton R. Helper had written a book: "The Impending Crisis in the South—How to Meet It." Representative Clark of Missouri proposed a reso-

Helper's book

lution asserting "that no member of the House who has indorsed and recommended it is fit to be Speaker of this House." The book had been recommended in a circular signed by two-thirds of the Republican members of the preceding Congress. A fierce debate on this matter went on for several days, simultaneously with the discussion in the Senate on the John Brown affair.

On the night of October 16, John Brown, the self-chosen liberator of Southern slaves, entered the State of Virginia at Harper's Ferry with a party of twenty-one armed followers. His avowed object was to put an end to slavery by inciting an insurrection of slaves in Virginia. Brown's party seized the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and kidnapped several prominent residents to be held as hostages. Not a negro rose at their summons. By the following morning the alarm had been given and the militia of the surrounding counties were summoned to arms. Under orders from Washington, Colonel Robert E. Lee, with a battalion of soldiers marched on Harper's Ferry. They reached there on the evening of the same day. Meanwhile Brown with his followers and hostages had barricaded themselves in a stone fire-engine house of the arsenal yard. They kept up a desultory fire on the militiamen that streamed into the town. During the night the marines surrounded the house. At daylight of the following morning, Colonel Lee sent Lieutenant Stuart to demand the surrender of the insurgents, to be held subject to the orders of the President of the United States. Brown refused to

John Brown's raid

Robert E. Lee's part

capitulate, but asked for an opportunity to fight in the open.

Finding that nothing but force would avail, Colonel Lee gave the order for the assault, and the soldiers stormed the arsenal yard, broke down the doors of the engine-house, and captured the inmates. The party had lost several men in killed and wounded. John Brown himself was severely wounded. The incident created intense excitement throughout America. Brown at first was turned over to the District-Attorney of Washington, to be tried in the United States Courts for his seizure of a Federal arsenal and armed resistance to the government troops. The State authorities of Virginia demanded his surrender for his attempt to incite an insurrection of the slaves, a crime against the laws of Virginia. The demand was complied with, and Brown with his followers was tried in the court of the county where the offence was committed. He was defended by able attorneys from the free States, who volunteered to aid him. As he frankly confessed that his object had been to incite insurrection among the slaves, he was practically self-convicted. With six of his companions he was condemned to be hanged. The sentence was executed on December 2, at Charlestown. Brown's raid and his miserable fate only served to intensify the hostility between the men of the Northern and Southern States. The manner of his death caused Brown to be regarded as a martyr by those who sympathized with his aspirations, whereas, in the South, the raid was regarded with much show of

Brown's execution

reason as the work of a deliberate conspiracy of certain abolitionist leaders of Boston.

Death of Macaulay

Thomas Babington Macaulay, the distinguished historian, poet, orator and politician, died, on December 28, at his residence "Hollylodge," in Kensington. Lord Macaulay's first contribution to the "Edinburgh Review" was the brilliant essay on Milton, which at once fixed public attention on the young writer. His subsequent contributions to the great Whig review were of the same high order. In 1830, he entered Parliament as a member for Calne, and soon distinguished himself as one of the ablest debaters on the Whig side. Lord Grey took him into his Administration. Failing to agree with the government on the Negro Emancipation Question, he tendered his resignation, but was retained in his post. Having been returned to Parliament in 1832, he was appointed a member of the Supreme Council of India, and resigned his seat to accept

The Essayist's career

that post. The tedium of the long voyage to India was beguiled by the composition of his unique essay on Lord Bacon. While in India, Macaulay drew up a code of laws for the Indian Empire which failed of acceptance, and also accumulated material for his splendid essays on Clive and Hastings. On the death of his father he returned to England in 1838, and was elected to Parliament for Edinburgh. At the same time he was made Secretary of War. Shortly after he left that post in 1842, he brought out his famous "Lays of Ancient Rome." Next came his "History of England from the Accession of James the Second." The "History," unfinished

as it is, placed its author by the side of Hume, Lingard, and other leading English historians. As a historical essayist, he was unequalled during the Nineteenth Century. Soon after the publication of the early parts of the History of England, Macaulay was appointed Professor of History at the Royal Academy, and was presently raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Macaulay of Rothley. Before he enjoyed an opportunity of addressing his fellow members in the House of Peers he died of heart disease. His body was buried in Westminster Abbey. A fifth volume of Macaulay's history, compiled from his posthumuous papers, and completing the work to the death of William III., was brought out by Lady Trevelyan. The same year witnessed the death of Hallam, another eminent English historian. But Hallam had survived for some time his powerful intellect, while that of Macaulay appeared unimpaired until the last moment of his brilliant career.

Macaulay's "History"

Death of Hallam

By far the most important book which appeared during the year was Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favored Species in the Struggle for Life." The work, received with violent opposition by most naturalists, gave scientists a new insight into the processes of nature, and showed selective influence. Thus Darwin accounted for the preservation of variation in species. The "Origin of Species" effected a lasting revolution in the fundamental beliefs of men, and must be reckoned one of the greatest works produced during the century.

Darwin's "Origin of Species"

In Mexico, General Zoloaga, insufficiently supported as he was by the clerical party, found he could no longer maintain himself, and resigned. His successor was General Miramon. The first measures of the new President were decrees rescinding the illegal forced loans of his predecessor, and promising indemnities to the injured interests of England and France. Miramon failed to obtain recognition from the United States. After the recall of Minister Forsyth, the American Legation was withdrawn from the City of Mexico. Forsyth's successor went to Vera Cruz, where he entered into negotiations with the victorious Juarez. On December 14, far-reaching concessions to the United States were granted by Juarez. Routes of trade were opened to American commerce over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, over the Rio Grande from Mazatlan to the Pacific Ocean, and from Guaymas into Arizona. American troops were to be permitted to pursue Indians and guerillas across the border of Mexico, with other rights of intervention. For these concessions, Juarez obtained a financial subsidy of $8,000,000 from the United States.

Miramon in Mexico

Juarez recognized by United States

1860

AT THE opening of the Corps Legislatif in France, the change of Louis Napoleon's foreign policy was indicated by the resignation of Count Valevski as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was succeeded by Thouvenel, an advocate of Italian union. Within a fortnight Cavour was recalled to power at Turin. The time had come for Cavour to fulfil the pledges of Plombières. True, the Austrians still held Venice; but Napoleon's troops lay at Milan, and their presence alone gave him the upper hand in his dealings with Cavour. In vain did the Italian statesman try to squirm out of this hateful predicament by inviting England's good offices toward the withdrawal of French and Austrian troops from Italy. The propositions made by the English Foreign Office led the Austrian Cabinet to acknowledge that the imperial troops would not be mobilized in behalf of the deposed sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena. The French Emperor was quick to construe this as an admission that the stipulations of Villafranca were no longer enforced. To the implied annexation of Parma, Modena and the Romagna by Victor Emmanuel, he stated France could not give her consent unless her military frontier, threatened by the formation so strong a State on her borders, were recti-

Italian affairs

Cavour's predicament

fied by the acquisition of Nice and Savoy. Cavour found a way out of his dilemma by resorting to the Napoleonic expedient of a so-called plebiscite. He gave orders that a popular vote on these questions should at once be taken in Savoy and Nice, as well as in the States of Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Romagna. The elections came off early in March. The desired results were obtained. The inhabitants of Nice and Savoy by an apparently overwhelming vote declared for union with France. Those of the other north Italian States declared with equal unanimity their desire for union with Piedmont and Sardinia. Armed with this popular fiat, Cavour checked Louis Napoleon's plan for the recognition of a separate government in Tuscany. France had to content herself with the easy acquisition of Nice and Savoy. The annexation of these choicest provinces of Italy by France was viewed with keen displeasure by the other Powers of Europe. In Italy itself a storm of indignation burst. For Victor Emmanuel the cession of Savoy meant a surrender of the home of his race. For Garibaldi it meant the sale of his own birthplace. In the first Parliament of United Northern Italy, convoked in April, Cavour had to face the storm. Garibaldi, unseated as a Deputy from Nice, publicly quitted the Parliament with words of bitter scorn. Cavour replied to the imprecations that were hurled at him with a masterly speech, justifying his policy and exacting for it the ratification of the Parliament. Garibaldi's continued reproaches he bore in silence. Not until he was on the point of death did Cavour

Foregone conclusions

First Italian Parliament

make answer to Garibaldi's burning words: "The act that made this gulf between us was the most painful duty of my life. By what I felt myself I could judge what Garibaldi must have felt. If he refused to forgive me I cannot reproach him."

Cavour misunderstood

Garibaldi did not waste time in vain regrets. His ardent spirit found new fields to conquer in the south. King Bomba of Sicily had died a few days after the battle of Magenta. After Garibaldi's renunciation of the projected march on Rome (during the previous year), rumors spread to Sicily that he might be expected there. In the hope of hastening his expedition an ill-prepared insurrection was tried at Palermo early in April. Garibaldi was then gathering his famous "Thousand" at Genoa. The fiasco of Palermo was so discouraging that it was decided to postpone the project of invasion as hopeless for the present. Cavour now determined to act. Victor Emmanuel wrote to Francis II., the new King of the Sicilies, that unless he changed his anti-Italian policy the Piedmontese Government would be driven to side against him. The menace was wasted. Cavour resolved to let Garibaldi and his revolutionary forces loose on Naples. Sicilian emissaries declared to Garibaldi that unless he came immediately all Sicily would rise without him. On the night of May 5, Garibaldi with his followers seized two steamships lying at Genoa and put to sea. The seizure was a fiction encouraged by the Piedmontese Government. Cavour required only that Garibaldi should not directly implicate the government of Sardinia. Ostensible orders were

Revolt at Palermo

issued to the Sardinian Admiral Persano to seize Garibaldi's ships off Cagliari in Sardinian waters. Garibaldi was thoughtful enough to avoid the Sardinian squadron, and having shipped arms and munitions on the Tuscany coast, made for Marsala in Sicily. Under the guns of a Neapolitan war steamer, on May 11, Garibaldi's "Thousand" landed at that place. Arrayed in the red flannel shirt affected by Garibaldi, the "Thousand" marched eastward through Sicily, gathering adherents all along the way. After the third day's march, at Calatafimi they encountered Neapolitan troops and put them to rout. This victory, achieved over superior numbers, had a great moral effect. Tidings reached Garibaldi that Palermo was ready to rise again. By a piece of strategy Garibaldi lured the Neapolitan garrison of Palermo into the hills, and then by forced marches threw himself into Palermo. On May 26, his followers fought their way into the city, and were joined enthusiastically by the inhabitants. For three days the gunners in the citadel and the Neapolitan warships in the harbor bombarded the city. Before the absent garrison had returned the commandant of the citadel signed articles of truce on board the "Hannibal." The city was surrendered to the insurgents, and the remainder of the garrison withdrew to the outside forts. The Neapolitan Government weakly gave up Palermo for lost, and shipped the troops thence to Messina and Naples. Garibaldi proclaimed himself dictator of Sicily in the name of Victor Emmanuel and levied taxes. Volunteers from all parts of Italy joined his

Garibaldi's "Thousand"

Fall of Palermo

standard in great numbers. On July 20, Garibaldi's forces defeated the Neapolitans by land and by sea at Milazzo on the north coast. Cavour now revoked his affected disapproval of the Sicilian revolution. While the Piedmontese Ambassador was still at Naples, Depretis, a Piedmontese pro-dictator, was sent to Palermo to help disentangle Garibaldi from the mesh of the civil maladministration into which he had been drawn. After the evacuation of Messina, Cavour cast aside all restraint. Admiral Persano was ordered with his ships to cover Garibaldi's passage to the mainland, and proceeded to Naples to take charge of the Neapolitan fleet in the name of Victor Emmanuel. On August 3, Persano sailed into Naples, and called upon the Neapolitan sailors to come under the flag of united Italy. The Piedmontese Ambassador at last received his passport. Garibaldi crossed over from Sicily. His march to Naples was a triumphal procession. On September 6, having proclaimed his reluctance to provoke bloodshed, King Francis and his Queen, accompanied by the Ambassadors of Spain, Prussia and Austria, sailed out of Naples on a packet boat. Garibaldi came by railroad on the following morning, and drove openly into the city amid tumultuous enthusiasm. He was recognized as Dictator by Persano and Villa Marina. His first act was to declare the Neapolitan ships of war as a part of King Victor Emmanuel's fleet under Admiral Persano's flag. The flag of Savoy was raised on all the ships.

Cavour supports Garibaldi

Bourbons leave Naples

Neapolitan garrison, nearly 8,000 strong, was permitted to retire to Capua.

Death of Oehlenschleger

Adam Gotlob Oehlenschleger, the great romantic poet of modern Denmark, died this year, aged seventy-one. He it was who brought about the modern romantic movement in Danish letters, and who revived the mythology of ancient Scandinavia. Oehlenschleger's death left a gap in Danish letters. Among those worthy to be accounted his successors was Steen Steensen Blicker, the Jutland poet, who had made his start with a collection of short stories published in 1824. A less prominent position in Danish letters was held by Nicholai Frederick Severin Gruntwig. He may be said to have laid the cornerstone of the first Danish Hœjskole. Other contemporaries were Bernhardt, Severin Ingeman, the author of "Valdemar the Victorious" and "Prince Otto of Denmark," published in the forties. Christian Winter wrote his pastoral poems. Of the playwrights, the greatest success was won by Henrik Hertz with his drama "Svend Dyrings Hus," which since its first appearance, in 1837, continued to hold a prominent place on the Danish stage. Shortly before this Hans Christian Andersen had achieved instant popularity by his charming collection of original fairy tales, translations of which were issued in almost all the countries of the world. About the same time Frederick Paludan Miller wrote his great satiric epic "Adam Homo."

Danish letters

Andersen

On March 3, the Japanese "Festival of Dolls," a great levee of the Shogun's court, was held at Yeddo. As customary, all the great Daimios on duty appeared with their retinues. Four of the highest

Diamios did not appear, having been degraded by the Regent. They were Mito-ko, Owarri, Tosa and Echizen. The Regent came in all the plenitude of his powers, as the real ruler of Japan. As he set out in his palanquin toward the Sakurada Gate, surrounded by his white-robed retainers, his train was suddenly attacked by a band of cut-throats. The bearers of the palanquin were engaged in fierce fight with the swordsmen and had to put down their burden. A shot into the palanquin wounded the Regent. As he came out he was struck down by a swordsman and his head was cut off. During the encounter snow was falling, and the event, from this circumstance, has received the Japanese name of "Crimson Snow." From the official investigation of the affair it appeared that the Regent's men must have been in league with the assassins. The Regent's head was raised on a pole in the city of Mito with an inscription, "Let us take and hoist the silken standard of Japan and fight the battles of the Emperor." When the government gave orders to arrest the suspected followers of Mito-ko, that chieftain replied tauntingly: "How can I, a poor Daimio, arrest these men, when you, the Shogun, are unable to do so? If you wish to seize my men, send your officers and let them try it." The revolution was at hand. A short while after the Regent's assassination his son-in-law was murdered while in bed, and his head was sent to Mito. The Shogun's castle at Yeddo was barricaded. The gates of the city were closed at night and guarded in daytime. The Imperial Ministers went about

Japanese Regent assassinated

Prince of Mito defiant

surrounded by large escorts. Mito-ko travelled over the empire in disguise to study the feelings of the people. Still he failed to come forward to carry out his own policy. In his weakness the Emperor issued an order that the higher Daimios were to visit Yeddo only once in seven years. This order was not applied to those of the Daimios who had the ear of the Emperor in the interest of the Shogun. The agitation against foreigners grew in force.

Anti-foreign agitation

In China, the Taipings carried on a remarkable campaign. Chung Wang began by capturing Hangchow on March 19, but the Tartar portion of the city held out until it was relieved by Chang Kwaliang. The Taiping leader hastened from Hangchow to Nanking, the forces of which were relieved, and attacked the imperial lines on May 3, causing the loss of 5,000 men and the raising of the siege. He committed, however, the fatal mistake of forbidding his lieutenant, Chung Wang, to re-enter the city. Chung Wang thereupon determined to act for himself. He obtained possession of the important city of Soochow on the Grand Canal, and not far distant from Shanghai. In the engagement which effected this, Chang Kwaliang lost his life. After three more battles, Chung Wang reached Loochow, which place the imperialists hastily abandoned. At this critical moment, in May, the Viceroy of Two Kiang implored the aid of the English and French, who were about to march on Peking. His advice was prudent, but it proved little satisfactory to the Emperor, who summoned him to Peking, where he was executed.

Brilliant Taiping campaign

Death of Chang Kwaliang

Chung Wang, not satisfied with Soochow alone, wished to gain possession of Shanghai, but the Europeans had determined to defend that city, and had raised funds to provide a contingent. They made an attack on Sunkiang, a walled town twenty miles distant, which they gained. They then advanced to Tsingpu, and, on August 2, were repulsed with heavy loss. Chung Wang, after seven days of bombardment, appeared and surprised their force, which he drove away. He advanced on Shanghai, from which, after five days' fighting, he was compelled to retreat. He then went, in response to an urgent call, to assist Tien Wang at Nanking, and thence hastened back to Loochow to direct active operations. He held his own against his more numerous adversaries.

Shanghai attacked

Meanwhile the threatened French-English expedition against China had got under way. Pending its arrival, the English envoy, Bruce, at Shanghai, presented an ultimatum, with thirty days' grace, demanding an immediate apology, the payment of an indemnity of $12,000,000 to both England and France, and a ratification at Peking of the treaty of Tien-tsin. On behalf of China, Minister Pang Wanching categorically refused all these requests. Nothing remained but an appeal to arms.

European ultimatum

From India an additional force of 10,000 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, was sent to Hong Kong under Sir Hope Grant, a hero of the Indian mutiny and first war with China. Admiral Hope's squadron was strongly reinforced. The French Government sent a force of 7,500, under General Mon-

tauban, to co-operate with the English forces on the Peiho. As soon as Sir Hope Grant reached Hong Kong, in March, he asked for reinforcements. The Indian Government immediately despatched four native regiments under Sir John Michael and Sir Robert Napier. Within a month the island of Chusan was occupied by an English expedition of 2,000 without opposition. Owing to the late arrival of the French, the united expedition did not reach the Gulf of Pechili until July. More time was wasted before the respective commanders decided on the united plan of campaign. Finally it was determined to begin the attack in the rear of the Taku forts at Pehtang. The place was taken without the loss of one man. An intrenched Chinese camp four miles beyond Pehtang was outflanked by two divisions under Sir Robert Napier and Colonel Wolseley. The result of this engagement was the capture of the intrenched town of Sinho, one mile north of the Peiho, and about seven miles in the rear of the Taku forts. The town of Tangau was occupied after a brief engagement. The Chinese Governor of Pechili now requested a cessation of hostilities, but his proposals were ignored. It was decided to seize the Taku forts before entering into any negotiation. On August 21, the allied forces opened fire on the forts, and made a simultaneous attack on the two sides. The French advanced on the southern forts, while the British attacked at the northern end. The Chinese fought their obsolete guns with extraordinary courage. When their principal magazine was blown up they stood to their position. Out of a

Chusan occupied

Land operations

Painted by Overend

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BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY—THE HARTFORD AND TENNESSEE

garrison of 500 men, it was computed that one hundred escaped. The English losses were more than 200 in killed and wounded. The French losses were proportionate. The allies' summons to surrender was scouted by the Chinese. Yet the Chinese defences were ludicrously weak, since the forts were supposed to front toward the sea. On the following day all the forts were rushed by the French and English attacking forces, and several thousand Chinese prisoners were taken. The spoil included more than 600 guns. Admiral Hope with his fleet now stood into the bay, and anchored under the walls of the captured forts.

Taku forts stormed

The way to Tien-tsin was open now by land and by water. The British gunboats stood up the river, while the land forces marched straight for Tien-tsin without encountering any opposition. All the Chinese troops were withdrawn from Tien-tsin after an announcement by the Governor that Minister Kwaliang was on his way to the city to negotiate for peace. The Commissioners of the allies demanded, first, an apology for the first Chinese attack at Peiho; secondly, the payment of an indemnity, including the costs of the war; and, thirdly, the ratification of the treaty of Tien-tsin in the presence of the Chinese Emperor at Peking. To all of these demands Kwaliang assented; but when Lord Elgin made an additional demand that the British forces should be permitted to penetrate to the town of Tongchow, only twelve miles distant from Peking, the Chinese became desperate and refused to yield.

Tien-tsin evacuated

Vain peace overtures

Renewal of hostilities

With reinforcements from Mongolia and Manchuria, Prince San-Ko-Lin-Sin threw himself in front of Peking. A British advance force of 1,500 men, under Sir Hope Grant, accompanied by Lord Elgin, left Tien-tsin on September 8, and marched to Hosiwu, half way to the capital. There they were reinforced by a French division. Prince Tsai, a nephew of the Chinese Emperor, on behalf of the Emperor, made new overtures for peace, but he was curtly informed that no negotiations would be entered into until Tongchow was taken. At Chan-chia-Wan the allied forces came upon Prince San-Ko-Lin-Sin's army. Now the commissioners of the allies were sent ahead with an escort of Sikh cavalry to propose an armistice. Their reception by the Chinese general appeared to them "almost offensive." Before the Commissioners could rejoin their forces, hostilities had been started by a French officer, who shot a coolie in a dispute over a mule. He was torn to pieces by the infuriated Chinese. General Montauban ordered his French forces to advance. They were supported by the French artillery. This galled the Manchu horsemen so much that they charged to the very mouths of the guns, overriding one battery. Probin's Horse came to the rescue, and, in the sight of both armies, drove the Chinese cavalry down the slope. This overthrow of their most vaunted fighting men discouraged the Chinese foot-soldiers, and they gave way. The British Indian troops stormed Chan-chia-Wan. The French were too exhausted to take a part in the last advance; but Sir Hope Grant with some of his fresh regiments passed on

French take offensive

Chan-chia-Wan taken

and captured a large Chinese camp and several guns one mile beyond the town.

The resistance encountered had been sufficient to make the British commander hesitate before advancing further. Urgent orders were sent to Sir Robert Napier, garrisoning Tien-tsin, to bring as many reserves as he could spare. Two days intervened before another advance was made by the allies. Meanwhile Parkes and his party of civilians had been cut off and captured. The Chinese collected new forces for the defence of the Palikao Bridge, crossing the Peiho west of Tongchow.

Capture of Commissioner Parkes

With British and French reinforcements the allies resumed hostilities with a cavalry charge on the Chinese position. The French stormed the bridge with its twenty-five guns by a dashing bayonet charge. It was there that General Montauban won his subsequent title of Comte de Palikao. Meanwhile the British flanked the Chinese position. Their success in this manœuvre, and the dispersion of the Chinese imperial guards by the French infantry, completed the discomfiture of the Chinese. Peking now lay almost at the mercy of the allies.

Palikao bridge stormed

At this juncture Prince Kung, the Chinese Emperor's brother, arrived at the front and requested a temporary suspension of hostilities. On behalf of England, Lord Elgin replied that there could be no negotiation until Parkes and his fellow captives were delivered in safety at the British headquarters. Prince Kung gave assurances that Parkes and Loch were in safety at the Kaou Meaou Temple in Peking, but would be retained as hostages pend-

Futile negotiations

ing the conclusion of an armistice. Lord Elgin at once requested Sir Hope Grant to resume his march. During the parleys, lasting nearly a week, more reserves had been brought up from Tien-tsin and the Sikh cavalry had reconnoitred to the very walls of Peking. On their report that the walls were strong and in good condition, it was decided to concentrate the attack on the Tartar quarter of Peking. In execution of this plan the allied forces marched around the great city to the northwest corner of the walls converging on the Emperor's summer palace, some four miles out of the city. Emperor Hsien-Feng, on the approach of the white barbarians, fled from his palace, and sought shelter at Jehol, the hunting residence of the Emperors beyond the great Chinese wall. The French soldiers were the first to break into the summer palace, and got the first pick of the loot. They were interrupted in their work of spoliation by the British, and the two bands of soldiery fell to quarrelling. Some of the choicest Chinese art treasures were ruthlessly destroyed, while others were torn asunder and carried off by Christian soldiers ignorant of their value. By an agreement between the French and English commanders-in-chief, it was finally decided to divide the rich loot of the summer palace in equal shares between the two armies. The disgraceful proceedings there enacted, more than anything else, confirmed the Chinese impression that the self-styled representatives of Western civilization and Christianity were nothing but foreign devils and barbarians. The flight of Emperor Hsien-Feng and the

Advance on Peking

Summer palace looted

Princes of the imperial house seriously affected the prestige of the Manchu dynasty. A famous Chinese satire, written by one of the officers of the imperial escort, exploited the humiliation of the ruler of the Celestial Empire. The poem is still one of the forbidden works of China.

Flight of Emperor

After the capture of the summer palace, and the flight of the Emperor, Prince Kung yielded to Lord Elgin's demands. Parkes and his fellow prisoners were released. Under the threat of the resumption of hostilities, the northeastern gate of Peking was thrown open to the allies. Later the Chinese released the remaining prisoners of war who had been captured at Tongchow nearly a month before. Some of them had fared badly. One of them, Lieutenant Anderson, became delirious under the torments of his captors and died on the ninth day of his confinement. De Normann and a British trooper died shortly afterward from ill treatment. What fate befell Captain Barbazon and his French companion l'Abbé de Luc was never learned, but it was generally believed that the Chinese put them to death immediately after the capture of the Bridge of Palikao. In retaliation of these alleged atrocities, the British, heedless of French protests, set fire to the beautiful summer palace. In addition to this Lord Elgin exacted a special indemnity of 500,000 taels as compensation for the families of the men believed to have been murdered. The palace of Prince Tsai in Peking was appropriated as a temporary official residence of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. The Imperial Hall of Ceremonies was

European captives released

Summer palace fired

selected as the place where the treaty of Tien-tsin should be ratified. The formal act of ratification was signed on October 24, when Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, accompanied by Sir Hope Grant and General Montauban, trooped into the Hall of Ceremonies with one hundred officers and seven hundred and fifty soldiers. Prince Kung, in the presence of the Manchu mandarins, affixed the Emperor's seal to the treaty, under a special imperial edict, forwarded from Jehol. The stipulations of the treaty were published in Peking. This done, Lord Elgin transferred to his brother, Frederick Bruce, the charge of British interests in China as Resident Minister at Peking, in company with a newly appointed Ambassador from France. The allied troops left Peking on November 9, and the greater part of the expedition returned to India and Europe just before the cold weather set in. In the absence of the Emperor, Prince Kung took charge of affairs in China.

Chinese come to terms

In North America, after the failure of the efforts to make Kansas a slave State, it had become plain that the South could not hope to keep its equality of representation in the Senate without reversing what appeared to be the settled popular opinion concerning the status of the Northern Territories. Resolutions to this general effect were moved by Jefferson Davis early in February, 1860, and were passed by the Senate. The House, however, would not pass them.

American affairs

This was the ultimatum presented to the Democratic Party, and, in fact, to the North, at the

Democratic National Convention, which assembled, on April 23, at Charleston, South Carolina. The spokesman of the Cotton States at that convention was William L. Yancey of Alabama, whose impetuous oratory had given him a place among the extreme men of the South, comparable to Garrison and Wendell Phillips among the extreme anti-slavery men in the North. An anti-slavery report was adopted by a small majority of the Convention. The Alabama delegation withdrew, and practically all the delegates from the Cotton States followed. The convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore on June 18. There, Douglas was at last nominated. Meanwhile, the delegates who had withdrawn from the convention at Charleston met again at Richmond, whence they also adjourned to Baltimore, and, joined there by other seceders, nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky for President. Douglas went before the country practically on the Dred Scott decision for a platform. Breckinridge stood for the Southern view as embodied in the majority report at Charleston. On May 19, a third faction, calling itself the "Constitutional Union Party," assembled in convention at Baltimore and nominated John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, declaring that they would have no other platform than "the Constitution, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws."

Slavery contest brought to issue

Warring conventions

On May 16, the Republican Convention had met at Chicago. Of the slave States, only Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri were

represented. David Wilmot of "Proviso" fame was temporary president and Ashmun of Massachusetts permanent chairman. The resolutions declared for "The maintenance inviolate of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively," and condemned the attempt to enforce the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest (meaning the slave interest), through the intervention of Congress and the courts, by the Democratic Administration. They derided the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carried slavery into the Territories, and denied the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individual to give leave of existence to slavery in any Territory in the United States. Seward was the leading candidate on the first ballot. Cameron, Chase and Bates also had respectable followings, but Abraham Lincoln of Illinois rapidly forged ahead, and on the third ballot was nominated with a total of 354 out of 466 votes. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine was nominated for Vice-President.

Stand of Republican Party

Lincoln nominated President

A memorable political contest followed. Stephen A. Douglas made his last try for the Presidency with wonderful vigor and spirit. He canvassed the whole country, and great throngs were moved by his energetic oratory. Jefferson Davis and other Breckinridge orators had the courage to canvass Northern States. In some Northern States a fusion was effected among the opponents of the Republican Party. Before election day, however, it was clear to shrewd observers that the new party

Fourfold Presidential contest

would carry the bulk of the Northern electoral vote.

Meanwhile, south of Mason and Dixon's line the interest in the contest was even more intense than at the North. Douglas had a good following in most of the Southern States, but a great majority of the ruling class at the South, whether they had formerly been Democrats or Whigs, were now disposed to bring the long sectional controversy to an issue. Therefore, besides the debate over the Presidential election, there was also serious discussion of the course which the South should take in the event of Lincoln's election. South Carolina had been ready to secede from the Union ten years before, and there had been considerable minorities in other Southern States in favor of secession at that time. In all the Cotton States that party was now very strong. The Alabama Legislature, early in 1860, had instructed Governor Moore to call a Convention in case a "black Republican" should be elected President in November.

Douglas's following

None of the four candidates obtained a majority of the popular vote. Lincoln got 1,866,352, Douglas 1,375,157, Breckinridge 845,763, and Bell 589,581. Fifteen States chose Republican electors only, and New Jersey four Republican electors out of seven, and so Lincoln got a majority of the Electoral College. Most of the Southern States went for Breckinridge, who was second in the Electoral College. Douglas's support was hopelessly scattered throughout the two sections. Bell carried but three States, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The great ex-

Lincoln elected

citement which swept throughout the whole country gradually subsided in the North, while in the South it rose to fever heat.

The South Carolina Legislature at once made provision for a Constitutional Convention, and similar action was taken in others of the Cotton States.

Beginning of Secession

Throughout the South three distinct parties contended on the secession question. One party advocated immediate secession of each State without waiting for any other. The second party advocated co-operation among the States, to the end that if one seceded all might secede together. The third party opposed secession altogether. For the time being, the immediate Secessionists had their way in the Cotton States, while in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and other States the Co-operationists and Union men were in the ascendant.

South Carolina first

The South Carolina Convention passed its ordinance of secession on December 20, and at the same time invited the other Southern States to meet in Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, early next year.

As it became clear that the South was in terrible earnest, a strong feeling for compromise developed in the North and in the border States. Influential newspapers took the position that everything possible should be done to conciliate the South. Abraham Lincoln, while conceding nothing to the theory or policy of secession, took occasion, in a letter to Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, to make it plain that he had no purpose to interfere with slavery in any State where it already existed.

Lincoln conciliatory

December 3, Congress convened at Washington.

President Buchanan, in his last annual message, discussed the alarming state of affairs, but offered no solution of the difficulty. He denied the right of a State to secede from the Union, but could not find that the Constitution gave Congress any power to "coerce into submission a State which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn" from the Union. "The fact is," he said, "that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war." Attorney-General Black sustained the President in this view. A committee of thirty-three, appointed by the House, declared that "any reasonable, proper and Constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their political rights and interests should be promptly and cheerfully given" to the dissatisfied States. A Senate committee of thirteen, appointed, December 18, to advise compromise measures for a restoration of peace, soon reported that it was "not able to agree upon any general plan of compromise."

Buchanan's dictum

Congress undecided

And so, while Congress debated, and Buchanan hesitated, and the North looked on helpless, the people of the lower South made ready to employ that remedy for their grievances which, at various times and in various dissatisfied corners of the Union, had been suggested or threatened but never tried.

Preparing for war

While the United States drifted into what appeared a ruinous war, England advanced her commercial prosperity by a master-stroke. With Gladstone acting as the chief finance minister of the

country, Richard Cobden was engaged as a plenipotentiary of the British Government in negotiating a commercial treaty with France based on free trade. It was calculated to give enormous impulse to the trade between the two countries. The treaty was signed on January 23, and was soon laid before Parliament. Gladstone thus explained the provisions of the treaty:

Free trade between France and England

"France engages to reduce the duty on English coal and coke, on bar and pig iron and steel, on tools and machinery; on yarns and goods in flax, hemp and jute, as well as all the staples of British manufacture, whether of yarns, flax, hemp, hair, wool, silk, or cotton; all manufactures of skin, leather, bark, wood, iron, and all other metals, glass, stoneware, earthenware, or porcelain. England engages, with the limited power of exception which we propose to exercise only in regard to two or three articles, to abolish immediately and totally all duties upon all manufactured goods. There will be a sweep, summary, entire and absolute, of what are known as manufactured goods. Further, England engages to reduce by one half her duties on brandy and wine."

Gladstone closed with a tribute to the enlightened spirit in which Emperor Louis Napoleon and Richard Cobden had accomplished their task. The treaty passed Parliament, with the sole exception of the proposed reduction of the duty on paper, which was thrown out by the Lords.

Spectrum analysis

Scientifically, the year was notable for the work of Robert Bunsen and Gustav Kirchhoff, two German chemists, who perfected the spectroscope, and

in whose hands the possibilities of that instrument were demonstrated. Bunsen and Kirchhoff established the science of spectrum analysis, and showed that infinitesimal quantities of metals could be readily detected by means of the spectroscope in an incandescent mass. Their researches have had an incalculable influence on stellar chemistry.

Ruskin's "Modern Painters"

It was at this time that the last volume of Ruskin's "Modern Painters" was published. The first volume of this brilliant book had appeared in 1843, the outgrowth of an early pamphlet written by Ruskin in defence of Turner, which excited great attention in England at the time. As was said in "Horæ Subsessivæ," Thackeray's organ: "There is one man among us who has done more to breathe the breath of life into the literature and the philosophy of art, who has encouraged it ten thousand times more effectually than all our art unions, and that is the author of 'Modern Painters.'"

Italian affairs

In Italy, the Neapolitan troops, emboldened by a success at Cajazzo, had assumed the offensive in October. Garibaldi drove them back to Cajazzo. Meanwhile, King Victor Emmanuel, crossing the Apennines, marched his troops to the rear of the Neapolitan army. The Bourbon commander avoided both by moving northward toward Garigliano. On October 26, Garibaldi met Victor Emmanuel at Teano. The King warmly shook the hand of the revolutionary leader, who looked askance at his opponents in the King's suite. The Garibaldian volunteers and the Piedmontese soldiers held aloof from each other. The relations

Garibaldi meets Victor Emmanuel

between the two headquarters were strained. It was determined that Garibaldi with his followers should attend to the Neapolitan garrison at Capua, while Victor Emmanuel's army pursued the Neapolitans in the open. The questions at issue between Cavour and Garibaldi were left to the new Parliament of Southern Italy. By an overwhelming majority, toward the close of October, the delegates voted for the immediate union of Naples and Sicily with Northern Italy. Capua surrendered in the first days of November, and Victor Emmanuel made his entry into Naples. It was the crowning achievement of Garibaldi's career. That popular leader now requested of the King the Lieutenancy of Southern Italy, with supreme military powers for the space of a year. Victor Emmanuel, under the influence of Cavour, replied very simply: "It is impossible." Declining any other honor or reward, Garibaldi returned to Caprera. As he took leave of his volunteers, he said: "The next time, we march on Rome and on Venice." Apart from this great goal, all that remained to accomplish the union of Italy was the reduction of Gaeta and the citadel of Messina, the last refuges of Bourbon rule in Southern Italy.

North and South united

Garibaldi withdraws

In Mexico, toward the close of the year, the liberal forces, supported largely by the natives, advanced upon the capital. President Miramon sent his military leaders, Marquez, Negrito and others, with 8,000 men and thirty cannon, against the overwhelming forces of Juarez. In the battle of San Miguelito, on December 22, Miramon's

Civil War in Mexico

forces were routed. Ortaga, the victorious general, summoned Juarez to come to the capital without delay to restore the liberal constitution. Juarez went. Miramon fled the country. Before embarking he helped himself to the funds of the British Consulate in Mexico, obtaining some 600,000 piastres.

Miramon overthrown

In the North American Republic, during the month of December, two Southern members of the Cabinet resigned. They were Cobb of Georgia and Floyd of Virginia, by whose connivance, it was asserted, Federal arsenals had fallen into the hands of the Southerners. Commissioners representing South Carolina appeared at Washington as the envoys of a separate republic, and Governor Pickens made a formal request that Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, be delivered to the authorities of the State. After some hesitation, Buchanan refused to receive the Commissioners, and let them know that Fort Sumter would not be abandoned. It was then that Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote "Brother Jonathan's Lament," addressed to South Carolina:

Secession in North America

Holmes's farewell to South Carolina

> She has gone—she has left us in passion and pride—
> Our stormy-browed sister, so long at our side!
> She has torn her own star from our firmament's glow,
> And turned on her brother the face of a foe! . . . .

When this was written, Forts Pinckney and Moultrie had already been seized by the South Carolina troops. On December 31 possession was taken of the Federal arsenal at Charleston, the flag of the United States was hauled down, and in its place was hoisted the palmetto flag of South Carolina.

1861

IN SOUTHERN ITALY the last blows for national union were struck early in the year. A French squadron for some time had prevented the Sardinian fleet from bombarding Gaeta. By the middle of January, at last, the French Emperor consented to withdraw his opposition. Gaeta was bombarded by land and by sea. After a resistance of nearly a month the garrison surrendered. The young Queen and King of Naples were conveyed to the Papal States on a French man-of-war. One month later the citadel of Messina, after a stubborn defence of half a year, capitulated. The union of Italy, with the exception of Rome and Venice, was now complete. By his steadfast adherence to the national cause, Victor Emmanuel had secured the Italian throne for the House of Savoy. Shortly after this crowning stroke of his policy, Cavour, the greatest statesman of modern Italy, passed away. As he lay on his deathbed, Cavour addressed to the priest who had come to shrive him his last words, which summed up the future policy of Italy in regard to Rome: "A free Church in a free State."

Italian union accomplished

Death of Cavour

The greatest event of the year was the emancipation of the Russian serfs, as announced on February

19 in an imperial ukase by Czar Alexander II. The serf population of Russia at that time aggregated 47,100,000 individuals, divided into 20,000,000 crown peasants, 4,700,000 peasants of appanages, mines, factories, etc., 21,000,000 belonging to proprietors, and 1,400,000 *dvorovié*, or domestic servants. The peasants of the crown and of the appanages were practically already freemen, subject to the payment of a rent, or of other well-defined dues, settled by the State, which was represented either by the administration of the domain or by the department of the appanages. The crown peasants even enjoyed a sort of local self-government. The fundamental principles of the great Act of Emancipation were these:

Czar Alexander's great ukase

The peasants up to that time attached to the soil were to be invested with all the rights of free cultivators. The peasants should obtain, *minus* the dues fixed by law, the full enjoyment of their inclosure (*dvor*), and also a certain quantity of arable land, sufficient to guarantee the accomplishment of their obligations toward the State. This "permanent enjoyment" might be exchanged for an "absolute ownership" of the inclosure and the lands, subject to a right to buy them back. The lords were to concede to the peasants or to the rural communes the land actually occupied by the latter; in each district, however, a maximum and a minimum were to be fixed. On the whole there was an average of three *dessiatines* and a half for each male peasant; but it varied from one to twelve *dessiatines*, that is to say, the peasants in general received less in the Black Land, and more in the less productive zones. The government was to organize a system of loans,

Emancipation of Russian serfs

which would permit the peasants immediately to liberate themselves from their lords, while remaining debtors to the State. The *dvorovie*, who were not attached to the soil, were only to receive their personal liberty, on condition of serving their masters for two years. To bring the great work of partition into seigniorial lands and peasant lands, to a happy conclusion; to regulate the amount of the dues, the conditions of repurchase, and all the questions which might arise from the execution of the law, the temporary magistracy of the *mirovyé possré dniki*, or mediators of peace, was instituted, who showed themselves for the most part honest, patient, impartial, equitable, and who deserve a great part of the honor of this pacific settlement.

The peasants, freed from the seigniorial authority, were organized into communes; or rather the *commune*, the *mir*, which is the primordial and antique element of Slavo-Russian society, acquired a new force. It inherited the right of police and of surveillance, held by the lord over his subjects.

The great measure of emancipation, as Rambaud has said in his "History of Russia," was, in fact, a settlement of accounts as to the ancient community existing between masters and peasants. It imposed sacrifice on both parties. When this was brought home to the peasants many believed they had been duped. A strange ferment arose in many provinces; it was necessary to call out the soldiery, and three times the troops had to fire on the people. In the government of Kazan, 10,000 men rose at the call of the peasant Pétrof, who announced to them "the true liberty." Hundreds perished, and Pétrof was taken and shot.

Peasants up in arms

For Americans the year 1861 began with secession accomplished in one State, imminent in other States, and civil war impending. Neither in the North nor in the South were the inevitable consequences clearly foreseen. In certain of the Cotton States, acts of hostility to the government were committed before any ordinance of secession was adopted. The Governor of Alabama, on January 3, seized the arsenal at Mount Vernon, near Mobile, and the Governor of Georgia seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah. On January 9, the steamship "Star of the West," approaching Fort Sumter with provisions and Federal troops, was fired on and driven to retire. Major Anderson, in command at Sumter, was called on to surrender, but on January 11 he replied with a firm refusal. January 15, Forts Jackson and Philip, below New Orleans, were seized by the State authorities, and so also, a few days later, was the arsenal at Augusta. Similar action was taken by State authorities in Florida. Ordinances of secession were adopted by State conventions, in Mississippi on January 9, in Florida on January 10, in Alabama on January 11, in Georgia on January 19, in Louisiana on January 26, and in Texas on February 1. In Texas alone was the ordinance submitted to the people; the other States followed the precedent set when the Constitution was ratified. As these States seceded, their Senators and representatives formally resigned their seats in the Congress of the United States. Some of them made speeches stating the grounds on which they re-

American dis-union

"Star of the West" fired on

Ordinances of secession

signed, and defending the action of their several States. On January 21, the day on which Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the Senate, a bill admitting Kansas as a free State under the Wyandotte Constitution was called up by Senator Seward and Kansas was admitted as the thirty-fourth State.

Kansas a Northern State

Delegates representing the various seceding States met at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4, as a Constitutional Convention, and proceeded to organize a provisional government for the Confederate States of America. Five days later the Convention chose Jefferson Davis of Mississippi Provisional President and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia Provisional Vice-President of the new Confederacy. Davis was inaugurated February 18, and at once named the members of his Cabinet. The convention then drew up and submitted to the several States a Constitution, modelled after the Constitution of the United States, but with such changes as made the new instrument what the extreme State Rights school had always held the old instrument to be. Tariffs for protection were expressly declared to be unconstitutional. The Convention then constituted itself a Provisional Congress for the new government, and as such passed various laws. Among them was a law forbidding the importation of slaves. This, it was presumed, was intended to force into the Confederacy Virginia and other border States, which would be deprived of the only market for their surplus slaves. Commissioners were sent to Washington to arrange all questions relating to property and debts, and to secure

Southern provisional government

Confederate Constitution

Efforts for recognition

recognition for the Confederacy, while another commission was sent abroad to secure recognition from the great Powers of Europe.

On the same day on which the Convention met at Montgomery, a peace conference, representing thirteen free and seven border States, called at the request of the Virginia Legislature, met at Washington. Its proceedings were soon forgotten. Buchanan, during the remainder of his term of office, waited inactive and helpless, until Lincoln should come and take his place.

The calmly firm tone of Lincoln's speeches on his way to Washington characterized his inaugural address. "I declare," he said, "that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery where it exists. . . . The Union of these States is perpetual. It is safe to assert that no government probably ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. The power conveyed to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts." He closed with a noble appeal to the Southerners. "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. We are not enemies, but friends! We must not be enemies! Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every patriot home and grave and fireside, will yet swell the chords of the Union when touched, as they shall be touched, by the better angels of our nature."

Lincoln's inaugural address

Seward, Secretary of State

The next day Lincoln announced his Cabinet. William H. Seward of New York was Secretary of State. There were strong men in the Cabinet, but their antecedents did not augur harmony. Seward, to whom, up to the time of Lincoln's nomination, and perhaps afterward, many had looked as to an intellectual leader in the new party movement, failed for some time to understand that Lincoln's nomination was something more than a political accident.

Recognition refused to Confederacy

The two questions with which Lincoln had first to deal were the demand of the Confederate States for recognition through their Commissioners and the relief of Fort Sumter. On the first question he took at once a decided stand. The Commissioners were informed that they could not be received in any other capacity than as private citizens of the Republic. Through Justice Campbell of the Supreme Court communication between them and the Secretary of State was maintained for several days; but they soon gave up, if indeed they ever really entertained, the idea that the Confederacy could establish its independence by peaceful negotiations alone.

On the question of the relief of Sumter, Lincoln did not act at once. He felt his way cautiously, and the result of his caution and shrewdness was to throw upon the Southerners the onus of beginning hostilities. Arrangements were made to furnish the fort with supplies, but the President said that he had no immediate purpose other than "the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison." On April 11, Governor Pickens

of South Carolina, acting under instructions from the Confederate President, demanded the surrender of the fort. Major Anderson again declined, and early the next morning the bombardment began. The flag was shot down, Anderson surrendered, and the garrison marched out with the honors of war.

Fall of Fort Sumter

The news of the fall of Fort Sumter came to the North like a bugle call to arms. Riots occurred in New York, Boston and elsewhere. Richard Henry Stoddard's stirring stanzas, published in the New York "World" immediately after the fall of Sumter, struck a responsive chord:

Men of the North and West,
Wake in your might.
Prepare, as the rebels have done,
For the fight!
You cannot shrink from the test;
Rise! Men of the North and West!
. . . . . .
Not with words; they laugh them to scorn,
And tears they despise;
But with swords in your hands, and death
In your eyes!
Strike home! Leave to God all the rest;
Strike! Men of the North and West!

From that moment the spirit of the North began to rise, and Lincoln promptly issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men to enter army service for three months, and summoning Congress to meet in extraordinary session on the Fourth of July. He declared the object of the call to be "to repossess the forts and places and property of the United States which had been unlawfully seized."

Volunteers called to arms

The country's response was immediate and enthusiastic. Democrats and Republicans vied in making

ready for the conflict now at last clearly inevitable. The Confederate Provisional Congress had already taken steps to organize an army, and in every home throughout the country men were making up their minds to fight either for the Union or for the South. Southern officers in the regular army resigned in large numbers, and tendered their services to their several States or to the Confederate Government. To Robert E. Lee, Scott's favorite, was unofficially offered the command of the Union army. He declined, gave up his commission, offered his sword to his native State, and was put in command of all the Virginia forces. The Governors of the various States exerted themselves with the utmost energy to help their respective governments. These were afterward styled "War Governors." In the lower South, the enthusiasm of the people and the energy of the officials were not less.

Southern officers leave Federal army

Expressive of the soul-stirring upheaval of those times was Bret Harte's famous "Reveille":

"The Reveille"

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of armed men the hum;
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
Round the quick-alarming drum
Saying, "Come,
Freemen, come!
Ere your heritage be wasted," said the quick-alarming drum.

. . . . . .

Answer gave they—hoping, fearing,
Some in faith, and doubting some—
Till a trumpet-voice, proclaiming,
Said, "My chosen people, come!"
Then the drum,
Lo! was dumb;
For the great heart of the nation, throbbing, answered,
"Lord, we come!"

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE"—CEDAR CREEK, VIRGINIA

On April 17, the Virginia Convention, which, only a few weeks before, had shown a great majority against secession, adopted an ordinance and submitted it to popular vote. But before the popular vote was taken the State was thoroughly committed to the Confederate movement, and the Confederate Congress at Montgomery adjourned to meet at Richmond, the capital of Virginia, in July. However, the western counties of Virginia were against secession. They were organized into a separate State. Arkansas seceded on May 6. The next day Tennessee practically joined the Confederacy, although in that State a strong Unionist minority maintained the forms of State Government throughout the war. North Carolina passed an ordinance on May 20. In Kentucky, there was a strong attempt at secession, and the State was afterward represented in the Confederate Congress, but cannot properly be regarded as one of the Confederate States. In Missouri, the situation was similar. In Maryland and Delaware, the attempt at secession clearly failed.

Virginia secedes

Last Southern States fall in

Meanwhile, the permanent Constitution had been ratified by the several Confederate States, regular elections had been held, and Davis and Stephens had entered upon the offices of President and Vice-President respectively for the term of six years. On April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, a Massachusetts regiment, passing through Baltimore on its way to Washington, was attacked by a mob, and the blood thus shed is commonly regarded as the first bloodshed of the

First encounter at Baltimore

great War of the Rebellion. Harper's Ferry Arsenal in Virginia was seized by the Confederates. Davis invited application for letters of marque and reprisal in order that privateers might be fitted out to prey upon the commerce of the United States. President Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of the ports of the seceding States. Early in May, he issued his second call for 65,000 volunteers for three years, and the regular army and navy were increased. Foreign governments were informed that the Union would be maintained by the force of arms. Great Britain and other Powers, by issuing proclamations of neutrality, recognized the Confederates as belligerents. On May 24, the Federal troops advanced from Washington and occupied Arlington Heights and Alexandria, in Virginia. In organizing an army, Davis's military training and his experience as Secretary of War under the old government gave him a great advantage. Thoroughly familiar with the personnel of the old army, he at once called to high places of command Robert E. Lee, Beauregard, Joseph and Albert S. Johnston, and others whose exceptional abilities he had learned to appreciate. These men, fitted for command by their ability and their education, were confronted by such men as Benjamin F. Butler, N. P. Banks, Dix, Fremont and Patterson. To Grant and Sherman were given subordinate commands in the West. During this early period of the war, to McClellan alone of the Union commanders who afterward won high distinction was given an opportunity to show his ability in a sep-

Powers declare neutrality

Superiority of Southern generals

arate command. Scott, at the age of seventy-five, could no longer be expected to show the needful alertness and energy. Yet the North was already clamoring for an advance on the South. Soon after Congress assembled, it approved the President's call for 140,000 men and four million dollars. The earliest engagement was fought on June 10, at Big Bethel, near Hampton, in Virginia, where General Peirce with some 3,500 Federals was badly beaten by Magruder with 1,800 Confederates fighting behind breastworks. Theodore Winthrop, the New England author, fell in this fight. The first really important move against the Confederacy was made on two lines. Patterson moved up the Shenandoah Valley, which was defended by Joseph E. Johnston, and Irwin McDowell advanced to Manassas Junction, where he was confronted by General G. T. Beauregard. It was essential to Scott's plan that Beauregard and Johnston should not effect a junction. General Patterson occupied Bunker on July 14, with 22,000 men, and General Johnston was nine miles away with 12,000. General McDowell, on July 16, began his advance on Manassas Junction with 28,000 men and 49 guns. On the following day, Patterson retreated to Charleston, West Virginia. General Johnston eluded him in the Shenandoah Valley, hastened eastward with 9,000 men, and joined Beauregard. On July 18, McDowell had reached Bull Run, midway between Centerville and Manassas Junction, where important railroads met. On the line of the stream both sides prepared for battle. Bull Run, as Sherman afterward declared,

The first battle

Fiasco of Bull Run

was "one of the best planned battles of the war, and one of the worst fought; both armies were fairly defeated, and whichever stood fast, the other would have to run." McDowell, in a flank attack, crushed the Confederate left and carried all before him, until, mounting the crest of a hill, the Federals, flushed and disordered, encountered the brigade of Thomas J. Jackson. "Look at Jackson's brigade, it stands there like a stone wall," cried General Bee, who was trying to rally his own troops. Jackson, thus christened with his famous nickname, checked the Federal advance. An assault by Johnston on the Union right and rear simultaneously with Beauregard's rallying charge decided the day. McDowell's soldiers had been fighting for three hours. The Union line broke in a panic; only a disorganized mob recrossed the Potomac.

"Stonewall" Jackson

This battle, by its moral effect, strengthened immensely the Confederate cause at home and abroad, but it did much also for the Union cause. There was no more talk at Washington about a "ninety day limit" to the war. On July 25, an act passed Congress further increasing the army. George B. McClellan, who had won victories at Rich Mountain and Garrick's Ford in West Virginia, was called to Washington after the Battle of Bull Run to reorganize the Army of the Potomac.

General Enlistment Act

On July 22, a General Enlistment act went into force, calling into service 500,000 volunteers; a loan of $250,000,000 was authorized, and the war tariff went into effect. On the other side, overconfidence and sluggishness seem to have prevailed.

Congress confiscated all slaves employed by the Confederates for military purposes, as "contraband of war," as General Butler styled it. The average imposts on dutiable articles were raised from 19 to 36 per cent, and on total importations from 15 to 28 per cent, by changes in the Morrill Bill; and a bill was passed for a direct tax of $20,000,000 on the States. On August 6, Congress adjourned, after having appropriated $207,000,000 for the army and passed seventy-two acts relating to the war.

War tariff

The Confederate Congress was in session from July 20 to the last day of August. All citizens of border States who should aid the Union were declared to be alien enemies, and so were all citizens of the Confederate States who were not sustaining the Confederacy. All debts and property belonging to alien enemies were confiscated.

Confederate measures

Lincoln found his foreign relations very unsatisfactory. England and France were in the main ill-disposed toward the North. Despite the efforts of Seward, Southern privateering received their assent. In October news came that a combined English, French and Spanish fleet was fitting against Mexico for the purpose of collecting defaulted debts. The Russian Czar, however, declined Napoleon's invitation to join the league, and Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy remained friendly to the United States. Seward sent abroad discreet men to set the cause of the Union in a more favorable light. Charles Francis Adams was appointed Minister to England, and served the Union cause there with exceptional ability and firmness.

Relations with foreign Powers

Mason and Slidell episode

Mason and Slidell, accredited by the Confederate Government to the Governments of Great Britain and France, were seized on board the English mail steamship "Trent," by Captain Wilkes of the United States sloop "San Jacinto," outside of Havana. Great Britain, through Lord Lyons, sent a demand that the captives should be forthwith released. It was refused. Lord Russell drafted a peremptory ultimatum, but Queen Victoria, on the advice of the Prince Consort, then on his deathbed, overruled her Prime Minister's decision. Seward, ultimately announced the liberation of the Commissioners. Europe accepted this act as the strongest proof of a cool and calm direction of affairs. Recognition of Confederate independence was postponed. Every foreign Power except Great Britain excluded privateers from its ports. This policy drew England into a quasi-partnership with the South, for which subsequently she was called to account.

Quarrel with England avoided

French mediation declined

At one time Louis Napoleon expressed himself ready to mediate between the North and the South to the end that the Southern States might peacefully withdraw. But it was made plain to him on the part of the Federal Government that no mediation was desired.

In the West, events were less decisive than in the East. It was important for the Union cause to control the basin of the Ohio and Mississippi; and for that object two points were of the first importance, St. Louis and Cairo. Lyon, on May 10, compelled the surrender of the Confederate camp near St.

Louis. He steamed up to Jefferson City three days later with 2,000 men, and the State officers fled. On July 22, the Missouri Convention set up a provisional government whose capital was St. Louis. On July 3, Fremont, as Major-General, was appointed by Lincoln to the Department of the West, but proved inefficient. He neglected to secure the safety of Lyon, who was one hundred miles from his railroad base. Lyon was killed at the battle at Nelson's Creek on August 10. Sterling Price captured Lexington for the Confederacy and compelled Fort Mulligan to surrender. Fremont took the field with 40,000 men. Cameron and Stanton, who had come out to investigate, found confusion everywhere. Fremont was displaced by Halleck.

Fremont disappointing

Halleck supersedes Fremont

In Kentucky, the new Legislature was for the Union in sentiment. The Federal troops were called upon to aid in expelling Leonidas Polk from Columbus. At Bowling Green, there was a Confederate army under A. S. Johnston, and Zollicoffer held the mountain gaps in the east. General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame was in Federal command. He invited two officers who had served at Bull Run to accompany him, W. T. Sherman and G. H. Thomas. Sherman was sent to St. Louis, and Don Carlos Buell succeeded him. At the same time there appeared the man who was to lead the Union to final victory, Ulysses S. Grant, a former army officer who had distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and who now tendered his services to Governor Yates of Illinois. Grant was made colonel of a half mutinous volunteer regiment. Starting with

W. T. Sherman

Ulysses S. Grant

his men on foot, he marched them to the Missouri River, and fitted them for active service on the way. Late in August he was sent to Cairo, and was soon made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Columbus was in the hands of Polk. Grant organized an expedition, and, steaming up the Ohio to its junction with the Tennessee, occupied Paducah. On his return, anxious to "do something," he attacked the Confederates at Belmont, but the enemy was too strong, and with great difficulty he reembarked and steamed away.

McClellan in command

McClellan reached Washington on July 26, and assumed command the next day. On November 1, he succeeded Scott in command of the armies of the United States, and at once began to display his unusual talent for organization. He had ordered a demonstration in October, with the purpose of forcing the evacuation of Leesburg. At Ball's Bluff an engagement occurred in which Colonel Baker, Senator from Oregon, was killed. Things were very serious, but McClellan refused to move and began the procrastinating policy which marked his entire career.

Northern procrastination

In the meantime, important naval expeditions were fitted out. Hatteras and Port Royal on the Southern coast were captured, and the effectiveness of the blockade was constantly increased. New gunboats were rapidly provided. The South had neither ships nor seamen, and her ports were soon closed. In the capture of Port Royal, which made an opening into the heart of the Carolina cotton region, fifty vessels were engaged under Dupont.

Capture of Port Royal

The year closed with the Confederates hopeful, England inclined to favor their cause, and the prestige of Big Bethel and Bull Run not yet destroyed by any Union victory of comparable effect. But the North had at last begun to realize the magnitude of its task, and to bring to bear those enormous resources which the Confederates could not match.

European intervention in China

The peace between China and the foreign Powers compelled a revision of the position at Shanghai. Admiral Hope sailed up to Nanking, and exacted a pledge from the Wangs that Shanghai should not be attacked for twelve months, and that the Taiping force should remain at a distance of thirty miles. Ward and Burgevine were compelled to desist from recruiting Europeans, and were taken into the Emperor's service to drill Chinese soldiers. This was the origin of the Ever-Victorious army, which under Gordon was soon to achieve great and lasting results. Chung Wang, elated by the capture of Ningpo and Hangchow, resolved to disregard Tien Wang's promise, and make an attack on Shanghai. He issued a proclamation in which he said: "The hour of the Manchus has come. We must take Shanghai to complete our dominions."

Taipings defiant

Death of Prince Albert

Toward the close of the year the death of Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria, on December 15, plunged the British Empire into mourning. In announcing his death to the nation, Victoria confessed herself "the heartbroken Queen of England."

1862

Affairs in Mexico

PUBLIC affairs in Mexico were going from bad to worse. Juarez, enlightened ruler that he was, was despised by the Hidalgos on account of his Indian blood, by the higher officials on account of his uncompromising honesty, and by the priests for his outspoken hostility to clerical privileges. He was made to suffer for the sins of his predecessors against foreign interests.

The Spanish expedition, under General Prim, was the first to land in Mexico. Early in January, French and English warships likewise appeared at Vera Cruz and landed their forces. Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière and Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Wilke announced their plenipotentiary powers. A joint note was addressed to President Juarez, demanding redress and indemnity for all the outrages of the past.

European interference

The demands of the French, among which were those of the notorious banker Jecker, were so excessive as to excite the protests even of the allies. On February 19, an understanding was reached at Soledad between General Prim and Juarez's Minister Doblado. According to this convention, the allies were to be permitted to establish themselves in the cities of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan. One

week later the French occupied Tehuacan, while the Spaniards took up their quarters in Orizaba, and the English in Cordova. Soon afterward French reinforcements arrived under the command of Count Lorencez. Vice-Admiral de la Gravière now revoked his signature to the Convention of Soledad, and, raising the claims for indemnities, demanded that his troops should be permitted to occupy the capital to insure a proper reorganization of the affairs of Mexico.

French aggression

In the train of General Lorencez appeared two public men of Mexico who were denounced as traitors to the cause of their country. One was Almonte, the quondam revolutionary general, while the other was Father Miranda, one of the most reactionary of Mexican clericals. The attitude assumed by France was too much for her allies. On April 9, occurred the definite breach between the respective commanders of the joint expeditionary force. England and Spain withdrew from the alliance and recalled their forces.

England and Spain withdraw

On January 14, the Taipings reached the vicinity of Shanghai. The surrounding country was obscured by the smoke of villages which they had burned. Thousands of fugitives crowded the foreign settlement imploring aid. But the English garrison of two native regiments and some artillery proved sufficient for the defence of the place. The rebels were repulsed by the French at Woosung, the port at the mouth of the river. Sir John Michael arrived with a few English troops, which, with two regiments disciplined by Ward, made a

Fighting in China

force of a thousand men. Ward captured Quanfeelung with several hundred rebel boats. The rebels continued burning and pillaging. The English and French commanders determined to attack them. On February 21, a joint force of 1,096 men, with Admiral Hope in general charge, stormed the village of Kachiaou. Although driven out, the rebels resumed their attacks. Hope was reinforced by 1,150 men with seven howitzers. He attacked Tseedong, a place of great strength, and killed 700 and took 300 prisoners. The Ever-Victorious army, for this decisive victory, was brought to the favorable notice of Prince Kung and the Chinese Government. An Englishman contracted to convey 9,000 of the troops who had stormed Gangking from the Yangtse to Shanghai. At the end of March, General Stoveley arrived with English reinforcements.

Admiral Hope defeated

A plan was entered upon to clear the country of rebels for thirty miles around Shanghai. In their first efforts the English were defeated; Admiral Hope and some other officers were wounded, and seventy men were killed and wounded. The following two days the rebels were defeated. Kahding, Tsingpu, Nanjoo and Cholin were then attacked. Defeated at the first three places, the rebels made a final stand at Cholin on May 20. The English carried the place at the point of the bayonet. The troops from Gangking to the number of six thousand had arrived. Futai Sieh, who was to be succeeded by Li Hung Chang, resolved to employ them at once in a way to restore his sinking fortunes. He advanced to Taitson on May 12, and

Li Hung Chang

two days afterward Chung Wang came with ten thousand chosen troops to relieve the garrison. Of 7,000 men under Futai Sieh, 5,000 fell on the field. General Stoveley had to abandon his intended plan and retrace his steps to Shanghai. Battle of Taitsou

Chung Wang was once more called to the assistance of Tien Wang at Nanking. Shortly after his departure, Ward was killed in action and Burgevine succeeded to the command. Charges were made against Burgevine. The English commander would not interfere, and referred the matter to London. Burgevine was then ordered to embark his force at Shanghai for Nanking. He and his troops refused to move until they were fully paid. Burgevine's mutiny

In Japan, the agitation against the foreigners grew more threatening. The foreign Ministers, who up to that time had their Legations at Yeddo, retired to Yokohama. They demanded that fortified Legation buildings should be furnished to them by the Japanese Government. Ando, the Prime Minister, gave up the recreation ground of the city for that purpose. A Japanese mob burned down the buildings. An attempt was made to assassinate the Prime Minister, who barely escaped with the loss of an ear. Mito-ko's men failing to win the Shogun over to their side, determined to embroil the government with some foreign nation. Shimazu, the father of one of the great Daimios, declared that he would cut down any foreigner whom he might chance to meet. At Kanagawa, a party of Europeans were encountered. They were set upon, and an English merchant, Richardson, was murdered. The British Ferment in Japan

Murder of Richardson

Minister's demands for redress were treated with contempt. At the same time, Choshiu, a Daimio, who held a commission as guardian of the straits of Shimonoseki, acting according to the letter of his instructions, fired upon some foreign vessels passing through the straits. In consequence of this, a squadron of English, French and Dutch warships appeared in the straits, and levied a heavy indemnity from one of the Choshiu's relatives whom they took for the Daimio. The Shogun disavowed the Choshiu's proceedings. To satisfy the foreign demands he undertook to punish Choshiu. This he found to be next to impossible since the soldiery as well as the Japanese people at large regarded Choshiu as a patriot. The Shogun at last was compelled to come to terms with the Daimio. It was on this occasion that Choshiu presented his famous memorial:

European naval demonstration

Choshiu's prophetic memorial

"The closing or opening of Japan was a matter of greatest moment. That which cannot be shut again should not have been opened. The closing of Japan can never be a real closing until the country has established its own independence. Since unity is force and strength, and discord is weakness, it would be imprudent to go to war against powerful and brave enemies with discord among them. I think the only way to bring about national union is by a solid union between the Shogun and Mikado, acting together as one man.

"After the Emperor is firmly established on his throne the dormant soul of Japan will awaken. Then we will be united in power and independence. Once our independence is restored we must reform our military, our navy, as well as all branches of

industry. The whole nation must devote life and soul to the benefit of our State, and we must learn and study the interior arrangements and the development of arts and sciences in foreign lands."

Great Britain, unable to obtain redress for the murder of Richardson from the Shogun, undertook its own punitive measures. Satsuma, after the English warships had reduced the city of Kagoshima nearly to ashes, had to pay a heavy indemnity. In realization of their own weakness, the Japanese sought to acquire knowledge of European methods of warfare and other advancements.

Kagoshima bombarded

In Mexico, France now had her own way. A single-handed war with Mexico fitted admirably into the military aspirations of Napoleon III. and of Empress Eugénie's clerical supporters. Amid wild enthusiasm in France, General Lorencez was ordered to march on the City of Mexico. On April 12, President Juarez announced that on the day the French troops should advance all the region occupied by them would be declared under military law, while all those who gave assistance to the French forces should be greeted as enemies to their country. All able-bodied Mexicans were called to arms to resist the threatened invasion. The seriousness of the government's intentions were soon made manifest. The Mexican general, Robles, who, without authorization, entered into negotiations with the French, was arrested, court-martialled and shot. A counter-proclamation was issued by the French general. It closed with a menacing phrase: "The flag of France has been raised on Mexican soil, and

The French in Mexico

General Robles shot

shall not be hauled down. The wise men will welcome it as a friend. Let the fools dare to oppose it!" The French drew in their forces to Vera Cruz, leaving their invalids in the military hospitals at Orizaba, in accordance with the Convention of Soledad. Their instant removal was requested by the Mexican general Zaragoza, otherwise they would be treated as prisoners of war. In the face of this threat, General Lorencez determined to march on Orizaba. On April 19, under a burning sun, the French column started on its march. The war with Mexico had begun. A few days after this, the last remaining Englishman embarked for home at Vera Cruz, while the Spaniards drew down their flag at San Juan d'Ulloa to cross over to Havana.

War inevitable

The first skirmishes between the French and the irregular Mexican horsemen resulted in easy victories for France. General Lorencez's column crossed the rivers Antigua and La Plata, and ascended the steep slopes of the Cumbres Range. Here they suffered severely from elusive bands of guerillas. On May 4, the French army appeared before Puebla de los Angelos. General Lorencez ordered the assault of the city on the following day. The Zouaves began the attack on Guadeloupe. For three hours they were subjected to a severe fire from the terraces of Guadeloupe, but at last succeeded in charging up to the very walls of that stronghold. Some of them scaled the ramparts, and hand-to-hand fighting had already begun, when a terrific tropical thunderstorm burst over the battlefield. This turned the scale against the invaders. Count Lorencez ordered

French defeat at Puebla

a general retreat. The losses of the French were 140 men and 30 officers. The Mexicans lost nearly 400. To his final overtures of a peaceful occupation of Puebla, General Ortaga replied with three pregnant words: "You are enemies."

After the defeat of Puebla, the French retreated to Orizaba, where they awaited reinforcements. The strength of Lorencez's forces about this time was 6,000 men. To safeguard communications with Vera Cruz, the towns of Chiquihuite and Cordova were occupied. General Almonte, acting in conjunction with the French, proclaimed a provisional government at Vera Cruz and tried to levy taxes. He was joined by General Marquez with 4,000 followers of former President Miramon. For a while operations dragged on. A Mexican attack led by General Ortaga was repulsed by the French. Yellow fever and the hostile attitude of the natives made the situation of the French precarious. At last the arrival of reinforcements with General Forey revived the hopes of the French. Forey was put in command of all the forces. Louis Napoleon's policy in Mexico was expressed in his letter of instructions to General Forey:

Forey in command

"People will ask you why we sacrifice men and money to establish a regular government in Mexico. In the present state of civilization the development of America can no longer be a matter of indifference to Europe. America takes our wares, and keeps alive our commerce. It is to our interest that the Republic of the United States of North America should flourish and prosper, but it is not at all to our interest that they should come in possession of

Anti-Monroe declaration

the entire Gulf of Mexico, to rule from there the destinies of the Antilles and South America, and control the products of the New World. However, if Mexico maintains its independence in the integrity of its territory, if a strong government is established there by the aid of France, then we may restore to the Latin races across the seas their former glory."

Lincoln's hands tied

In the United States of America the problems of the civil war were too exacting for President Lincoln to pay much attention to this manifesto. In the City of Mexico, on the other hand, a liberal Congress convened by Juarez voted a unanimous resolution declaring that "Mexico would nevermore tolerate the least interference in her affairs, and in the establishment of her social and political organization." Louis Napoleon's statement that he did not wage war against Mexico, but against Juarez and his faction, was offset by a declaration that Mexico did not wage war against France, but against that monarch, who, "seduced by ambition, wished to conquer a rich land and rule over the destinies of another continent."

Mexico aroused

On September 24, the Mexican irregular forces attacked Tejeria in force, an important post between Vera Cruz and Orizaba; but, with the help of Almonte's native troops, the French repulsed the attack. At the same time the Mexicans lost one of the ablest of their generals in Zaragoza, who succumbed to yellow fever. His successor, Gonzalez Ortaga, was not his match. Yellow fever now wrought such havoc in the French army that Forey was driven to move. He advanced to Cor-

Yellow fever epidemic

dova and Orizaba. Both cities were found nearly deserted by the inhabitants, who had barricaded the houses. On October 25, General Berthier, with an advance column of 6,000 men, penetrated to Jelapa. A bloody defeat was inflicted on the guerilleros, who infested the town of Medelin in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. The seaport of Tampico was seized by the French and became one of their most important bases of supplies. Under the renegade, Marquez, native troops occupied Colchinda in the name of France, while General Douay captured Tehuacan. While the army of invasion marched on Puebla, a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Bouet destroyed the fortification of Acapulco.

Fall of Tampico

In the United States, Edwin M. Stanton had become Secretary of War. At the same time, General Burnside, with 12,800 men and the fleet under Goldsborough, captured Roanoke Island, New Berne and Port Macon, on the North Carolina coast. The only harbor left to the Confederacy on this coast was that of Wilmington.

Stanton, American Secretary of War

General Curtis, under command of Halleck, forced the Confederates across the Arkansas line, and defeated them on January 6 and 7 at Pea Ridge. The local militia was put under the command of General Schofield. Buell, who succeeded Sherman in Kentucky, was to push forward and retain East Tennessee, but he informed President Lincoln that the task was impracticable with the force at his command. A. S. Johnston had massed at Bowling Green a Confederate force with which to hold Kentucky and Tennessee. In order to divide Johnston's forces,

Battle of Pine Ridge

McClellan suggested to Halleck a feint on the Tennessee, and Halleck ordered Grant to make a reconnoissance up the stream with gunboats. Fort Henry might be taken, Columbus turned, and Bowling Green abandoned. Thomas advanced against Zollicoffer and dislodged him from Cumberland Gap. On February 2, Grant started up the Tennessee with 15,000 men on transports, Commodore Foote following on the 4th with seven light-draft gunboats. Fort Henry guarded the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson the Cumberland, at a short distance overland from each other. The capture of the first proved easy. "Fort Henry is ours; I shall take and destroy Fort Donelson on the 8th and return," was Grant's despatch. The navigation of the Tennessee passed into Union control. Resolved to fight at Donelson for Nashville, Johnston divided his slender force and hastened to Nashville with 14,000 men. Of Buell's army, only 8,000 raw recruits and one drilled brigade went to Grant's assistance. Grant reached Donelson with 27,000 men; the enemy numbered 21,000. Foote arrived in the evening with six gunboats, and began the assault on the 14th, but he drew off damaged. General Grant repelled a desperate sortie, stormed the intrenchments in his front, and drove the Confederates back. On Sunday the 16th the fort was taken and its whole force captured. The Confederate generals, Floyd and Pillow, however, had escaped during the previous night with 5,000 men, as did N. B. Forrest, the famous Confederate cavalry leader. General Buckner surrendered with 15,000 men under two

Fall of Fort Henry

Grant storms Donelson

generals, and 20,000 stand of arms, together with horses, artillery and commissary stores. Grant sprang at once into national distinction. Buckner's surrender

From the outset of the war the disproportion in the naval strength of both sides was very great. All the warships of the United States, with the exception of a few vessels scuttled at Norfolk, remained in the hands of the Northern Government. In all, they numbered seventy-six ships, mounting seven hundred and eighty-three guns; but they were all built of wood, and no less than thirty-two relied upon sails alone for motive power. The neglect of the navy cost the Union Government dear. With a strong squadron of steam ironclads, like those that were used in the Crimea before Kinburn, the strong seaports of Charleston, Wilmington and Mobile might have been reduced from the start. The Union navy

On the Southern side, again, the situation appeared all but hopeless. The only chance lay in strengthening the shore defences, as was done, and in designing vessels of extreme power and great protection. Among the enemy's ships scuttled at Norfolk was the "Merrimac." She was raised and renamed the "Virginia," but the old name still clung to her. Over her uninjured hull new upper works were constructed, protected by rough iron armor designed for her by Commander Brooke on the model of Stevens' old ironclads. With unarmored ends of considerable length, her freeboard was left very low fore and aft. She was stripped of masts and rigging, a daring departure from the accustomed designs of shipbuilders. Owing to the delay in ob- First American ironclad

taining suitable armor, she could not be got ready for sea until March, when she was manned with three hundred soldiers, under Captain Buchanan and Lieutenant Jones, both seceders from the United States navy.

In the meanwhile the Northern Secretary of the Navy had likewise come to realize the need of armor-plated ships. An advertisement was issued at Washington inviting designs for ironclads. Ericsson, the great Swedish inventor, at once came forward with a design for an invulnerable ship. So great was his faith in it that he agreed to build it entirely at his own risk, and to refund all money advanced on account should his ship prove unsuccessful. Ericsson furthermore undertook to complete his ship in the unprecedentedly short time of one hundred days. Before the contract was even signed the keel plate for the vessel had been rolled.

Ericsson's "Monitor"

The design of Ericsson's vessel, which was named by him the "Monitor," was a still more radical departure from accepted ship designs than the "Merrimac." The great innovation was a revolving gun turret. Already, it should be stated, the idea of a revolving naval turret had been independently evolved in Denmark and England, but to the United States belongs the credit of the first demonstration.

On the last day of January, the "Monitor" was launched, and turned over to the government in complete shape within one hundred and eighteen days from her commencement, a truly remarkable feat. From keel to turret the "Monitor" was the product of Ericsson's brain. She was crammed with

all manner of inventions originated on the spur of the moment—no less than forty patentable contrivances. Admiral Porter was one of the few who recognized the immense value of the "Monitor." "This is the strongest fighting vessel in the world," he wrote, "and can whip anything afloat." The "Monitor" did not get away to sea one minute too soon; in truth, she was one or two days too late.

The "Monitor" underway

On Saturday morning, March 8, the "Merrimac" steamed out of Norfolk into Hampton Roads on her trial trip. Her officers and men had received communion, for they knew that they were going on a desperate errand. Both engines and steering gear were defective. Not one of her guns had ever been fired, and the crew were untrained landsmen. As the "Merrimac" came in sight, the quartermaster of the United States ship "Congress" remarked to the officer on deck: "I believe that thing is coming down at last, sir." The Northern ships beat to quarters. The small gunboat "Zouave" engaged the "Merrimac," but found her thirty-two pounders ineffective. The "Merrimac" took no notice of the "Zouave," but steamed slowly past the United States ships "Cumberland" and "Congress," and the shore batteries. The Union officers were stricken with amazement as they saw their shots glance off the "Merrimac's" armored hull like so many pebbles. For fully an hour their fire was not returned. Then the "Merrimac" came up close, and protruded a seven-inch rifled gun at close range. The first shot put one of the gun crews on the "Cumberland" out of action. At a range of 200 yards the

The "Merrimac" ahead

The ironclad in action

"Merrimac" opened fire on the "Congress." "Our clean and handsome deck," reported one of the officers on the "Congress," "was in an instant changed into a slaughter pen, with locked legs and arms, and bleeding, blackened bodies scattered about by the shells, while brains actually dripped from the beams." Leaving the "Congress" on his starboard quarter, Captain Buchanan now headed for the "Cumberland," and used the ram for the first time in modern history. The shock sent the "Cumberland" leaning over, though scarcely felt on board the "Merrimac." The ram itself broke off. As the "Merrimac" backed out, Buchanan called for the "Cumberland's" surrender. It was then that Lieutenant Morris answered: "Never. I'll sink alongside." With the red flag of "No surrender" flying at the fore, the "Cumberland" went down, her crew firing upon their impregnable adversary until the bitter end. This heroism, in the face of disaster, has been fittingly sung by Longfellow:

First use of ram

"Merrimac" sinks "Cumberland"

> Ho! brave hearts that went down in the seas!
> Ye are at peace in the troubled stream.
> Ho! brave land! with hearts like these,
> Thy flag, that is rent in twain,
> Shall be one again,
> And without a seam.

The "Congress," realizing her helplessness, made off for shoal water, where she ran aground. The "Merrimac" followed her up within a hundred and fifty yards, and, taking up an advantageous position, raked her fore and aft for more than an hour. The doomed ship caught fire in several places. As the "Merrimac" drew near to board, the shore bat-

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ENGAGEMENT OF THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC

teries redoubled their fire, wounding Buchanan and his officers. On this the "Merrimac" drew off, and resumed her fire on the burning "Congress," whose survivors jumped overboard and swam for the shore. The remaining American ships—"Minnesota," "Roanoke" and "St. Lawrence"—were saved from sudden destruction only by anchoring in shoal water, where the "Merrimac" could not approach.

The "Congress" abandoned

That very night, with dramatic promptness, the "Monitor" put into the Roads. She had taken the sea a few days before, commanded by Lieutenant Worden, and manned by a crew of volunteers, since she was regarded in the light of a forlorn hope. She was stationed near the helpless "Minnesota."

Arrival of "Monitor"

On the following morning the "Merrimac" came out into the Roads to finish her work of destruction. There she beheld her new antagonist lying beside the "Minnesota" like a "tin can on a shingle." Lieutenant Jones commanded the "Merrimac" in place of the wounded Buchanan. He realized at once that the new outlandish vessel was his foremost adversary. The day was sunny and bright, and crowds of spectators thronged the shores to behold the great duel. After exchanging shots with the "Minnesota," the "Merrimac" closed with the "Monitor." Both vessels pounded each other ineffectually. The "Monitor's" cast-iron balls broke upon the armor of the "Merrimac," while the "Merrimac's" shells burst to no purpose over the "Monitor's" turret. After thus exchanging fire for two hours, the "Merrimac's" gunners quit

"Merrimac" returns to fray

The great ironclad duel

to save the ammunition. Manifestly the "Monitor" had an immense advantage in her superior speed and manœuvring power, as well as in the greater radius afforded by the revolving turret. Lieutenant Worden, accordingly, resolved to ram his enemy. He missed the "Merrimac" by only two feet, both ships grazing. The "Merrimac" retaliated in kind. Jones ran his stem right over the "Monitor's" deck, the force of the blow knocking down most of his men. Before they could get over the side of the ship, the "Monitor" glided away from under the "Merrimac." The slow speed of the "Merrimac" saved the "Monitor." It was fortunate indeed for Worden that the "Merrimac" had lost her ram on the previous day. Later the "Monitor" drifted into shoal water, and the "Merrimac," unable to follow, drew off. Thus the engagement ended as a drawn battle. Neither ship had been seriously injured, nor had either lost a single man. The "Monitor" had been struck twenty-two times without appreciable injury. The "Merrimac," as a result of her two days' fighting, had ninety-seven indentations in her armor. Bloodless as this first encounter between ironclads was, it proved one of the decisive battles of the Civil War, securing to the North the command of the sea. The demonstration of the superior merits of steam power and armor protection in action was so striking that it practically sealed the doom of the old ships.

A drawn battle

A full month elapsed before the "Merrimac," having refitted, came out once more with solid shot to engage the "Monitor." The Union ships hugged the shore and ignored the challenge. Both the

"Merrimac" and the "Monitor" came to an inglorious end. On the evacuation of Norfolk, the Southerners, finding themselves unable to bring their ironclad up the James River, scuttled the "Merrimac." Shortly afterward, the "Monitor" foundered off Cape Hatteras, in a storm. End of both ships

The naval front changed from the James River to the Mississippi. At the outbreak of the war, the lower end of this great watercourse, from Cairo to New Orleans, fell into the hands of the Confederates. "The Mississippi is the backbone of the rebellion," said Lincoln. "It is the key of the whole situation."

On February 3, Captain David G. Farragut, on the "Hartford," sailed from Hampton Roads to Ship Island, between New Orleans and Mobile. This was the rendezvous for a considerable Union fleet under command of David D. Porter, and here the expedition against New Orleans was prepared. Farragut took command. By an irony of fate the man selected to deal this deadly blow to the South was himself a Southerner. When Farragut was urged by his kinsfolk to join the cause of secession, he pointed to the flag on his ship, saying: "I would see every man of you damned before I would raise my hand against that flag." Of his comrades in arms who seceded from the United States navy he said: "They will catch the devil before they get through with the business." Farragut at New Orleans

Farragut had seventeen men-of-war, with 177 guns, and Porter a flotilla and steamships. In their rear was Butler with 6,000 men on transports. The ut-

most haste was needful, since the Confederates were constructing four ironclads, all of the "Merrimac" type. They were nearing completion. A peculiarly dangerous vessel on the Confederate side was the little ram "Manassas." She was a tugboat cut down to the water line, with upper works that resembled the shell of a turtle, protected by railroad iron of one inch thickness. Besides these were five gunboats and long fire ships filled with pine knots. A still more important Confederate defence was a boom across the Mississippi just below the forts. It consisted of cypress logs forty-five feet in length, linked together with immense chains, and held in position by thirty 3,000-pound anchors. When a freshet carried away some of the middle part, eight dismantled schooners were anchored in the gap, fastened to one another and to the ends of the boom.

The ram "Manassas"

A formidable boom

From the middle of April an incessant bombardment lasting ten days was kept up against the Confederate forts from schooners anchored behind the shelter of trees and disguised by branches fastened to the rigging. The total effect of the 16,800 shells fired from these mortar boats was to disable ten shore guns out of a hundred and twenty-six, while but eighteen men were killed or wounded on the Confederate side. On the night of April 20, supported by a fiercer bombardment, Farragut sent two gunboats up stream to make an opening in the boom. The "Pinola," running at full steam under heavy fire, rammed the boom, and opened a wide passage. Four days later, the morning of April 24, Farragut ordered the advance. The rattle of

The boom broken

the cables gave the alarm to the Confederates. They launched fireboats against the advancing fleet. The "Cayuga" passed the boom before the Confederates opened fire, and came under the guns of the forts in time to receive the first shells. As ship after ship passed the boom, the little "Manassas" tried to ram them. Most of the ships of the first division escaped. Among those who served in the battle was George Dewey, then a lieutenant in the United States navy. The small Confederate tug "Mosher" came down the river pushing a blazing fire raft. The flames lighted up the waters, and made the tug an easy mark for the Union gunners. Still Lieutenant Sherman and his Confederate crew of six on the "Mosher" pushed right on, and drove their raft against the "Hartford," Farragut's flagship. All the men on the little "Mosher" paid for their heroism with their lives. The flames of the fire raft lighted the "Hartford's" side and ran up the rigging. In her efforts to avoid the fire raft, the "Hartford" ran aground under the guns of Fort St. Philip. A thrust from the "Manassas," instead of injuring the "Hartford," helped her to get off the shoals. The "Brooklyn" fared even worse. As she passed the boom her propeller was disabled. The forts covered her with their fire. The "Manassas" rammed her at full speed, but only crushed her timbers amidships into a coal bunker. Getting away she stood by the "Hartford" until she had got off the shoals. By this time the first and second division of Farragut's squadron had run the gantlet. Colonel Higgins, the Confederate commander, ex-

Farragut runs the gantlet

The flagship saved

claimed: "Better go to cover, boys; our cake is all dough." The old navy had won.

The third division, consisting of the minor ships, fared the worst. Three ships became unmanageable and failed to pass the forts. The "Veruna" was followed in the dark by the Southern gunboat "Governor Moore," which, hoisting Federal lights, came up close enough to ram. While backing out the gunboat was set on fire and disabled by the "Veruna's" shells. She drifted down stream, having lost fifty-seven killed and seventeen wounded out of a crew of ninety-three. Next the "Stonewall Jackson" came out at early dawn, and twice rammed the "Veruna." The "Stonewall Jackson" was likewise set on fire and had to be abandoned, but the "Veruna" sunk. Her crew was rescued by other Federal ships. The last act of the great battle was a final attempt by the "Manassas" to ram the "Pinola." The Federal "Mississippi" cut in and tried to run the "Manassas" down. The little ram in her efforts to escape ran ashore and was burned.

Southern heroism

"Veruna" sunk

End of "Manassas"

That same morning the Confederate forces at Chalmette surrendered. Forts Jackson and St. Philip still held out, but, cut off from the Confederacy as they were, their fall was only a question of time.

Surrender of Chalmette

On the morning of April 25, Farragut came around the bend at New Orleans and silenced the batteries, which were near the site of Jackson's battleground of 1815. The Confederate general, Lovell, evacuated the city with 3,000 men. As the fleet drew near, piles of cotton, coal and lum-

New Orleans evacuated

ber were burning on the levee. Porter, with the aid of Butler, took possession of the two forts.

On May 16, Butler received from Farragut full military possession of the city. He organized a rigorous system, maintained order, kept the city clean and averted a pestilence. But by petty tyrannies he turned against his government the entire better class of the citizens. His worst offence was Order No. 15, "that when any female shall by word or gesture or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier, she shall be held and regarded as a woman of the town plying her trade." Davis denounced him as an enemy of mankind. On December 15, he was relieved of his command.

Butler in New Orleans

In the West, new advances followed the capture of Fort Donelson. Columbus was evacuated, and there ensued (April 1–7) the withdrawal from Island No. 10, at a point where the Mississippi makes two large bends among impassable swamps. Pope with 20,000 men compelled its surrender to Foote, and 6,000 prisoners were taken. By the capture of Fort Donelson the way was open for a march into the very heart of the Mississippi region. A portion of Grant's army had occupied Nashville in the latter part of February. General Buell arrived at the same time. Johnston was to the southeast, while Beauregard was on the Mississippi. In March, Johnston and Beauregard united their armies near Corinth, Mississippi. Had one competent and active general commanded the Union forces, the Confederacy might have been rent in twain, and the war shortened fully a year. But a quarrel, which resulted

Grant occupies Nashville

in Grant being placed under arrest, rendered the Union force comparatively inefficient.

Fall of Memphis

Commodore Davis took possession of Memphis, after a fight of twenty minutes, and destroyed seven out of eight Confederate gunboats. On the first day of July, the gunboat flotilla united above Vicksburg with the Federal fleet from New Orleans. On resuming command, Grant found his columns divided between Savannah and Pittsburg Landing, which were ten miles apart. Sherman, who had gone to the front, was in the advance. Johnston strengthened himself at Corinth, and was there joined by Beauregard. Buell was ordered to join Grant at once at Savannah, but the Confederates fell upon Grant before Buell arrived. On Sunday, July 6, Johnston's line of battle bore down on the Union camp. Near a log meeting-house called

Battle of Shiloh

Shiloh, two miles south of Pittsburg Landing, the bloodiest battle of the war in the Mississippi Valley was fought—a battle which in desperation was surpassed by none. Sherman bore the brunt of the assault. Johnston's army, with Bragg, Polk and Hardee in important commands, was not quite 40,000 strong. The Union force was probably somewhat less. Hearing the firing, Grant left for Pittsburg Landing by boat, arrived on the field, and gave such orders as the situation suggested. The Confederates pushed forward with wild energy and suffered an immense loss. The Union troops were forced back upon the river, a mile in the rear

Johnston killed

of their morning position. At this point General Johnston was killed. Beauregard, who was ill, took

command, and the advance ceased. Buell's troops began to arrive when the first day's battle had ended, and Lew Wallace came up soon after. On Monday, the 7th, Grant and Buell, now in superior force, pushed forward on the left, recovered the lost ground, and drove the Confederates back to Corinth. Sherman's conduct during the battle made the beginning of his great reputation. Grant maintained an imperturbable silence when criticised about the first day's fight, and afterward declared that even on that day he at no time doubted the successful outcome of the engagement. He retained Lincoln's confidence. "I can't spare the man; he fights," was Lincoln's reply to a politician of prominence who urged that Grant should be removed.

Union defeat turned to victory

McClellan began his second advance on Richmond in the beginning of April. Full four weeks passed before he took Yorktown, which was held by General Magruder with only 11,000 men. On May 5, the battle of Williamsburg was fought; but not until May 15 was Johnston forced to abandon his lines near Williamsburg and to cross the Chickahominy. He then took up a position only three miles from Richmond.

Williamsburg

In the meantime the situation was so altered by Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley that some of McClellan's best troops had to be recalled to defend the capital. Early in May, Jackson boldly took the offensive, and on the 8th, the authorities at Richmond received their first news of his movements in the laconic despatch, "Providence blessed our arms with victory at McDowell yester-

day." Brushing aside Milroy at McDowell, Jackson made ready to attack General Banks at Strasburg, and by swift movements surprised and defeated the Federals at Fort Royal. This was followed by a blow on Banks' flank near Newton. Banks retreated to Winchester, then passed on down the valley and crossed the Potomac. Jackson followed, and the result was that the authorities at Washington feared for the safety of the capital.

Confederate victories

At the close of May, McClellan reported that he was quietly closing in on the enemy, preparatory to the last struggle. On the contrary, it was Johnston who took the offensive by attacking two corps of McClellan's army which lay on the south bank of the Chickahominy. This was the Battle of Seven Pines, fought on the last day of May and the first day of June. The losses were heavy on both sides and the result was indecisive. Johnston was wounded, and in consequence, after an interval during which General G. W. Smith commanded, Robert E. Lee, the most famous of Confederate generals, took command of the Army of Northern Virginia. McClellan still delayed, and Lee and Jackson arranged between them one of the most remarkable pieces of strategy in the history of the war. By a series of wonderfully swift marches and battles Jackson slipped between the armies of Fremont and Shields, left the valley, and joined Lee in front of Richmond, just in time to strike the Federal right in the first of the "Seven Days' Battles." Lee, knowing his man, exposed Richmond to an immediate advance by McClellan, but McClellan

Seven Pines

Lee in command

failed to take advantage of the opening. The first battle, Mechanicsville, on June 26, was indecisive, General Fitz-John Porter making a splendid resistance to the Confederate attack. At Gaines' Mill, the next day, Porter again bore the brunt of the fighting. The result of the two battles was McClellan's decision to transfer his base from the Chickahominy to the James. On the 29th, the battles of Savage's Station and White Oak Swamp, which were somewhat in the nature of rearguard engagements, were fought. The fighting was renewed on the next day. While McClellan's movement is by many regarded as a retreat rather than a change of base, his army was not thrown into confusion. By the first of July he was strongly intrenched at Malvern Hill on the James, and repulsed with heavy losses Lee's several attempts to dislodge him. However, on the night following, McClellan retired to Harrison's Landing, and for the time made no further effort to reach Richmond. Instead, he renewed his complaints against the authorities at Washington. The result of the campaign was distinctly encouraging to the Confederates and discouraging to the government at Washington.

The Seven Days' Battles

In July, Lincoln called for 300,000 more volunteers. General John Pope, who had distinguished himself in the West, was put in command of the Army of Virginia, which was to advance across the Rappahannock somewhat on the line of McDowell's movement in 1861. Various portions of McClellan's command were withdrawn by water from the Peninsula, to reinforce Pope, by way of the Potomac

River and Acquia Creek. The weakening of the Federal army at Harrison's Landing, and McClellan's inaction, enabled Lee to despatch Jackson against Banks, who was operating in advance of Pope. Banks advanced to Cedar Mountain, where Jackson met him. In the battle which followed, the Confederates had the advantage and Banks withdrew. Lee soon followed Jackson, and in August he and Pope confronted each other on opposite sides of the Rappahannock. Lee, knowing that Pope's army was sure to grow stronger with every delay, daringly took the offensive, and sent Stonewall Jackson on a remarkable flank movement through Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas Junction in Pope's rear, where he seized Pope's line of communications. In this movement, as in many other important movements of the Army of Northern Virginia, the cavalry, under J. E. B. Stuart, played an important part. Pope fell back rapidly with a hope of destroying Jackson before Lee or Longstreet could come to the rescue. Jackson, however, withdrew to a strong position near the Junction, which he was able to hold until Longstreet should follow him through Thoroughfare Gap. At sunset on August 28, Longstreet's advance had passed the Gap and was nearing Jackson's right. There was fighting there on the 29th, but Jackson held his own, and on the 30th Lee's whole army was in front of Pope. In the afternoon of the 30th, Lee took the offensive, threw his entire force against the Federals, and drove them from their position. Pope retreated across Bull Run and prepared himself to resist an-

Cedar Mountain

Jackson's strategy

Stuart's cavalry

other attack. The next day another action occurred at Chantilly on the Federal right. Among the killed on the Union side was brave Phil Kearney. Chantilly

Pope attributed his want of success to the failure of his reinforcements from McClellan's army to march at the sound of the guns. General Fitz-John Porter was especially blamed, and a long controversy was the result. In September, McClellan was appointed to command the defences of Washington, and Pope was relieved of the command of the Army of Virginia. Federal recriminations

Encouraged by these victories, Lee resolved to advance still further. On September 4, he crossed the Potomac, occupied Fredericksburg, Maryland, and issued a proclamation to the people of the State inviting them to join the Confederacy. Meanwhile he detached Jackson to capture Harper's Ferry, which was occupied by a strong force of Federals under Miles. Jackson did this with great skill, took 12,000 prisoners and many guns, and then hurried on to join Lee, who, after the battle of South Mountain, was confronted by McClellan at Antietam Creek. On September 17, the battle of Antietam was fought. McClellan, with 80,000 men, attacked Lee, whose force was not more than 40,000. The battle was stubborn and bloody. Successive attacks of the Federals were repulsed, and Lee held his position, but on the night of the second day he withdrew across the Potomac. Both sides claimed a victory. McClellan made no immediate pursuit, but by November he had crossed the Potomac and camped on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge. Lee crosses Potomac

Antietam

Of even greater importance than this success was the famous Emancipation Proclamation which Lincoln issued on September 27, after the retreat of Lee's army. Sentiment had been steadily growing throughout the North in favor of making the war for the Union a war against slavery also. Early in the war certain Union generals had taken the authority to emancipate slaves in the regions occupied by their armies. These acts Lincoln had refused to ratify, but on March 3, 1862, he had signed the act forbidding the return of slaves escaping through the lines. During the summer, he had prepared his Proclamation and waited for a Union victory to give him a good opportunity to make it public. From this time it was understood that if the Union arms prevailed slavery would be ended.

Emancipation Proclamation

About the time of Lee's advance into Maryland, the Confederates in the West also took the offensive. General Braxton Bragg, now in command of their Western army, advanced as far as Frankfort in Kentucky. General Rosecrans, with the Federal forces, was operating in Mississippi and won an advantage at the battle of Corinth, successfully repulsing the Confederate attack. On October 8, Bragg and Buell met at Perryville. Mainly through the stubborn resistance of General Phil Sheridan the attack of Bragg was repulsed. During the night, Bragg withdrew, and, in October, Rosecrans succeeded Buell. Late in December, he moved upon Bragg at Murfreesboro, and fought the battle of Stone's River, after which Bragg again withdrew.

War in West

Corinth

Perryville

Stone's River

But in Virginia the Union forces met still an-

other disaster before the year's campaigns came to an end. Notwithstanding McClellan's repulse of Lee's advance at Antietam, the authorities at Washington were dissatisfied with his management of the army. On November 5, Lincoln put Burnside in command of the army. Burnside at once moved down the lower Rappahannock to a point opposite Fredericksburg, with the intention to get between Lee's army and Richmond. Finally he decided to cross the river and make an assault on Lee's army. A crossing was effected on the night of December 12, and the attack was delivered the next day. Lee, occupying a strong position, repulsed Burnside with immense slaughter. Hooker succeeded Burnside.

Burnside supersedes McClellan

Disaster of Fredericksburg

In the management of the civil affairs of the two governments, the Union had a great advantage. The principal banks in the North had been forced to suspend specie payments in 1861, but there was no such widespread suffering from the war as there was in the South. The public debt had increased from $64,000,000, on July 1, 1860, to $90,000,000 in 1861, and to more than $500,000,000 in 1862. While McClellan lay inactive in the Peninsula, it was estimated that the debt was increasing at the rate of $2,000,000 a day. However, Secretary Chase managed the finances with great ability, and the business men of the North never lost confidence in the government. The Legal Tender Act, providing for the issue of $500,000,000 in six per cent bonds and $150,000,000 in notes bearing no interest—popularly called "Greenbacks"—was of questionable constitutionality, but it served the purpose of

War debts

Chase's financial measures

the government. The war loans had an indirect result of great importance, for they led to the establishment of a system of National Banks, just as the war tariffs laid the foundation of the protective system, which was maintained in the United States throughout the remainder of the Nineteenth Century. Still, the opponents of President Lincoln's Administration made gains in the elections toward the close of the year.

Lincoln's administration weakened

Effect of war on England

The Civil War in America had now begun to make itself deeply felt in England. In the first quarter of the year English exports to the United States had diminished from £21,667,000 to £9,058,000. This produced a great derangement of monetary and commercial affairs, with enforced idleness and distress of large masses of the working population. The cotton famine, as it was then termed, deprived some two millions of operatives of their usual employment, and gradually reduced them to destitution. An alarming increase of paupers ensued. Yet, such was the almost magical success which had attended Gladstone's financial operations, and the free trade treaty which Cobden had negotiated with France, that, notwithstanding the depression of American trade, the British revenue showed an increase of no less than £2,000,000. While trade with the United States was reduced French trade increased within the period of a single year from £2,190,000 to £6,910,000.

English finances

1863

THE first day of this year is forever memorable to Americans, as the date on which Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation went into effect. The Proclamation itself was issued as an act of war by virtue of the President's powers as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. It purported to free the slaves in those parts of the Union in rebellion against the United States, and therefore did not apply to the border States or parts of States which had not seceded. Of course, it could have no practical effect, save through the advance of the Union armies, but its moral effect was tremendous. Davis promptly replied by declaring that persons attempting to execute Lincoln's order of emancipation would be treated as criminals.

Lincoln's emancipation of slaves

On the day following Lincoln's Proclamation new troubles arose on the other side of the earth. The native troops under Burgevine, in China, became openly mutinous. Burgevine went to Shanghai and had an interview with Takee. He used personal violence toward the Shanghai merchants. Li Hung Chang hastened to inform General Stoveley of Burgevine's gross insubordination. Burgevine was dismissed from the Chinese service on January 6.

Burgevine dismissed from China

Captain Holland was placed in temporary command. General Stoveley had proposed to the home government to intrust the command to a young captain of engineers named Charles Gordon. Li Hung Chang sent large forces to attack Taitsan, but the Taipings defeated them about the middle of February.

Chinese Gordon

This was the condition of affairs, when, on March 24, Major Gordon took command of the "Ever-Victorious" army. Taitsan was captured after a prolonged and desperate defence by the rebels, who lost frightfully. On May 4, Gordon appeared before Quinsan. There a mutiny broke out among his troops, but Gordon prevailed over the mutinous soldiers. Quinsan was attacked. After slight resistance, the rebels at Chumze yielded. A strong

Quinsan captured

fort was taken, which covered a bridge at Ta Edin. The "Hyson" continued in pursuit to within a mile of Soochow. During the night the garrison evacuated the place.

On July 27, Major Gordon attacked Kahpoo, south of Soochow and took it. Burgevine, who hated Li Hung Chang, had meanwhile decided to join the rebels. In an interview with Gordon Burgevine proposed that they should combine their forces, seize Loochow, and thus establish an independent government. At this juncture serious news came from the south. A large rebel force moved up the Grand Canal, and held the garrison of Wo-kong. There occurred one of the hardest fought bat-

Battle of Wo-kong

tles of the war. Chung Wang seized the opportunity of Gordon's absence to attack Chanzu. At first

the Taipings carried everything before them, but the imperialists prevailed. Burgevine was in imminent peril, and only Major Gordon's influence saved his life. Chung Wang kept open communication by the Grand Canal. At Wusieh, and at Monding, Chung Wang concentrated his entire force for the defence of the Grand Canal. At the Low Mun breastworks Gordon was beaten off with tremendous loss. This was Major Gordon's first defeat after thirteen victories. Undismayed by his reverse, he returned to attack the Low Mun. The capture of the stockades meant the fall of Soochow.

Fall of Soochow

Mow Wang's murder by the other Wangs removed the only leader who was opposed to the surrender of Soochow. Unable to obtain his soldiers' pay from Li Hung Chang, Gordon resigned. The departure of Gordon's force left Li free to follow his inclinations. The Wangs were invited to an entertainment on the Futai's boat. Nine headless bodies were afterward found not far distant from the Futai's headquarters.

Gordon resigns

Li Hung Chang's treachery

In North America, the Unionists were especially anxious to reduce Charleston, as one of the worst hot beds of the secession. A naval squadron kept up a continuous blockade on the city. Several monitors, built after the model of their famous prototype, joined this squadron. The Confederates mined the approaches to the harbor. Two small ironclads, built after the manner of the "Merrimac," were constructed. They were the "Palmetto State" and "The Chicora" On the last day of January, in the mist of early morning, the "Palmetto State"

Blockade of Charleston

"Palmetto State's" exploits

ran out and engaged the "Mercedia" at close range. The first broadside disabled the "Mercedia." Swinging around with her ram, the "Palmetto State" challenged the "Mercedia": "Surrender, or I will sink you." The Federal captain hauled down his flag and sent the boat off to give parole for his crew. Thereupon the "Palmetto State" ran off to engage the Federal "Keystone State." The captain of the "Mercedia," ignoring his parole, rehoisted the Stars and Stripes. Meanwhile the "Keystone State" was taken between the crossed fire of the "Palmetto State" and "Chicora." Sinking, she was towed out of the action by the "Housatonic." The Confederates claimed that the blockading squadron had been driven off. They went so far as to take the French and Spanish consuls out of the harbor in a steamer to establish their point. The consuls reported that they could see nothing of the blockaders. It proved a matter of small importance, since the blockade was speedily re-established.

The blockade broken

Assault on Vicksburg

Late in May, a combined assault was made upon Vicksburg by the Union army and navy. The "Cincinnati" was sent to silence the Confederate battery, and while doing so came under the fire of a powerful masked battery on a bluff. The first Confederate shot entered her below the water line, and she began to fill. Drifting down stream, shot after shot was put into her. With the colors nailed to the flag pole, the "Cincinnati" went down. The crew had to swim for life under Confederate fire. Nineteen were killed and wounded, fifteen drowned.

"Cincinnati" sunk

Democratic journals began a crusade against Lincoln. The Chicago "Times" was suppressed for one day for inciting disloyalty. Vallandigham made a speech at Mount Vernon, Ohio, against "King Lincoln," and urged the people to hurl the tyrant from the throne. Anti-War Democrats expressed great indignation at the "overthrow of free institutions" by Lincoln. In May, great meetings were held in New York and Philadelphia to express sympathy with Vallandigham, who had been arrested. The Democratic State Convention, on June 11, in Ohio nominated Vallandigham for Governor.

Vallandigham

On March 3, President Lincoln had approved the act enrolling citizens between twenty and forty-five, and the calling out of the national force by draft without the intervention of the States. In June, under a draft for 300,000 men, only 50,000 were obtained after many weeks. The drafting of soldiers threw New York into the hands of an anti-draft mob. A colored orphan asylum was fired, and the "Tribune" office dismantled. Colonel O'Brien, with several hundred others, was murdered by the enraged mob. Similar riots occurred elsewhere. In reply to Governor Seymour's request that the draft be suspended, President Lincoln proclaimed that the drafting of troops would have to continue. Many New Yorkers were drafted to the colors.

General conscription

"Fighting" Joe Hooker on April 27th, threw 70,000 men across the river, at points twenty-five miles above and ten miles below Chancellorsville, with a view to taking Lee's entire system of defences. His preliminary movements were well exe-

Hooker's advance

cuted. . For the moment he seemed to have Lee at a disadvantage. General Sedgwick was in command of the lower division, while Hooker himself commanded in the neighborhood of Chancellorsville. Lee was thus placed between two armies, which together far outnumbered his own force. Once more he had recourse to a daring flank movement and called on Jackson to execute it. While Lee, keeping between Hooker and Sedgwick, prevented the latter from advancing to his superior officer's support, Jackson with 26,000 men started off to the left on a movement which Hooker mistook for a retreat. Circling the Federal army, Jackson came, in the late afternoon of May 2, upon Howard's division, which formed the right, and really considered itself the rear of Hooker's army. The attack was a complete surprise. Howard was crushed, and Jackson had got very close to Hooker's headquarters before he was stopped.

Chancellorsville

Jackson's crowning stroke

The brilliant Confederate movement, successful as it was, proved costly. Jackson himself, pressing on ahead of his line of battle, was accidentally shot by some of his own men and died in a few days. The next morning, the 3d, Stuart, taking command of Jackson's men, renewed the attack, while Lee struck Hooker from the other side. The result was another Confederate victory. Sedgwick and Hooker failed to effect their junction, and both retreated across the river. It was again apparent that Lee was more than a match for any of the Federal generals who had yet opposed him.

"Stonewall" Jackson killed

Hooker defeated

Lee, elated by Chancellorsville, planned a new

invasion of the North. With 80,000 men, led by Longstreet, Hill and Ewell, Lee intended to "transfer the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac." On June 3, he started from Culpepper. Hooker telegraphed to the President for permission to advance on Richmond. "I think Lee's army, and not Richmond, is your true objective point," said Lincoln. "Fight him when opportunity offers. If he stays where he is, fret him and fret him." Compelled to take his men from the Shenandoah Valley, Lee sent a force under Ewell and captured Winchester and Martinsburg. His army was soon crossing the Potomac. Hooker now swung his army around to confront Lee and hold his own base at one and the same time. Near Chambersburg, on June 27, the Confederate army encamped on Northern soil. Lee pushed forward, threatening Harrisburg, and despatched Ewell eastward toward Carlisle and York. Hooker advanced parallel with the enemy and determined to strike Lee on the rear. He asked Halleck to permit him to abandon Maryland Heights and use its garrison elsewhere. Halleck overruled him, and Hooker asked to be relieved. The President accepted his resignation without delay, and assigned General George Gordon Meade to the command.

Lee invades North

Meade supersedes Hooker

The fifth change of commanders within a year was made on the eve of a decisive battle. Meade was a man of resources. Cool and thoughtful in time of danger, he was indisposed to retreat. He moved northward, his front stretching thirty miles across the country. During the last day of June

the two armies approached each other, Longstreet and Hill moving east, and Meade heading toward them at right angles. Neither Meade nor Lee made choice of the position in which they at last stood face to face. In the battle of Gettysburg, Meade had approximately 94,000 men and 300 guns, and Lee 78,000 men with 250 guns. Meade had under him Reynolds, Hancock, Hayes, Sickles, Sykes, Sedgwick, Howard and Slocum. Lee had Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill, as general commanders, with division commanders McLaws, Pickett, Hood, Early, Johnston, Rodes, Anderson, Heth, Pender, Wilcox. Stuart, being detached on a cavalry raid, was not on the field, and this was a great disadvantage to his chief.

A mutual advance

Gettysburg lies in a pastoral region. A valley lies between two ranges of hills—Seminary Ridge on the west, and on the southeast Cemetery Ridge. The latter begins with a bold and rocky bluff, Culp's Hill, at the southern end of which towers a commanding rock known as Round Top, crowned with a smaller spire called Little Round Top. Midway in the valley is a lower intermediate ridge. Meade had on July 1 adopted a defensive line along Pike Creek. Reynolds occupied the village with three corps. Buford encountered a fragment of the Confederate host on the Chambersburg road, and informed Reynolds, who ordered the rest of his command to hurry up from the distant rear.

The field of battle

After a survey from the Lutheran Seminary, which stood near Seminary Ridge, Reynolds decided on the morning's work. Hill's division ap-

Painted by James Walker

peared from the west. While Reynolds held it in check he was killed. From 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. the first corps, with Buford's cavalry, bore the brunt of the onset and forced Hill to wait for Ewell. The Confederates, reinforced, were pressing on hotly, when Howard arrived with his eleventh corps and assumed command. But the Union line was too far extended, and Ewell, assaulting it in front and on both flanks, pressed it into and through the town. Hancock arrived at 4 P.M. His presence gave renewed confidence to the exhausted men. He and Howard arranged a new line on Seminary Hill, and along the ridge covering Gettysburg and commanding the road from the south. Slocum now reached the scene with Sickles' dusty veterans. Hancock turned the command over to Slocum and galloped back to urge on Meade. Seeing the advantage of this new line of battle, Meade at once relinquished his own plan and moved promptly to the rescue.

Reynolds killed

Howard hard pressed

All night, by every road, the Union troops came in from the southeast and took the positions assigned them. Meade arrived at one o'clock on the morning of the 2d, worn with loss of sleep. Lee, at the other end of Gettysburg, had arrived on the 1st, and from Seminary Ridge watched the direction which Meade's army was taking. He suggested to Ewell to attack if he deemed it practicable. Hill spent the afternoon waiting to be reinforced and missed a great opportunity.

Arrival of Meade

The fight of July 2 did not begin until far in the afternoon. Meade had posted three corps over

Cemetery Ridge under Slocum, Howard and Hancock. Hancock held the crest with the second corps, Sickles with the third corps gave support on the right, while the fifth corps was in reserve. Sedgwick, making a night march, came in sight after the battle was begun. About a mile distant, Lee's army swept around the curve, to the high ground in front of Round Top—Ewell on the left, Hill at the centre and Longstreet on the right. Little Round Top was the key to the Union position. The Confederates lay behind thick woods till four o'clock, but revealed themselves at that hour with an outflanking line. Upon Sickles' division was made the first furious assault, and a bloody conflict raged for two hours. Sickles, with one leg shot away, was borne from the field. Reinforcements sent by Meade arrived just in time, and protected the withdrawal to safer ground. In the meantime came a hand-to-hand fight for Little Round Top. Hood was advancing to get possession, when Warren, chief of engineers, pressed to the scene of danger, and after a fierce encounter drove the enemy down the precipitous slopes. In the conflict which ensued the Confederates were forced from the hill.

Gettysburg

The firing did not cease until ten at night. Both armies occupied the same position as in the morning. The field was strewn with dead and wounded. The line of captured intrenchments was held by Johnston during the night. By nightfall the whole Union line from Round Top to Cemetery Ridge was unbroken.

Meade renewed the attack. After several hours' fighting, Johnston was dislodged from the right near Culp's Hill. Lee employed the entire forenoon in preparing for an assault on the Union lines. The post of honor was given to Pickett's division, supported by Wilcox, Pettigrew and Trimble of Hill's command. The midday silence was broken by one hundred and thirty cannon on the Confederate ridge, to which half as many guns replied. This artillery duel lasted from twelve to two. Then it ceased. A dreadful silence fell. Pickett, at the head of 17,000 veterans, moved wedge-like among the green fields for over a mile. When halfway across the valley, they bore to the left toward Hancock's front. The Union artillery opened from right to left with a terribly destructive fire, but Pickett's assaulting force moved steadily nearer and nearer the Union lines awaiting them on the heights. Pettigrew's troops were attacked by men from Hancock's corps with such fury that their order was broken, and they mingled with the troops of Pickett. An advanced point, held by Webb's small force, behind a stone fence, was carried. Webb fell back among his guns, and, aided by Union regiments that came to his relief, his men fought like wild beasts. More than two thousand of his men were disabled in thirty minutes. The remnant of Pickett's division dashed against the Union lines. Armisted crossed the first line and fell; but no supporting column appeared. The great charge failed.

Battle renewed

Pickett's charge

On the morning of the 5th the Confederates re-

treated, and Meade moved southward to intercept their passage of the Potomac. Arrived at the river, Lee, finding his pontoons practically destroyed and the river high, intrenched. Meade called a council of war, which decided against attacking Lee, and Meade yielded. On the 14th, Lee was safely across the Potomac.

Anglo-American relations

From a variety of causes the official relations between the United States and Great Britain had become strained. The apparent failure of the English people to sympathize with the great struggle against slavery, which had been originally inaugurated by England, and the manifest reluctance of the British Government to prevent the annoying activity of privateers and blockade runners, exasperated the Americans of the North. On the other hand, the injuries to commerce resulting from the prolonged war were a serious matter for England. Gladstone, in one of his great speeches on the Budget, thus laid bare the situation:

"The value of British goods exported to the United States in 1859 was £22,553,000; in 1862 it had fallen to £14,398,000, and thus exhibited a decrease of £8,154,000. The value of foreign and colonial goods exported to the United States from this country had during the same period increased. In 1859 it had been only £1,864,000; in 1862 it had increased to £4,052,000. The augmentation was as much as £2,188,000, but nearly the whole of it was represented by the single article of cotton-wool, which amounted in value to no less than £1,712,000. However, deducting the increase on our foreign and colonial goods from the decrease upon our own ex-

port of British goods, there remains an aggregate diminution in our export trade to the United States of about £6,000,000."

English trade

The situation would have been still more serious for England but for the beneficent effects of the free-trade treaty with France. As Gladstone pointed out in the same speech, the amount of British goods sent to France had nearly doubled under the operation of Cobden's treaty of commerce.

"The figures I have named," he said, "by no means set forth the whole extent of the advantage which the trade of England and France has derived from the treaty, for an augmentation of exports still more remarkable took place in foreign and colonial produce; and I need hardly remind the committee that the foreign and colonial produce which we sent to France is something which we have ourselves obtained elsewhere in exchange for British produce. While we have had a decrease in the total trade to the United States of £6,618,000, that decrease has a good deal more than been made up by the increase in the trade to France, for the augmentation in the French trade was £12,268,000."

Discovery of bacteria

An important scientific achievement of the year was Davaine and Pollender's discovery of little rod-like bodies in the blood of animals affected with anthrax. Davaine called these bodies "bacteria" or "little rods." The name was immediately added to the vocabulary of medical science. The discovery was of the utmost importance, for it led afterward to the work which Pasteur accomplished in the prevention of the disease.

In Mexico, the campaign had become beset with difficulties for the French. Their advance on Puebla had to be made over a mountainous region intersected by barrancas, or deep ravines. It was in one of these that the Mexican corps of General Tapia was almost annihilated by two battalions of Zouaves. By the middle of March, the French arrived before Puebla de los Angelos. Siege was laid to the city. On the last day of the month, the French stormed Fort Hidalgo with the quarter of San Algier. A Mexican relieving column of 12,000 men under General Comonfort was beaten off by General Berthier. The city resisted to the utmost, and the siege of Puebla was compared by the French with the famous sieges of Saragossa during the Peninsular War. On both sides notable exploits were achieved. Thus, a French convoy of sixty-two men guarding a wagon train were overwhelmed by 1,000 Mexican horsemen. They cut their way through to a hacienda, where they held out from nine in the morning until late in the afternoon. Not until they had lost most of their men and the ranch house was burning over their heads did they surrender. The Mexicans in Puebla barricaded themselves in every church, cloister, and public building, and dug trenches in the streets. Another attempt to relieve them resulted in another disaster for Comonfort. At last Ortaga offered a conditional surrender with the honors of war. This proposal was refused. Driven to desperation, the Mexicans dismantled their guns, blew up their magazines, and broke or buried their arms. Then they surrendered. The captives numbered

Siege of Puebla

Ortaga surrenders

12,000 men, among them 1,000 officers and twenty-six generals, clad mostly in rags.

After the fall of Puebla, the backbone of Mexico's resistance was broken. President Juarez and his followers withdrew to San Luis de Potosi. On June 5, General Bazaine, with the French troops, accompanied by Saligny, Almonte and Marquez, made his triumphal entry into the City of Mexico. General Forey was raised to the rank of marshal.

A provisional government was established under the triumvirate of Generals Almonte and Salas, and Archbishop Labastida. They declared for a monarchy under a European ruler, revived the institution of nobility, and agreed to cede the province of Sonora to France. All Mexican newspapers were suppressed, and the property of those who had borne arms against France was confiscated. Those Mexicans that still kept up their warfare against the invaders as guerilleros were to be treated as outlaws. Many were shot. This and other cruelties committed by the French troops so aggravated the situation in Mexico that Emperor Napoleon revoked the decree of outlawry and appointed Montholon in the place of his hated commissioner, Saligny. Marshal Forey was superseded by Bazaine.

Mexican provisional government

"The Birth of Venus," considered by many as the masterpiece of Alexandre Cabanel, was exhibited at the French Salon of this year. Cabanel was a pupil of Picet, standing in close relation to the classic school of David. His "Death of Francesca da Rimini" and the "Paolo Malatesta" are two of his famous canvases in which he displayed unusual

Cabanel

energy and originality of conception. Still more celebrated are his numerous portraits of women of the nobility, in which his admirable coloring gives an air of distinction to faces almost expressionless.

In North America, General Grant, on the Union side, had assumed personal command in January. There were four army corps, commanded by McClernand, Sherman, Hurlbut and McPherson. Grant felt that Vicksburg could be turned only from the south. McClernand, who had superseded Sherman in the advance on Vicksburg, captured Arkansas Post, January 11, and camped above Vicksburg. On March 14, Farragut passed Port Hudson with his flagship, the "Hartford," and an ironclad. A month later Porter's fleet ran past the guns of Vicksburg. The Confederates made a gallant stand at Port Gibson on May 1, but were driven back. Seizing a bridge before the Confederates could burn it, McPherson commanded the road to Vicksburg.

Grant's advance on Vicksburg

On May 7, Grant advanced, McPherson holding the right, while McClernand and Sherman, with the left and centre, moved abreast. At Raymond, Clinton and Jackson the Confederates were defeated. The Confederates massed before Vicksburg in formidable array. Grant assaulted Vicksburg's defences and secured advanced positions, but with terrible loss; and on May 22, a second assault with the loss of 3,000 men convinced him that a siege was necessary. On June 8, he announced the investment of Vicksburg to be complete, with 30,000 extra troops to "repel anything from the rear."

Siege of vicksburg

Meanwhile, Johnston to the eastward was trying

to gather a force to raise the siege. Goaded to action by the Richmond authorities, he marched toward the Big Black and planned an attack for July 7, which turned out to be three days too late. A message from Pemberton proposed negotiating a surrender. Pemberton's men had been for thirty-four nights in the trenches on reduced rations.

On the neighboring hillside, under a stunted oak, the two commanders met. Pemberton finally had to yield. His 24,000 soldiers marched out on the 4th, stacked arms and returned. Logan's division, under orders from Grant, marched into Vicksburg, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and took possession. "Our whole army present witnessed the scene without cheering," wrote Grant. The soldiery on both sides now fraternized like old companions in arms. Grant was made Major-General, while Sherman and McPherson became Brigadiers.

Vicksburg taken

Less than a week later, on July 9, Port Hudson surrendered to General Banks, with 6,000 men, 51 pieces of artillery and 5,000 small arms, and military stores. The entire Mississippi was now open. On July 4, the Confederates suffered a bloody repulse at Helena, Arkansas. It was the turning point of the war.

Mississippi open

Rosecrans, after remaining inactive in Murfreesboro for six months, finally moved forward in June and soon forced the Confederates out of Tullahoma, and across the Tennessee to Chattanooga.

Then followed the Battle of Chickamauga, the great battle of the West. In his first attempt to crush the left flank and gain the Chattanooga road,

Bragg was foiled. The battle resumed on September 20. Longstreet swung forward on the Confederate left, supported by Hood at the centre. After a vigorous resistance, the Union forces gave way. Rosecrans returned to Chattanooga, where McCook and Crittendon soon joined him. The steadiness of Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga," alone prevented the battle from becoming another Bull Run. With two-thirds of the Union army he fought successfully all day. By the 22d, the entire Union army was safely posted for a defence of Chattanooga. Rosecrans relinquished the spur of Lookout Mountain, and Bragg seized the heights and proceeded to invest Chattanooga. The Union army was brought close to starvation, and Rosecrans' despatches were full of gloomy forebodings.

Chickamauga

As a result, Rosecrans was relieved and Thomas took his place. Grant himself reached Chattanooga on October 23, and his first work was to relieve the hunger of the troops. In five days he opened a new "Cracker Line" by way of Lookout Valley and Bridgeport. New clothing, with ammunition, quickly followed.

On November 23, began the Battle of Chattanooga, a most spectacular encounter lasting for three days. South and east of Chattanooga, with the Tennessee in their rear, lay the Union troops, confronted by the Confederates, whose lines were plainly visible. Grant's purpose was to drive Bragg from the heights. In two hours, the hills were carried, and Grant held the position a mile in front of his army.

Chattanooga

With 8,000 men, Sherman crossed the Tennessee on the 24th, and formed his troops for the grand assault on Missionary Ridge. In the afternoon, he gained the foot, and later the crest of the ridge, where he fortified and prepared for the next day's battle. Meanwhile, Hooker moved with three divisions to capture Lookout Mountain. By noon he had gained the open ground on the north slope. The sound of his cannon and musketry could be heard below, but among the drifting clouds his troops were not visible. Grant sent a brigade to sustain him. As night fell, Lookout Mountain and the north end of Missionary Ridge were ablaze with camp-fires. On Wednesday, Sherman renewed the attack on the crest of the Ridge. Too late, Hooker gained the summit of the south end of Missionary Ridge to aid Sherman. The latter's condition was seen to be critical, and Grant ordered Thomas to charge at once on the front of the Ridge with the divisions of Sheridan and Wood. The first line of rifle pits was carried. Without waiting for further orders, the second line was taken. Then in a time surprisingly short, the crest of Missionary Ridge was captured by the Union troops. Grant rode up amid the tumultuous shouts of the men. The force confronting Sherman joined in the flight. Bragg retreated up the valley, while Sheridan pushed on, continuing the fight beyond the eastern slope far into the night.

Battle above the clouds

Grant now turned his attention to the relief of Burnside. Against Burnside, with 12,000 men, Bragg had sent General Longstreet with 20,000.

Longstreet invested the place. Hearing of Grant's success at Chattanooga, he began a furious artillery fire on the 29th, and sent four brigades to charge the parapets, losing a thousand men in the fierce assault. Under orders from Richmond, he abandoned the siege, and, on December 4, made good his retreat. Sherman arrived a day too late.

There were no naval victories comparable to these great Union successes on land. In April, Admiral Dupont, with a large fleet of ironclads, had attempted to take Charleston, South Carolina, but the Confederates destroyed five of his seven monitors and sank the "Keokuk." On July 18, Fort Sumter was practically demolished, but the attack on Fort Wagner failed. Early in September Forts Wagner and Battery Gregg were abandoned.

Death of Horace Vernet

Horace Vernet, the great historical painter of France, died during this year. At the time of his death he had outlived the glory of his career. One of his last works was a portrait of Napoleon III.

Death of Thackeray

William Makepeace Thackeray, the great English novelist, died on Christmas Eve. Thackeray's first publication in book form was the "Paris Sketch Book," followed by the "Irish Sketch Book." The establishment of the comic weekly "Punch" opened to Thackeray a new and congenial field of enterprise. The publication of his great novel, "Vanity Fair," in 1847, established his reputation as one of the greatest modern novelists of England. Among prose writers, Thackeray takes rank as the classical humorist and satirist of the Victorian age.

On November 15, King Frederick VII., the last

prince of Oldenburg, died. By the provisions of the London Protocol of 1852, Prince Christian ascended the throne as Christian IX. His first official act was to sign a constitution on November 18, which tore Schleswig from the duchy of Holstein by annexing it to Denmark. Two days before, Frederick of Augustenburg, who was regarded as their rightful ruler by the people of the two duchies, had proclaimed himself duke and assumed the title of Frederick VIII. His action was timely. The annexation of Schleswig by Denmark and the obnoxious London Protocol had inflamed the German Confederation more than ever. Liberals and Conservatives agreed that the rights of Frederick of Augustenburg were indisputable. So far as the Confederation and the minor German States were concerned, the Schleswig-Holstein problem was simple enough. But for Prussia and for Austria, the rival powers who had both signed the London Protocol, the two duchies were still a bone of contention. The Prussian House of Representatives declared itself largely for Augustenburg. It was at this time that Count Bismarck asserted himself as the master spirit of German affairs. In defiance of the Assembly he came to an understanding with Austria. It was the Prussian-Austrian alliance that determined the course of subsequent events. On December 7, the German Confederation, assembled at Frankfort, took the decisive step. Twelve thousand Saxon and Hanoverian troops under General Hake crossed the border line on the 23d. Before their advance the Danish army retreated.

Denmark annexes Schleswig

Bismarck's diplomacy

1864

ON JANUARY 15, the Frankfort Assembly sent an ultimatum to Christian IX., commanding him to repeal the constitution of November 18, 1863, within forty-eight hours. He refused. Behind the famous fortifications of the Dannewirk, the Danish army of thirty thousand, under General Meza, was gathered ready for battle.

German ultimatum to Denmark

Denmark, after the manner of weak nations, had placed her reliance not so much upon her army as upon the possibility of foreign assistance, upon the hatred between Austria and Germany, and upon dissensions among the minor German States. Notwithstanding Lord Palmerston's promising hints at intervention, foreign assistance was not forthcoming. Prussia and Austria, thanks to the diplomacy of Bismarck, were allied in a common cause. On February 1, 20,000 Austrian and 25,000 Prussian troops crossed the Eider and were received with open arms by the inhabitants of Schleswig. With the Prussians, under Prince Friedrich Karl, forming the right wing, and the Austrians, under Von Gablenz, the left, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces, General Wrangel, moved forward. On the 2d, the Prussians engaged the Danes at Missunde on the Schlei; and on the 3d, the

Invasion of Schleswig

Austrians fought their first battles at Overselk and Jagel. The army was to cross the Schlei on the 6th, but on the evening of the 5th the Danes evacuated the Dannewirk. The allies followed, but only the Austrians succeeded in overtaking the rear-guard of the retreating army at Oversee. Without further losses, the Danes reached Düppel, in the southeastern part of the peninsula of Sundewitt. Here a notable battle was fought. After a six weeks' siege the Prussians and Austrians, on April 18, captured the works by storm after a short and hotly fought battle, in which the Danes lost their commander, Duplat, together with 5,000 men killed, wounded and captured, and 118 guns. The other corps invaded Jutland, fought the battles of Veile and Friedericia, and finally took possession of Friedericia after its evacuation by the Danes late in April.

First battles

Düppel trenches stormed

During the progress of these events a conference of the Powers was held in London, at which the German Confederation was represented by Von Beust of Saxony. A truce was declared on May 9. The Danes obstinately refused to make any concession. Seizing the opportunity thus presented, Prussia and Austria retracted the pledges which they had made in the London Protocol, and, on May 28, in conjunction with Von Beust, demanded the complete separation of the Duchies from Denmark and their consolidation into one State under the rule of Frederick of Augustenburg. Hostilities began again. The Prussians, under General von Bittenfeld, took Sonderburg, on June 29, with slight loss—the last

Truce of London

Sonderburg

battle fought. The Danes left the island after having lost four thousand men, of whom two thousand were taken as prisoners. On the 19th, a fleet of Austrian and Prussian ships captured the Danish captain, Hammer, who had earned an evil reputation on the western coast. Another truce was declared, and finally, on October 30, a treaty of peace was signed at Vienna, by the terms of which the King of Denmark ceded all his rights to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. Neither the Duchies nor the Confederation were represented at the signing of the treaty.

Schleswig-Holstein ceded

In China, Major Gordon, after two months' abstention from the war, had sunk his differences with Li Hung Chang and returned to quell the Taiping rebellion. February 18, he left Quinsan with his men and took the field anew. Chung Wang's force retired to Changchow, and Chung returned to Nanking. General Ching had seized Pingmang, and obtained another entrance to the Taho Lake. Gordon attacked Changchow. The stockades were carried; a great many rebels were killed, and 5,000 were taken prisoners. The stronghold of Lizang surrendered. Gordon attempted to capture Kintang, but he here suffered his second defeat, and had to retreat to Lizang, and thence to Wusieh. Fushan was taken and soon Changu was surrounded by the Taipings. But Chung captured Kashingfoo, and Isung Tong had recovered Hangchow. Major Gordon, incapacitated by a wound, directed all operations from his boat. The Taipings

returned from before Chanzu, but offered battle at Waisso. Gordon failed in getting his gunboats up the creek, his infantry was out-manœuvred and routed. Collecting fresh troops after a week's rest, Gordon resumed his attack on Waisso and captured the place. The rebel army was practically destroyed.

The capture of Changchow followed as the next success, and the crowning event of the campaign. The leader was taken prisoner and executed. This was the last action of the Ever-Victorious army. After Changchow, Tayon was evacuated. Nanking alone remained in rebel hands. Tien Wang, despairing of success, committed suicide. Thus died the man who thirteen years before had erected the standard of revolt in Kwangsi. On July 10, the imperialists had run a gallery under the walls of Nanking, and charged it with 40,000 pounds of powder. The explosion destroyed fifty yards of the walls, and the imperialists poured through the breach. Later Chung Wang was captured. On August 7, this hero of the Taiping movement was executed.

Death of Tien Wang

Chung Wang shot

In America, when the time came for new military operations in 1864, the country turned to Grant. On the first of March he was made a Lieutenant-General and called to Washington. While there he outlined the general strategy of the approaching campaign. His old command in the West was given to Sherman, Sherman's to McPherson, and McPherson's to Logan. Command of the Army of the Potomac was left to Meade. Grant himself accompanied that army, leaving to Sherman great freedom in the conduct of operations in the West.

Progress of American war

As to Lee, Grant resolved at the last moment to engage him in front, and "pound his army to pieces." Sheridan was summoned East to take charge of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. Grant's own army was reduced to three corps, under Hancock, Warren and Sedgwick. Burnside's force of 20,000 was blended with Meade's.

The "Albemarle's" exploits

Some notable naval encounters were won by the Confederate ironclad "Albemarle" in Albemarle Sound. Immediately upon her completion, on April 19, she came out to drive away the Federal ships, which threatened the way for the Southern army before Richmond. In midstream the Federal gunboats "Miami" and "Southfield" were lashed together so as to catch their dangerous opponent between them. Captain Cooke of the "Albemarle," on approaching the two vessels, steamed out of the current, and, under a heavy fire, turned at right angles and charged the "Southfield" at full speed amidships. His ram plowed ten feet into the "Southfield's" side. At once the "Southfield" began to sink, and carried down with her the bow

"Southfield" sunk

of the Confederate ironclad. The whole forward part of the ship was carried under the water. Across the sinking "Southfield," the "Miami" fired a nine-inch shell into the "Albemarle." It struck her armor nearly at right angles, and the fragments of the shell, flying back, killed the "Miami's" commander.

After this Federal defeat a strong flotilla was despatched to Pamlico Sound to watch the "Albemarle." On May 5, the "Albemarle" came out and

roughly handled the "Mattabessete" and "Miami." The Federal ship "Sassacus" rammed her, but failed to sink her. Before she could back out, the "Albemarle" put a shot through the boiler of the "Sassacus," disabling thirteen men. An attempt to board her was beaten off. In the midst of the steam and confusion, the "Sassacus," drifted clear.

"Sassacus" disabled

After this second defeat it was determined to accomplish the destruction of the dangerous ironclad by means of torpedo launches. Lieutenant Cushing, who, young as he was, had already distinguished himself by repeated exploits, volunteered for this dangerous service. In his first attempt he ran aground and could not get off until daylight. On the following night he stood into the harbor with his launch with the intention of boarding the "Albemarle." As he rounded the shore a watch-dog gave the alarm. The Confederate watch-fires were fed with oil, and in the glare Cushing's boat became a target for sharpshooters. He ran at the "Albemarle," but found that she was surrounded by large fenders. Under a rattling fire, Cushing backed out about a hundred yards and then jumped the logs at full speed. As his projecting pole struck the "Albemarle's" side, he pulled the torpedo string. There was a dull roar, a column of water arose, and the "Albemarle" heeled over. One of her hundred-pounders, crammed with canister, was fired off over Cushing's head. The torpedo boat was disabled. Her crew surrendered. Cushing jumped overboard and swam down stream. All day long he hid in a swamp. Next night he found a boat and rejoined

Cushing's exploit

The "Albemarle" sunk

the squadron. Cushing was promoted and received the thanks of Congress. After the war the "Albemarle" was raised and refitted for sea service.

The worst injury done to the Northern cause was the destruction of commerce on the sea. This was accomplished by Southern vessels of two types. The first type included small coasting privateers, such as the "Jeff Davis," "Winslow," "Retribution" and "Echo." They stole out of Southern seaports at night, manned by sailors of great daring, and preyed upon passing Union merchantmen. In one case the men on a Northern prize, the schooner "S. J. Waring," captured by the "Jeff Davis," turned on the prize crew, and butchered them while they were asleep. Without accomplishing much, these vessels served to make all coastwise trade precarious for American shippers.

Southern privateers

More serious were the depredations of privateering steam cruisers. First in turn came the "Sumter," commanded by the famous captain, Raphael Semmes, who had won distinction in the Mexican War. After capturing more than a dozen prizes in American waters, the "Sumter" cruised through the Spanish Main and put into Cadiz. Ordered out of Cadiz, the "Sumter" was chased into Gibraltar, where she was tightly blockaded by the Federal cruisers "Tuscarora," "Chippewa" and "Kearsarge." Semmes had to sell his ship and disband the crew. Under an English flag the "Sumter" became a blockade runner, running in and out of Wilmington.

The "Sumter"

The two most dangerous commerce destroyers,

the "Alabama" and "Florida," were built and fitted out in England. When the "Florida," which was designed as a warship, was building, the attention of Earl Russell was called to her. It was pretended that the ship, which was then named "Oreto," had been ordered by the Italian Government. The Italian Consul at Liverpool disclaimed all knowledge of her. The vessel was permitted to put to sea and stood across to the British port of Nassau, in the Bahamas, the headquarters of the Southern blockade runners. There she openly proceeded to take on arms and munitions. On the protest of the Federal authorities, a perfunctory inquiry was instituted by the British. The "Florida" was released and proceeded to Green Bay, where she took on two seven-inch and four six-inch rifled guns. Under an English flag she ran past the Northern cruisers blockading Mobile. With a full crew the "Florida" steamed out of Mobile and led the pursuing Northern cruisers an all day's chase. During the next few days the "Florida" captured half-a-dozen prizes, among them the American clipper "Jacob Bell," with a million and a half dollars' worth of Chinese silk. Whenever it was necessary the "Florida" coaled in British ports of the West Indies. One of her prizes, a Baltimore brig, after capture was armed with a howitzer and a number of dummy guns, and went on a privateering cruise of her own under Lieutenant Read. This officer within a few weeks made more than a score of prizes. At last he slipped into Portland, Maine, and seized the Federal excise cutter "Caleb Cushing." He was

The "Florida"

British connivance

Read's exploit

pursued by two steamers and three tugs, and was finally captured. Meanwhile, the "Florida" had scuttled the "United States," a mail steamer, just outside of New York. The shippers of New York were in a panic. To avoid capture, the "Florida" ran straight across the Atlantic to Teneriffe, and thence back to South America, where she entered the Brazilian port of Bahia. The Federal sloop-of-war "Wachusett" was lying in the harbor. A Brazilian ship was anchored between the two hostile vessels. Under cover of darkness the "Wachusett" left her moorings, and, passing the Brazilian vessel, rammed the "Florida." Shot and shell were poured into the Confederate vessel at close range, and she was driven to surrender. Captain Collins of the "Wachusett" towed the "Florida" out of the harbor, and was chased beyond neutral waters by Brazilian men-of-war. On Brazil's demand for satisfaction Collins was ordered to take the "Florida" back to Bahia and surrender her. Under the eyes of his admiral, Collins scuttled the ship and sank her.

The "Florida" captured

A poor excuse of so flagrant a breach of the law of nations was found in England's persistent violation of neutrality. The worst instance was the famous case of the "Alabama." This formidable cruiser, under the designation of No. 290, was built for the Confederacy in Laird's shipyard at Birkenhead. The American Consul at Birkenhead and Minister Adams at London lodged emphatic protests against this procedure with the British Government. Still the "Alabama" was permitted to put out of Liverpool. She was met in the

The "Alabama"

Azores by an English steamer bringing Captain Raphael Semmes, ex-commander of the "Sumter," and a crew composed largely of Englishmen, among them trained gunners of the royal navy. Having received her armament, the "Alabama" hoisted the Confederate flag and started on her privateering cruise in the waters of the Azores. Within a fortnight Semmes captured ten Northern whalers, all of which he either scuttled or burned. Standing over to the Newfoundland Banks, he captured a dozen or so of outward-bound corn ships. Off Hayti, Semmes captured the Northern mail steamer "Ariel." A bond for $216,000 was exacted, and £1,900 in cash were taken on board the ship. Next, Captain Semmes lured the weak Federal cruiser "Hatteras" into open water, and sunk her in a sensational encounter.

Semmes's depredations

After this the "Alabama" ran up and down the South American coast, making a rich haul of twenty-four prizes, and then crossed over to the Cape of Good Hope, capturing two prizes on the way, and steamed thence to the East Indies. After a long cruise, Semmes put into the French port of Cherbourg. Captain Semmes could boast that he had driven the United States merchant flag from the seas.

The "Kearsarge" summoned

In European waters, off Flushing, lay the United States sloop-of-war "Kearsarge," commanded by Captain Winslow. On the arrival of the "Alabama" at Cherbourg, Minister Bigelow at Paris immediately telegraphed the news to Winslow. The "Kearsarge" steamed down the channel and

appeared off Cherbourg. The sides of the "Kearsarge" were covered with chains. On Sunday, June 19, the "Alabama" came out, attended by the French ironclad "Couronne," to keep the belligerents beyond the three-mile neutral zone. The owner of the English yacht "Deerhound," with his children, came out after the "Alabama" to enjoy a good view of the fight. The "Kearsarge" steamed out nearly seven miles. Then she turned and made for the "Alabama." Semmes opened the fight with a hundred-pound shot through the "Kearsarge's" rigging, and followed it up with a broadside. The two vessels, fighting at a range of nine hundred yards, steamed around and around in a small circle. Once a shot carried away the "Alabama's" colors. The men on the "Kearsarge" thought she had struck and cheered tumultuously, but a broadside from the "Alabama" disabused them. The "Alabama" was already sinking, when a shot from her struck the halyards of the "Kearsarge's" second ensign, stopped at the mizzenmast in case her other flags were shot away. The colors floated free in apparent victory. Under sail, Semmes now tried to make for neutral waters, but the "Kearsarge" stood across his bow and raked her. The "Alabama's" stern settled under water, and Semmes hoisted a white flag. The remaining Confederate sailors took spars and swam for life. Immediately the English yacht "Deerhound" approached, and picking up Semmes with fourteen of his officers and twenty-eight men from the water, ran for the English

Sensational sea fight

"Alabama" sunk

Painted by J. O. Davidson

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SINKING OF THE ALABAMA

coast with all speed, unmindful of the "Kearsarge's" signals to deliver the prisoners.

Altogether, the Confederate commerce destroyers and privateers captured 261 vessels, and practically ruined America's maritime commerce. In 1864 an English shipping authority stated that during the previous year the clearances of British ships had increased by 14,000,000 tons, while there had been a decrease in American ships engaged in trade with England amounting to 47 per cent. After the war the United States claimed heavy damages from England for the injuries inflicted by the British built steamers "Shenandoah," "Florida" and "Alabama." These demands were referred to arbitration. The international arbitrators sitting at Geneva sentenced Great Britain to pay an indemnity of £3,100,000. The indemnity was paid.

American shipping ruined

In the turmoil of the Civil War the death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American novelist, on May 19, was almost unnoticed. He had returned to the United States shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. While in no sense a rival of his great contemporaries in modern fiction, Hawthorne held a unique place in that field. James Russell Lowell gave exaggerated expression to this when he said that "the world might sooner see another Shakespeare than another Hawthorne."

Death of Hawthorne

Grant resumed his campaign with 120,000 men. The Confederates on the south side of the Rapidan under Lee numbered about 60,000 men. The corps were under Longstreet, Ewell and Hill. Other generals were Gordon, Johnston, Rodes, Ramseur,

Grant resumes campaign

Heth, Hampton and the two Lees. Stuart commanded the cavalry. On May 4, the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan at midnight, to begin its final advance on Richmond. On May 5–7, the first trial of strength between Grant and Lee occurred in the long drawn out Battle of the Wilderness. Grant was repulsed in frontal attacks, and a succession of flank movements were indecisive. Longstreet was wounded, and Wadsworth and Hayes of Grant's army were killed. Grant lost 2,246 killed, 12,037 wounded and 3,583 missing; the Confederates lost 2,000 killed, 6,000 wounded and 3,400 prisoners. Grant declined to attack Lee again in his intrenchments, and moved by the left flank toward Spottsylvania Court House to interpose between Lee and Richmond. Lee, however, was too quick for him. From May 8 to 12, fearful indecisive battles were fought at Spottsylvania, the Federals losing 37,335 men and the Confederates 10,000. The "bloody angle" at Spottsylvania was perhaps the stubbornest fight of the war. Grant telegraphed, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." It took longer. May 19, he resumed his flank movement and reached Guiney Station on the 21st. On May 9, Sheridan, who had cut loose, moved around the left of Lee's army, defeated the Confederate cavalry in four engagements, and in sixteen days passed entirely around Lee's army, thus equalling Stuart's famous "ride around McClellan." At a point six miles from Richmond, on May 12, a fierce cavalry engagement was fought, in which Stuart was killed, and Sheridan advanced

Battle of Wilderness

Fearful losses

Sheridan's tactics

Death of Stuart

to the outer defences of Richmond. Sheridan at last joined Butler, who, on May 6, had taken Bermuda Hundred, and the 17th left to rejoin Grant at Drewry's Bluff.

Grant began a new flank movement toward Richmond on the 20th. He reached Cold Harbor near the Chickahominy, and added Butler's forces to his own. Face to face again with Lee, he made a bloody effort to crush Lee in his intrenchments but failed. After that Grant became more careful, and gave up headlong assaults on fortified positions. Up to this time Lee had disabled more men than he commanded. Grant wrote in his Memoirs, "I have always regretted that last assault at Cold Harbor." Cold Harbor

June 4–24, Sheridan made his second raid. He aimed to threaten Richmond from the rear, but Hunter failed to meet him at Gordonsville. On June 5, at Piedmont, Hunter defeated Jones and advanced up the Shenandoah Valley. Grant continued his movement by the left flank on June 7, crossed the Chickahominy on the 13th, and the James with 115,000 men on the two following days. Vain attacks on Petersburg were made from the 15th to the 22d. On June 21 to 22 a large force was sent to destroy the Weldon Road, but was defeated by A. P. Hill, with a loss of 604 killed, 2,494 wounded and 2,217 prisoners, the Confederate loss being only 500. Petersburg

Hill's brilliant victory

With 17,000 men General Early, on July 1, began a campaign against Washington via the Shenandoah Valley. He crossed the Potomac into Maryland and entered on the passage of South Mountain. Grant

Early's advance on Washington

despatched Rickett's division to Baltimore. An action with General Lew Wallace checked the Confederate advance, giving time for troops to reach Washington and Baltimore. On July 11, Early got within sight of the Capital, but recrossed the Potomac on July 14 laden with plunder. Near Winchester Early turned and defeated Crook, and drove the Federals out of the Shenandoah Valley and across the Potomac.

Farragut added fresh lustre to his fame at Mobile. He had already asked for ironclads wherewith to attack the forts of Mobile Bay and the new Confederate ironclad "Tennessee." His request was granted. The four monitors "Tecumseh," "Manhattan," "Winnebago" and "Chickasaw" joined his squadron. Besides the monitors Farragut now had a fleet of fourteen wooden ships. He lashed the wooden ships together in pairs, and on August 5 gave orders to run the narrow passage of Fort Morgan. As at New Orleans, he raised his flag over the "Hartford." Shortly before six in the morning the long line steamed into Mobile. Farragut climbed up into the shrouds to get a good view. As the smoke of the guns arose around him, he mounted higher and higher, until a man was sent up after him to lash him in his place lest he fall. The monitors steamed ahead slowly, and the other ships, slowing down, dropped back from the rest of the squadron. The strong current carried them across the channel, and the long line of ships curled itself up directly under a raking fire from Fort Morgan. Farragut signalled to the "Brook-

Farragut enters Mobile

lyn": "Order the monitors ahead, and go on." From the signal mast of the "Brooklyn" came the answer: "Torpedoes." Then it was that Farragut swore his historic oath: "Damn the torpedoes." The "Tecumseh," discerning the Confederate ironclad "Tennessee" through the smoke, dashed at her over the line of torpedoes. There was a muffled roar, and the stern of the "Tecumseh" heeling up, she lurched over and went to the bottom with ninety-three of her men. In the pilot-house were her commander, Craven, and the pilot. One only could pass through the narrow manhole. With the water rushing in, Craven drew back and said: "After you, pilot." The pilot escaped, but Craven went down with his ship. Meanwhile, the flagship shot forward through the smoke, and clearing the "Brooklyn," took the lead. It was her turn to pass over the torpedoes. They grated against the bottom without exploding. The other ships followed the flagship. As soon as they cleared the line of torpedoes, Buchanan on the Confederate "Tennessee" tried to ram each ship in turn. He missed several times; but succeeded in putting a seven-inch shell through the "Hartford." Next he was rammed himself by the "Monongahela." The bronze beak of the "Monongahela," hampered by her consort "Kennebec," broke off without penetrating the "Tennessee." Buchanan now engaged the last ship of the Federal squadron, the "Oneida," and raked her fore and aft. The Federal ironclad "Winnebago" steamed to the rescue and wedged herself in between the two fighting ships, amid a

An historic oath

The "Tecumseh" sunk

Craven's heroism

roar of cheers from the Federal sailors. Her commander, Stevens, who stood exposed on the turret of the "Winnebago," lifted his cap in acknowledgment of the applause. Then he fired his four guns into the "Tennessee," which retired under the guns of Fort Morgan.

Stevens' exploit

The Federal ships in the rear of the enemy's works now turned their attention to the Confederate gunboats. They were driven up the bay. The Federal boat "Metacomet" chased the "Selma," and, engaging her at close range, fought her to a standstill. At last the commander of the weaker ship hauled down his flag and surrendered to his old friend Jouett of the "Metacomet." The two officers sat down to breakfast together as though no difference had parted them. The rest of Farragut's fleet had come to anchor above Fort Morgan. Shortly before nine o'clock Buchanan came out with the "Tennessee" to engage the whole fleet with his single ship. The first to get at the "Tennessee" was the "Monongahela," which rammed her amidships without doing her any harm. Next the "Lackawanna" rammed the "Tennessee" on the port quarter with like ill success. She was set on fire by one of the "Tennessee's" shells fired at close range. The two hostile flagships now headed for each other. As they came together bow on, it appeared that both must sink together; but at the last moment Buchanan swerved aside and received only a glancing blow. The "Lackawanna," trying to ram the "Tennessee," struck the "Hartford" and drove in her timbers.

Surrender of the "Selma"

Buchanan's daring

The monitor "Manhattan" came up astern of the "Tennessee," and at a range of a few yards fired six of her 15-inch projectiles. With her were the "Winnebago" and "Chickasaw," pounding the after end of the "Tennessee." Her steering tackle had been shot away; one gun was disabled; three of the port-shutters were jammed; the funnel had broken off short within the casemate. Buchanan gave orders for the "Tennessee" to steer for Fort Morgan. A shot carried off Buchanan's leg. He was carried down, and the command of the ship passed to Captain Johnston. For twenty minutes longer the "Tennessee" faced her opponents. She could not fire a gun nor do any more harm. Further resistance was useless. Johnston obtained Buchanan's consent to a surrender. The "Tennessee's" total loss in men was two killed and nine wounded. On the Federal side, the loss was 145 killed, 170 wounded and four men, who swam ashore.

Surrender of "Tennessee"

Fort Gaines was taken, and on the 23d Fort Morgan yielded to a bombardment. The port of Mobile was henceforth completely closed to Confederate commerce, but the city itself held out until the following April.

Mobile holds out

On August 7, Sheridan succeeded Hunter in the command of the Army of the Shenandoah. His force comprised the sixth corps, Wright's, the nineteenth, Emory's, Crook's army of western Virginia, and cavalry—in all 22,000 infantry and 8,000 horse. Grant made, on August 14, a heavy demonstration against Richmond. Later, Grant again threatened

Richmond to prevent reinforcements to Early. Sheridan on his return movement devastated the Shenandoah Valley—the granary of Richmond—of its food and forage. Early, reinforced, followed Sheridan down the valley on October 7, but was defeated at Fisher's Hill. At Cedar Creek, October 19, Early surprised and routed General Wright in the absence of Sheridan, who was twenty miles away. Sheridan, hearing the guns, made his famous ride, rallied his men, and crushingly defeated the Confederates. Sheridan's ride, celebrated in American annals, has been commemorated in stirring verse by Thomas Buchanan Read.

Fisher's Hill

Sheridan's ride

Two notable exploits were performed by Confederate submerged boats. The first of these had been built at Mobile and brought overland to Charleston. She had ballast tank and lateral fins to raise or submerge her, but had the fatal defect of carrying no reserve of air. On her first trial she drowned eight men. Five times in succession she sank drowning or endangering her crew. Having been recovered for the sixth time, officers Carlson and Dickson of the Confederate army offered to take her out against the Federal squadron. They succeeded in exploding a torpedo under the "Housatonic," which sank immediately. All on board the submarine boat were drowned.

Submarine warfare

On October 5, Lieutenant Glassel, with a crew of Confederate volunteers, took out the submarine boat "Davis" against the Federal "Ironsides." A spar torpedo projected from her bow. The officers on board the "Ironsides" saw the top of the sub-

marine boat's hatchway an instant before the torpedo exploded. The "Ironsides" was severely shaken but uninjured. The crew of the submarine boat jumped overboard at the moment of contact. They took the disabled "Davis" back.

The great campaign in the West began in May, when Sherman moved southward from Chattanooga with 100,000 men to meet Johnston, who had 68,000 troops. Sherman's columns were led by Thomas, McPherson and Schofield, and Johnston's by Hood, Pike and Hardee. "If the enemy interrupt our communications," said Sherman, "I will be absolved from all obligations to subsist on our own resources." So began the long advance upon Atlanta. Johnston's retreat was masterly. He left *tabula rasa* in his rear, and stubborn fighting occurred at Dalton, Roscoe, Cassville, Allatoona and Dallas. On May 15, Johnston retired toward Dallas and burned the bridges behind him, and four days later crossed the Etowah, took a strong position at Allatoona Pass and advanced toward Dallas. On the 27th occurred the terrible contest on the heights of Kenesaw, in which Sherman lost 1,370 killed, 6,500 wounded and 800 prisoners, and the Confederates lost 4,600. At daylight, on July 3, Sherman occupied Kenesaw Mountain. Johnston retired to a strong position on the Chattahoochie.

Campaign in the West

Sheridan's advance to Atlanta

Six days later Johnston's forces were concentrated behind the defences at Atlanta, where he had made elaborate preparations for his final conflict. Davis, however, did not like Johnston, and now removed him from command. "For my own part," said

Battle of Atlanta

Grant, "I think Johnston's tactics were right." On the 17th of July, Sherman began an open movement upon the city. Hood was now in command. Hood was driven into Atlanta behind his intrenchments on July 22. The battle lasted all day and covered a front of seven miles. McPherson was killed, and Howard, "the Havelock of the Civil War," succeeded him; Slocum succeeded Hooker, and Stanley took Howard's place. A reckless attack by Hood, on the 21st, was repulsed by Logan. Sherman, on the 27th, began a movement by the right flank against Hood. During August he besieged Atlanta. He sent Kilpatrick, August 18–22, with 5,000 cavalry on a raid. Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon railroad and passed around the Confederate lines at Atlanta. Slocum entered Atlanta early on September 2. Sherman and Hood entered into a truce for ten days, for the removal of non-combatants from Atlanta, during which 446 families of 2,035 persons were sent South by Sherman.

Death of McPherson

Fall of Atlanta

Hood, who after the fall of Atlanta received a visit from Davis, adopted the latter's plan and invaded middle Tennessee. Late in October he was joined by Beauregard, who in the summer had saved Petersburg from Grant. Forrest had made a bold circuit of Sherman's army, destroying the railroads at various points. Sherman was eager to make his intended raid. "I can make this march and make Georgia howl," he telegraphed Grant. In the middle of November the famous march commenced. While marching, the soldiers chanted

their favorite song, "The battle cry of Freedom," the tune of which is known to the present day in America as "Marching Through Georgia." Sherman's march to sea

Thomas had been sent to Nashville to watch Hood and Beauregard. Sherman's force numbered only 60,000, but they were picked men. Howard and Slocum commanded the two wings. On December 10, Sherman's columns faced the active defences of Savannah, and on the 12th they reached the sea.

On General Thomas at Nashville rested one of the greatest responsibilities of the war. He had 55,000 men, and Hood and Forrest had as many. Hood began his march to Nashville on November 21, and after several fights with Schofield, who was in his way, he won the battle of Franklin and (December 3–14) practically invested Nashville. On arriving he formed his line of battle, but, hoping for reinforcements, delayed the attack. Meanwhile, Thomas was ready. Grant, alarmed by Thomas's delay, sent Logan to take command if Thomas had not moved by a given date. Grant followed in person, but was met by the news that Thomas had fought his battle on the 15th and 16th and conquered. On the morning of the 15th, Thomas had thrown forward his troops and worked steadily ahead, until, late in the day, the Confederates were forced back into a new position. At daybreak Thomas gave orders that his troops should bear against the Confederate left. Hood saw his men breaking at all points, and at last "beheld for the first time a Confederate army abandoning the field Thomas in Tennessee

in confusion." This ended the Confederate advance in Tennessee.

Lincoln re-elected

When the Presidential campaign opened, the successes of the year made sure an overwhelming Republican victory. For Lincoln and Johnson 212 electoral votes were given, and only 21 for McClellan. Governor Seymour's defeat in New York was almost equally important. "The election," said Lincoln, "has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great war." McClellan resigned his commission in the army on the day of the election, and Sheridan was appointed in his place. Among important Congressional measures was that submitting a constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery. The establishment of the "Freedmen's Bureau" was a step toward the negro's comfort in his new rôle.

McClellan's discomfiture

In a message sent to Congress, on December 6, Lincoln said: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondman for centuries of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be repaid with another drawn with the sword, it must be said 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

Lincoln's declaration

At the suggestion of the French commanders in Mexico, the provisional government there declared for an empire, and offered the crown to Archduke Maximilian of Austria. Long before, overtures to that effect had been made to Maximilian by Louis

Mexican affairs

Napoleon. Thus the French Emperor meant to compensate Austria for the loss of her Venetian provinces and hoped to cement a secret alliance with Austria against Prussia. The Archduke, who was then in his thirty-second year, had distinguished himself as a sailor, but had afterward fallen into disfavor for his too liberal administration of the Austrian dominions in Italy. In his retirement at Castle Miramar, on the Adriatic, he was reached by Napoleon's emissaries, and was won over to the French Emperor's plans largely by the enthusiasm of his wife Charlotte. Still he hesitated, the more so since his brother, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, refused to give his consent to the plan unless Maximilian would formally relinquish his rights to the throne of Hapsburg. To overcome his scruples, Louis Napoleon invited Maximilian and his wife to Paris, where they were entertained with lavish hospitality. At last the Archduke consented to accept the crown. He hoped to offset the effect of this upon his rights to the Austrian succession by a secret document in which he declared his relinquishment of these rights to have been obtained by coercion at Miramar. He signed an agreement with Louis Napoleon, by the terms of which he was to receive the support of the French troops in Mexico until his government could be definitely organized, after which 5,000 men of the French Foreign Legion, with their allied contingents of Austrians and Belgians, were to remain in the country for six years. In return for this Maximilian agreed to pay the costs of the French

Overtures to Maximilian

Compact of Paris

expedition to Mexico, amounting to 270,000,000 francs, in annual instalments of twenty-five millions, to pay to each remaining soldier 1,000 francs per year, and to indemnify those French subjects whose interests had been injured in Mexico. A banker was found for him in London, who advanced 201,500,000 francs for the enterprise. Of this sum, Maximilian turned over 64,000,000 to France in first payment of his debt, and 12,000,000 for the indemnities of the French subjects. A large part of the remaining sum went to the financiers of Paris and London, who negotiated the loan.

A mortgaged loan

On April 4, the United States Congress at Washington passed a unanimous resolution against recognition of a monarchy in Mexico by the North American Republic. The attitude of the United States was emphasized on May 3, by the departure of Minister Corwin from the City of Mexico on the approach of the new sovereign.

United States hostile

On May 28, Maximilian and Charlotte landed at San Juan d'Ulloa. Their hostile reception by the populace was the first disappointment. After the first festivities of the coronation and inauguration of imperial rule at the City of Mexico, Maximilian soon found himself in an awkward position. His already insufficient supply was exhausted by the greedy demands of Bazaine and the court satellites. The French troops, which had dwindled to 26,000 men, were found totally inadequate against the increasing depredations of Mexican guerilleros. Austrian and Belgian auxiliary troops, enlisted abroad by Count Hohenstein and Colonel Vander-

Maximilian in Mexico

smissen, numbering 8,000 in all, proved an additional source of difficulty in Mexico. The officers of the Austrian contingent, smarting under the recent sting of Solferino and Magenta, were restive under Marshal Bazaine's authority. Eventually, Maximilian put them beyond the jurisdiction of the French commanders. This broke up anything like uniform action in military measures.

One of the earliest acts of Maximilian was to despatch to Washington a special envoy, Arroyo, to obtain recognition from the United States Government. The mission proved a failure. Señor Arroyo could not even obtain an audience with the President, or with Secretary of State Seward. At the same time Juarez's emissary, Romero, made the most of his opportunities at Washington.

American recognition refused

Maximilian's only hope of financial support lay in the proposed sequestration of Church lands. He did not dare to resort to this measure without obtaining the consent of the Pope. His overtures were doomed to bitter disappointment. Toward the close of this first year in Mexico the Papal Nuncio, Meglia, arrived with a personal letter from the Pope. Pio Nono, so far from sanctioning the spoliation of the Church lands, expressed his dissatisfaction with Maximilian's concessions to the Liberals in Mexico, and put forth demands for the restoration of the holy orders, the absolute transfer of public education to the clergy, and the exclusion of any other religion but that of the Catholic Church in Mexico. The non-fulfilment of these plans deprived Maximilian of the powerful support of the clergy in Mexico.

Maximilian and the clergy

1865

ON THE first day of January, President Juarez issued from Chihuahua a proclamation in which he confessed defeat, but appealed to the righteousness of the national cause in Mexico. At this time the greater part of the country, though by no means pacified, had been brought under the imperial rule. In the south alone, General Porfirio Diaz held his own at Oajaca. This brilliant general, who had already distinguished himself in the Mexican War against the United States, proved too much for General Courtois d'Hurbal, who had been sent against him. Bazaine had to take command of the French forces in the south in person. With superior numbers he succeeded in taking Oajaca, and General Diaz was compelled to surrender. He was taken to Puebla as a military prisoner. Within a few months he managed to make his escape, and again took the field at the head of a band of fourteen man. Other guerrilleros rallied to their standard, and soon Diaz reappeared before Oajaca at the head of an army. Among all the Mexican leaders, Diaz bore the best reputation for military chivalry and honor. Thus it came that the French commanders were apt to turn to him when called upon by circumstances to

Porfirio Diaz

trust to a leader's word, or to his humanity. Yet Diaz, with all his comrades in arms, was denounced as a brigand. Bazaine sought to check their activity by proclaiming martial law. To constitute an imperial administration, Maximilian had to resort to force. At Mazatlan and elsewhere it was made a penal offence to decline an office. The reluctant Mexicans were made to serve against their will.

Martial law in Mexico

The early spring campaign of 1865 brought the final scenes of the North American Civil War. Sherman moved northward to assist Grant in the rear of the Confederate force, and made a remarkable march. As General Cox said, "It was finding chaos for hundreds of miles." Charleston, rendered untenable, surrendered on February 18 to Dahlgren and Gilmore, and was placed under martial law. On January 19, the Confederate Congress displaced Davis as Commander-in-Chief and appointed Lee, who assumed command on February 9. At Lee's request Hood was relieved of the command of his shattered army. Beauregard, enfeebled by illness, was superseded by General J. E. Johnston, in the command of the Confederate force in North Carolina. General Lee, on the 2d of February, proposed a meeting to Grant to arrange terms of peace. President Lincoln ordered Grant to decline the proposal.

Fall of Charleston

President Davis slighted

Peace overtures

At Bentonville, North Carolina, Slocum's division was, on March 19–21, unexpectedly attacked by Johnston, and the safety of the entire army was in peril; but the Confederates, after six desperate assaults, withdrew. Bragg was sent to oppose Scho-

field, and Johnston himself faced Sherman. Avoiding a general battle, however, Sherman hurried his march and reached Goldsboro, North Carolina. He there found Schofield, who had repulsed Bragg on the 9th of March. Here Sherman again encountered Johnston, who had been sent to oppose him with 30,000 men. The two armies rested inactive.

Forrest's cavalry dispersed

About the same time, a cavalry expedition under General J. H. Wilson destroyed the important arsenal at Selma, Alabama, and dispersed Forrest's command. Stoneman cut off Lee's avenue of escape into the mountain regions of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. On March 22, Stoneman destroyed the Confederate depot of supplies at Lynchburg, and from there he went, on April 9, to Galesburg, North Carolina, which he captured with all its magazines. Grant had ordered Canby, Sheridan and Thomas to lay waste the railroads and military stores of the Confederacy. Canby moved from New Orleans against Mobile. Sheridan was ordered to push through to Lynchburg. He met Early between Stanton and Charlotteville on March 5, and captured almost his entire command. With over 10,000 cavalry, he tore up miles of railroad and destroyed mills and factories.

Confederate supplies taken

Sheridan defeats Early

Grant ordered a general advance to the left, to prevent the escape of Lee. In his well-fed army he had 111,000 foot and 13,000 cavalry, to Lee's half-starved force of 51,000 foot and 6,000 cavalry. Lee hoped to reach Danville, form a junction with Johnston, and take the chance of beating Sherman with Grant left behind. He determined on a night as-

Grant's advance

sault on Grant's right at Petersburg, and assigned half of his active army for that purpose. The point chosen was near Fort Steadman, and the attack was to be at night. But Grant had anticipated such an effort, and had issued orders to meet and counteract the attempt. The action was begun at dawn on March 25. Fort Steadman and three Union batteries were taken and a gap was made in the Union lines. Meade sent Parke to drive the enemy back. The Confederates were forced into Fort Steadman, where they were under concentrated Union fire.

Battle of Fort Steadman

On the 24th, Grant had issued orders for the grand attack on Lee. Ord was moved to a position on the left. Weitzel remained at Bermuda Hundred; Parke confronted Petersburg, and Humphreys and Warren were to extend their lines westward to Five Forks, so as to strike the South Side and Danville railroads. Sheridan arrived on March 25, and Sherman on the following day. Grant sent Sheridan either to move against Five Forks in Lee's rear, or to cut loose from the Army of the Potomac, get below Johnston, and co-operate with Sherman. On the 30th, Sheridan found the Confederates in full force at Five Forks, and was forced back by Pickett. Grant resolved to reinforce Sheridan with infantry, so that he might cut loose and turn Lee's right flank. Pickett did not wait to be caught between two Union columns but fell back.

Close of campaign

The Battle of Five Forks, on April 1, marked the beginning of the end. Sheridan at daybreak passed the retreating Confederates. Leaving Warren to bring up his fifth corps, he repeated the tactics

of his Valley campaign, cut off his antagonist from
Five Forks Lee's main force, by 4 P.M. had gained the Confederate lines, aided by Ayres', Comfort's and Griffin's division, and sent cavalry under Custer, Merritt and others eastward to hold the enemy in check. At a critical moment he gathered the faltering battalions together and swept them over the enemy's breastworks. Pickett was routed, and 6,000 prisoners were taken, with guns and colors.

At dawn of April 2, Grant assaulted Lee's slender line with overwhelming numbers. Wright pene-
Petersburg trated the Confederate lines and the main works on his front, but lost 1,100 men in fifteen minutes. He was followed by Ord, and the two joined and closed against one side of Petersburg's outworks. Parke carried the lines at his front. Gibbon took two strong inclosed works on the south side. Generals Parke, Humphreys and Foster, with their respective divisions, captured important Confederate
Death of Hill works. Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill was killed. General Lee notified Davis that Petersburg and Richmond must be abandoned, but hopefully discussed plans for another campaign. At nightfall he drew his troops from before Petersburg and Richmond, and began the forced march by which he hoped to join Johnston and renew the conflict.

On the 3d, Petersburg was surrendered to Parke.
Richmond evacuated Grant rode into the city and saw before him the troops in gray retreating. Divining Lee's intentions, he despatched a message to Sheridan to push on to the Danville Road and intercept Lee. Meade was directed to march up the Appomattox in close

pursuit. Learning that Richmond was evacuated, Grant said: "Rebel armies are now the only strategic points to strike at." By night he was far south of Richmond and west of Petersburg in search of Lee. The chase was renewed the next morning. Sheridan had brought up his cavalry to Jetersville, eight miles south of where Lee's army was resting. Grant sent him two corps and with Meade joined him. On the night of the 5th, the whole pursuing force was south and west of Lee, and the railroad to Danville was barred against him. He now started west for Lynchburg. Running fights ensued on the 6th, and Lee's left flank was harassed by Union cavalry and infantry. Sheridan captured Ewell's corps and reported that "if the thing was pressed," Lee must surrender. "Then 'press the thing' by all means!" wrote Lincoln.

Capture of Ewell's corps

On the 7th, Grant invited surrender, and named as his only indispensable condition that the men surrendered should not take up arms against the Union until they were properly exchanged. In the night Lee stole away with the second and sixth corps after him. The next day the struggle was renewed at Appomattox by Sheridan, who captured Lee's trains and supplies. Ord and Griffin, by a march of thirty miles, had reached Sheridan just as Lee's cavalry was making an effort to break through. Ord closed all approaches on the south, as did Meade on the north and east. Lee then asked Grant for an interview to negotiate a surrender. At 2 o'clock, on Palm Sunday, Grant and Lee met in a private dwelling at the edge of the village.

Appomattox

Lee, accompanied only by his secretary, met Grant, Sheridan and Ord in a little parlor. Grant stated the terms clearly, in the form of a letter written on the spur of the moment. He granted immunity from arrest to all so long as they observed their paroles and obeyed the laws. He added that Confederate officers might retain their side arms. Lee further suggested that such of his men as owned their horses might take them home. This was granted. The surrender included 28,231 men. Since March 29, 19,132 men had surrendered, making in all 47,363.

Lee surrenders

It was on Sunday, April 2, while at church, that Davis received the telegram from Lee, stating that his lines had been broken and that Richmond must be evacuated. The streets soon became noisy with crowds. The Cabinet convened. Commissary stores were opened to the public. Ordnance supplies were thrown into the canal. Banks opened their doors and depositors flocked to them for their money and valuables. Under Ewell the details of evacuation were completed. On the 3d, the city was aroused before daylight by a series of explosions. Unfinished gunboats were blown up and the arsenal was fired. Every Confederate armory, machine shop, and storehouse was burned. The fire extended to the warehouses, which were filled with cotton and tobacco. Early's rearguard burned three great bridges behind them. Lincoln visited the city on April 4 with Admiral Porter, landing from a barge near Libby Prison. Guided by a negro, the party walked a mile to the Executive Mansion from which

The end at Richmond

Davis two days before had fled. The war was practically over.

Congress and the President had already turned their attention to the problem which would await the country when peace should come. On the last day of January the House passed a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and on the 8th of February the amendment passed the Senate. During the following six months it was ratified by most of the Northern States. The reconstruction of the Southern States had been considered both by the Executive and Legislative departments of the government. Lincoln planned to organize loyal governments at once, on the theory that none of the Southern States had been out of the Union, but that the machinery of their several governments had been seized by persons in rebellion against the United States. His plan had been inaugurated with some success in Tennessee and in Louisiana.

Reconstruction in Southern States

In England, Richard Cobden, the great English champion of free trade, died on April 3, from the result of overexposure in the raw spring weather of London. Cobden's life-long friend, John Bright, was asked to deliver the final eulogy on the dead statesman in the House of Commons. All he was able to say was: "After a close friendship of many years, I never knew how much I loved him until I lost him." Then John Bright buried his face in his hands and wept.

Death of Cobden

The classic investigations of the blood which were made by Kuehne culminated, in 1865, in the announcement that the red corpuscles are composed

Kuehne's researches

of a substance which has a marvellous affinity for oxygen and which was christened "hæmoglobin." Kuehne's discovery gave a new impetus to the study of the human blood.

Within a fortnight of Cobden's death came a calamity ever memorable in American annals. On the evening of April 14, Good Friday, Abraham Lincoln and his wife visited Ford's Theatre in Washington. There the play, "Our American Cousin," was to be given in celebration of the fall of Richmond. Grant, who was to accompany the President and Mrs. Lincoln, changed his mind and left the city by an afternoon train. Abraham Lincoln, while sitting in a proscenium box with his wife, was shot down from behind by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical son of the famous Junius Brutus Booth. After committing the deed the assassin leaped to the stage, and, rising from the fall which broke his leg, shouted: "Sic semper tyrannis." Rushing through the wings he reached his horse tethered at the stage entrance and dashed away. Laura Keene, the prima donna, was the first to bring assistance to the stricken President. An eye-witness has thus described the scene:

Lincoln assassinated

"There sat Miss Keene on the floor in her costume of the second act, her face covered with make-up, holding the President's head in her lap. It was a strange and terrible sight. Mr. Lincoln lay there silent, motionless, apparently knowing nothing of what had happened. A litter was presently brought in, and they carried him to a house on the opposite side of the street, where, during the night, he died."

[illegible]ted by F. B. Carpenter

1 Edwin M. Stanton 2 Salmon P. Chase 3 Abraham Lincoln 4 Gideon Wells 5 William H. Seward 6 Caleb Smith 7 Montgomery Blair 8 Edwin Bates

THE FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION BEFORE THE CABINET

XIXth Cent., Vol. Three

During the same night in Washington an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State. Troopers were sent to run down Booth. He was tracked to a barn and was shot down while resisting the soldiery. Booth's deed was execrated in the South as well as in the North. The universal sorrow of the American people found sympathy abroad. Even in England, where Lincoln had ever been vindictively lampooned, a spirit of respect and admiration arose for him.

Lincoln's death gave the inspiration for Walt Whitman's most famous poem:

Whitman's poem on death of Lincoln

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;

But, O heart! heart! heart!
Oh, the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead. . . .

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;

Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

Johnson President

Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln, was not long in perceiving that a new and vigorous scheme of reconstruction was looked for by the Senators who had deemed Lincoln's proposed policy too conciliatory. Stanton's draft of a military government was laid aside. Pressure, which proved to be irresistible, was brought to bear on Johnson to induce

a course of greater severity toward the South and to gain guarantees for the colored race. Happily Seward recovered from the assassin's knife and was able in some measure to modify the harsh policy which would have been adopted.

The military operations of the great war drew to a close. With 13,000 mounted men and six batteries, General Wilson, on March 22–24, had made a raid to assist in the capture of Mobile. General Canby besieged the city from March 26 to April 9. With 30,000 men, under Smith, and a fleet, under Thatcher, Spanish Fort, protecting the city, was attacked. On the 28th, the Confederates sank the monitor "Milwaukee," and on the 29th the monitor "Osage." The next day, General Steele, with a division of Canby's army, arrived before Fort Blakely, near Mobile, and other forces soon joined him. Spanish Fort was assaulted by Canby on April 8, and part of the intrenchments were carried, the Confederates escaping at night. Fort Blakely, the other fort protecting the city, was taken by assault. On April 11, Forts Huger and Tracy were also taken, and the way was opened for the possession of Mobile, which surrendered on the 12th to 8,000 troops under Granger. On that day Montgomery was surrendered by General Adams, who burned 90,000 bales of cotton and fled. April 14, four Federal vessels in Mobile Bay were blown up by torpedoes. Commodore Farrand, Confederate, surrendered the fleet of Mobile, twelve vessels, to Commodore Simpson. April 16, Wilson captured Columbus, Georgia. One hundred and fifteen thou-

Siege of Mobile

Mobile and Montgomery surrender

sand bales of cotton were burned, and locomotives, cars, paper mills, manufactories, and the arsenal destroyed. Macon was surrendered to Wilson on April 21. Jeff Thompson surrendered 7,454 men at Clark Bluff, Arkansas. The last battle of the war was fought at Palo Pinto, Texas, in which the Federals were defeated with a loss of seventy men.

Further surrenders

Palo Pinto

Sherman was moving forward. On April 14, he received from Johnston, under a flag of truce, a proposal to suspend hostilities long enough for the civil authorities to arrange a peace. Sherman invited a personal conference, and offered terms so lenient—even more so than those offered to Lee at Appomattox—that they were disapproved at Washington and the truce terminated. On the 25th, the two commanders again met, and agreed on terms similar to those accepted by Grant and Lee.

Surrender of Johnston

Gathering stragglers as he fled, Jefferson Davis proposed to renew his career on the plains of Texas, but on May 26 the last armed force of the rebellion was obliterated by the surrender of General E. Kirby Smith. Davis, with his family, was captured at Irwinsville by General Wilson's cavalry, and was sent to Fortress Monroe. On May 6, he was indicted for treason by a grand jury in the Circuit Court of Virginia. However, Horace Greeley and others signed Davis's bail bond at Richmond, whereupon he was released from prison. One week later he left the United States to reside in Canada, but in November returned to Richmond. Subsequently he returned with his family to his home at Beauvoir, Mississippi, where he lived in peace for many years.

Jefferson Davis captured

Davis unmolested

The total number of Federal troops engaged in the war, as reported by the Adjutant-General's office, was 2,772,448. The number of enlistments was 2,898,304. By reductions to a three years' basis, the number was 1,556,678. The number who served in the Confederate army was 1,234,000. The losses in the Union army of killed and wounded were 385,245, while it is estimated that 94,000 were killed in the Confederate army. The expenses of the National Government and the several States amounted to $6,165,237,000. The total cost of the war, North and South, according to David A. Wells, was $8,165,237,000.

War statistics

In May, the war debt was $2,808,549,437. On May 3, the last war loan was authorized. Congress imposed a tax on all due notes of State Banks after July 1, and the result of the law was to drive the notes of State Banks out of circulation, and establish more firmly the National Banks.

American finances

The close of the Civil War in North America afforded to the government of the United States its first opportunity to take a hand in the affairs of Mexico. With the large Union army still at its disposal, the American Government was in a position to enforce its demands. At the time that foreign interference in the affairs of Mexico had been determined upon by Great Britain, France and Spain, the American Government had already declined to become a party to the agreement and expedition. Secretary of State Seward on that occasion already stated in guarded words that "the United States will not consent that any foreign government should ac-

Foreign relations

quire territory in Mexico, or exercise any influence to interfere with the free choice of its people." This determination was reasserted repeatedly throughout the trying years of the Civil War, while the French Emperor as often repeated his assurances, given in June, 1862, after the rupture with the allies, that "the French troops do not go to Mexico to interfere with the form of government, nor to acquire an inch of territory, but that their only object was to secure a settlement of the French claims."

Monroe Doctrine reasserted

After the surrender of General Lee many officers and men of General Bank's command crossed the Mexican border, and took part in the attack of General Cortinas at Matamoras. General Slaughter of the Confederate army opened negotiations with Marshal Bazaine for a transfer of 25,000 Confederate soldiers to Mexico. Confederate officers came flocking to Mexico, among them Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, Shelby, Slaughter, Walker, Terrell of Texas, Governor Price of Missouri, Wilcox of Tennessee, Commodore Maury of Virginia, Governor Reynolds of Georgia, Judge Perkins with Pierre Soule of Louisiana, and General Hindman of Arkansas. Governor Price received authorization to recruit an imperial army in the Confederacy. Governor Harris of Tennessee, with Judge Perkins, Generals Magruder and Stone, Commodore Maury and Doctor Gwin, having become naturalized as Mexicans, became the prime movers of a colonization scheme of ambitious proportions. This was all that was needed to turn the scale in the North against Mexico. A colony of armed Confederates,

Confederates flock to Mexico

Gwin's colonization scheme

hostile to the government of the United States, and backed by France, Austria and Belgium, could not be tolerated on the Mexican border. Another attempt made by Maximilian to obtain the recognition of the United States in July resulted in signal failure. Recruiting offices on behalf of the Mexican Republic were opened in New York and other American cities. Reports reached Mexico that Juarez had succeeded in raising a large loan in North America. Admiral Cloué, in command of the French Gulf squadron, complained that United States war vessels afforded protection to the Juarists. The United States lodged an emphatic protest against Napoleon's project to secure Maximilian's debt to France by a lien on the mines of Sonora. Dr. Gwin's visit to Louis Napoleon's court in Paris about this time did not improve the situation between France and America. On the other hand, the recent death of the Duc de Morny, one of the moving spirits of the Mexican enterprise in Paris, had a dampening effect on the waning cause of France in Mexico.

Mexican Republicans encouraged

Death of De Morny

None the less, a report that Juarez with his forces had been driven beyond the frontier was hailed by Maximilian as the end of the Mexican civil war. On October 3, he issued his notorious decree, known in Mexican history as the Bando negro. In this fatal enactment all armed Republicans were proclaimed as outlaws. When taken with arms they were ordered to be shot within twenty-four hours. On October 13, the Mexican generals, Ortaga and Salazar, were shot under this decree.

Bando negro

In Schleswig-Holstein, in the meantime, the agitation on behalf of Frederick, if not actually furthered by the Austrian commissioner, had at least been tolerated by him. Prussia forthwith transferred her naval base from Dantzig to Kiel. The Prussian Minister of War, Von Roon, bluntly declared that he was emphatically opposed to giving up the latter port. Only King William of Prussia was still inclined to peaceful measures. He arranged a meeting with the Austrian Emperor at Gastein. War was for the moment avoided by the treaty of Gastein, signed on August 16. By the terms of the treaty, Lauenburg was sold to Prussia for six million marks; Schleswig was placed under the control of Prussia, and Holstein under that of Austria. Kiel, the subsequent naval port of the Confederation, and Rendsburg, the subsequent fortress of the Confederation, were held in common.

Treaty of Gastein

But the Gastein treaty was merely a truce. Von Manteuffel, the Prussian Governor of Schleswig, suppressed any popular movement which seemed detrimental to the interests of his country. He even threatened Frederick of Augustenburg with arrest when he was ceremoniously received at Eckenförde. In Holstein, on the other hand, the Austrian Governor, Von Gablenz, permitted the Augustenburg party to sow the seed of discontent broadcast. He had no desire "to rule like a Turkish Pasha," he said.

Manteuffel in Schleswig

Bismarck saw that war with Austria was fast becoming unavoidable. An opportunity had presented itself, by the turn affairs had taken in

Bismarck's calculations

Holstein, for augmenting the power of Prussia. If the opposition of Austria and of the Bundestag prevented him from seizing the chance, he would assuredly suffer a defeat incalculable in its results. There was but one way to attain his purpose; to wit, the conversion of the Schleswig-Holstein question from one of merely Prussian importance to one of national concern. What Bismarck meant to acquire for Prussia was not for his king alone, but for the entire German nation as well. Thus it was that, unbeknown to the German people, the Schleswig-Holstein problem became inextricably bound up with the task of securing German national unity. In paraphrase of Arndt's song of Napoleonic days, Bismarck exclaimed in Parliament: "The great questions of the time are solved not by speech-making and the resolutions of majorities, but by blood and iron."

The "Man of Blood and Iron"

Constant Troyon, the famous French landscape and cattle painter, died during this year. After Troyon's death a number of his canvases were acquired for large sums by the museums of the Luxembourg, Bordeaux, Lyons and other cities. Thenceforward, until the close of the century, Troyon's remaining canvases steadily grew in value. In his "Contemporary French Painters," Hamerton wrote of him: "Troyon had a more poetical mind than any other artist of the same class, and the poetry of the fields has never been more feelingly interpreted than by him."

Troyon

On the dissolution of the English Parliament, Gladstone found that his former constituents at

Oxford had turned against him. He hastened to Lancashire and lost no time in presenting himself as a candidate for the southern division of that populous county. Gladstone's Liberal supporters rejoiced in his rejection at Oxford as a gain to their cause. It had long been felt that the pride which Gladstone took in representing his own university acted as a restraint on his more pronounced liberal views. After a hard contest, Gladstone won his election.

Shortly after the Parliamentary elections, Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister, died at Brockett Hall, in Hertfordshire. It was as Foreign Secretary that Palmerston, familiarly called "Pam," obtained that reputation for commissions and vigorous initiative that made his name a word of exultation to his admirers. On the fall of Lord Derby's Ministry in 1859, Lord Palmerston returned to the helm as Prime Minister, and maintained himself at the head of affairs until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was buried at Westminster Abbey. Earl Russell succeeded as Prime Minister, while Gladstone became the leader of the Ministry in the Commons.

Death of Palmerston

1866

English financial panic

A FINANCIAL panic of serious proportions was started in England by the failure of the old joint stock company of Oberend, Gurney & Co. This initial failure early in the year was followed by an immediate rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount from the high rate of 8 to 9 per cent. Other bankruptcies came in quick succession. Several great railway contractors went into liquidation, followed by the failures of the Consolidated Discount Company and the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association. On the night of this disastrous day in Lombard Street, Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that the government had determined once more to suspend the Bank Charter Act. On the same day the Bank of England raised its loans by more than £4,000,000. These prompt measures saved the country from a more serious financial crisis, though many bank failures were still announced.

Death of Almquist

With the death of Karl Almquist, Sweden lost one of her most brilliant writers. As a young man, Almquist acquired notoriety as the founder of a so-called "Man's-Home Association," a colony established in the forests of Värmland for the purpose of returning to primitive life. The colony proved a failure, and

Almquist was compelled to become a schoolmaster in Stockholm. It was then that he published the writings which rapidly made him famous. In 1851, Almquist fled from Sweden charged with forgery and murder. He landed in America, assumed a fictitious name, and became Lincoln's private secretary, so he said. In 1866, he was again compelled to flee, and escaped to Bremen, where he died.

The dissensions between the Prussian House of Representatives and the government; the feeling in Schleswig-Holstein and in the other German States, where both government and people, hardly ever in harmony, were now filled with distrust of Prussia; the hostility of Austria; the jealousy of the other Powers—these were but a few of the obstacles encountered by Prussia in her attempt to adjust the affairs of Schleswig and Holstein. But one alliance could be counted upon by Bismarck in this emergency. This was Italy, which longed to come into possession of the Venetian provinces held by Austria. Bismarck's first attempt to win Lamarmora, the Italian Prime Minister, with a promise of aid in that direction failed by reason of the distrust engendered by the subsequent Prussian-Austrian understanding at Gastein. An Italian attempt to secure Venice by peaceful overtures was rejected by the Austrian Emperor. Secretly, an offensive and defensive alliance with Italy was concluded by Bismarck on April 8. It was to hold only for the brief space of three months. Venetia was to fall to Italy; a territory of like value to Prussia; no separate peace was to be made with Austria. The treaty

Situation in Germany

Bismarck's compact with Lamarmora

was to expire if in three months Prussia failed to declare war. Bismarck made the best use of his short time. On April 9, the day after the signing of this secret agreement, the Prussian Government at Frankfort proposed the reform of the German Confederation. A National Convention, composed of members to be directly elected by the people, was to decide upon the adoption of a constitution, based upon principles unfolded by Bismarck in a circular (May 27), in which he emphasized the necessity of a reform of this nature and explained that it carried with it the solution of the Schleswig-Holstein problem as a national issue and not as a piece of monarchic greed. Bavaria agreed to this if both Austria and Prussia, as the two leading Powers, would agree not to attack each other. To this Austria gave its immediate consent. In the meanwhile, Napoleon III., to whom Lamarmora had unfolded Bismarck's stipulations, communicated with the Austrian Ambassador. Austria took alarm and made a tentative offer to cede the Venetian provinces in a peaceful arrangement. Italy hesitated to break faith with Prussia. Austria forthwith increased her Venetian armament. Bismarck seized upon this to charge Austria with insincerity as regarded her promises of peace. Preparations for war were hurried on both sides. Austria replied on June 1, by suggesting that the question be left to the Bundestag, despite the fact that Prussia had already expressly denied the competency of that body to discuss matters of national importance. Simultaneously, in obedience to the command of his gov-

Prussia proposes reform

Austria alarmed

Preparations for war

ernment, Von Gablenz, summoned the Holstein estates to Itzehoe, "to hear the voice of the land in the matter of its destiny." This was a violation of the Gastein treaty. On June 7, a Prussian force, under Von Manteuffel, marched into Holstein. The Austrians retired on June 12, accompanied by the Duke of Augustenburg. Austria lodged a protest; claimed that Von Manteuffel's invasion of Holstein was a breach of the eleventh article of the Acts of Confederation, which provided that members of the Confederation could not levy war against one another; and moved that the forces of the Confederation, with the exception of the Prussian army, be immediately mobilized. The Austrian motion was carried on June 14, by an irregular vote. Prussia thereupon declared the Confederation dissolved, and submitted the draft of new Articles of Confederation, in which it was boldly declared that "the dominions of the Confederation shall consist of the previous States, with the exception of the imperial Austrian and the royal Netherland territories."

Prussia invades Holstein

Austria retaliates

German Bund dissolved

With the fateful vote of June 14, the Bundestag expired. The entire nation was now divided into two great camps. To the standard of Austria flocked the Catholic clericals, who had ever revered the House of Hapsburg as their protector; the democrats, who detested the stern, Spartan militarism of Prussia; the financiers, who dreaded a depreciation in the value of Austrian paper; the South German "particularists" or "federalists," who wished to preserve the old forms of government and feared that unity was synonymous with

Civil war inevitable

the absorption of Germany by Prussia. All these heterogeneous elements formed with Austria, and the dynasties of the lesser kingdoms, a solid phalanx, strengthened by the popular support of the masses. These were partly impelled by an instinctive antipathy, against Prussian manners and curt speech, partly driven by fear of increased burdens of taxation and military service.

Bismarck's ultimatum

On June 15, Prussia sent peremptory notes to Hanover, Saxony and Kurhesse, demanding the recantation of the votes they had cast in the Bundestag, a complete neutrality on their part, and their entry into the reformed Confederation. If Prussia's demands were granted, their sovereign rights were to remain unmolested; if refused, force was to be employed. The three States declined to accept the conditions offered. Within a week Hanover, Dresden and Cassel were occupied by Prussian troops. Saxony appealed for help to the Confederation, and Austria and Bavaria were assigned to assist her. Prussia immediately stated that such an act of assistance would be regarded as a declaration of war. Slowly the Bavarian troops under Prince Charles were mustered together, and far from them, Prince Alexander of Hesse had gathered the eighth army corps of the Confederation, composed of troops from Nassau, Wurtemburg, Hesse, Baden and the Austrian garrison of Mainz. A junction of the Hanoverian and Bavarian armies, which could be effected only by very rapid military movements, was prevented by the brilliant manœuvres of the Prussians. On June 27, an

Moltke's aggressive campaign

ill led army of 22,000 Hanoverians was checked by 10,000 Prussians under Major General von Fliess, in the battle of Langensalza, and on the following day the Hanoverians were so hopelessly outflanked that they surrendered. They were paroled on a formal pledge not to resume hostilities against Prussia. Langensalza

Italy, Prussia's ally, was less fortunate. Victor Emmanuel and Lamarmora, instead of invading Dalmatia or massing their superior numbers for a sudden blow at Austria, scattered their forces. As a result, on June 24, they suffered a signal defeat at Custozza. This crippled Italian operations for a full fortnight. Custozza

Prussia, meanwhile, had mustered together an army of 326,000 men, under the personal command of old King William. The head of his general staff was Helmuth von Moltke, then sixty-six years old. The Austrian northern army of 240,000 men, under General Ludwig von Benedek, was stationed at Olmütz. The Prussian army moved forward in three divisions, under the respective commands of the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles and General Herwarth von Bittenfeld. They marched into Bohemia, fighting as they went. The Austrians were repulsed at Hühnerwasser by the Army of the Elbe; at Turnau, Podol and Gitschin, by the first army, and at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz and Schweinschädel by the third army. Although Benedek had as yet fought no decisive battle, the Austrian losses were heavy. The excellent discipline of the Prussian troops, the deadliness of the Early Austrian defeats

needle gun and of the breech-loading field guns, the swift accuracy with which the manœuvres were carried to a successful issue, disheartened Benedek.

Benedek despondent

On July 1, he telegraphed to Francis Joseph: "I implore your majesty to conclude peace at any price. Disaster for army unavoidable." But the Ministers at their comfortable desks in Vienna were more sanguine. Two telegrams were despatched by the Emperor: one to Louis Napoleon, stating that Austria was willing to cede Venetia, provided the neutrality of Italy were guaranteed by France; the other to Benedek, thus worded: "To conclude peace is impossible. My commands are to begin the retreat, if unavoidable, in the most careful order. Has there been any battle?"

Decisive battle demanded

Since retreat was not unavoidable, Benedek could not but take this as a command to fight. He prepared for a pitched battle. With 201,000 men and 500 guns, he moved to a position between the Bistritz and the Elbe on both sides of the highway, which extends from Gitschin, through Horitz to Königsgrätz. The Austrian position was strong, and offered every opportunity for a stubborn defence. The Bistritz, with its swampy banks, covered the front, and the Trotina the right wing. By reason of the terrace-like formation of the land, the Austrians were enabled to distribute their batteries in tiers, so that the fire of a great number of guns could be concentrated on a comparatively small area of the field below. The Bistritz is crossed at Sadowa and Nechanitz; the Trotina at Ratschitz. At the two last-mentioned places the

Austrian wings were posted, separated by scarcely more than two miles. Behind them were the heights of Prim and Problus, and behind Sadowa those of Chlum and Lipa.

On July 2, King William arrived at Gitschin. The three Prussian armies were closing in so rapidly that Moltke resolved on immediate attack. At dawn next morning Prince Frederick Charles, in command of the army of the centre, advanced with three corps toward Sadowa. Until ten o'clock both sides kept up a fierce artillery duel. Then the Austrians yielded slightly. The Prussian infantry advanced to capture the Bistritz passage and to storm the heights of Lipa-Chlum. The slow fire of the Austrians enabled the Prussians to gain ground by quick rushes. One after another the villages of Mokrowaus, Dohalicka, Dohalitz and Sadowa fell into Prussian hands after hot encounters. But here Prince Frederick Charles' advance was checked. Noon came, and the battle was almost stationary. Of the Army of the Elbe, the Prussian right wing, nothing had been heard. General Bittenfeld could cross the Bistritz only by a single bridge and was detained. The Crown Prince was still miles away. Upon his timely arrival hung the fate of the Prussian army. It was at this stage of the battle that the famous incident occurred, related by Bismarck in later years. Sadowa

"Things appeared critical. I could not keep from casting furtive glances at Moltke, as he sat his horse, immovable and silent, surveying the battlefield through his field-glasses. At last I could

Moltke confident

bear the suspense no longer, and moving close to him, offered him my cigar case. Moltke carefully looked over all the cigars, and then selected the best. I felt relieved. 'If he can still bother about picking out my best cigar,' thought I, 'the battle cannot be lost.' "

Benedek still hoped to crush the Prussian centre before reinforcements should arrive. Before he could accomplish this, he was himself threatened on the one side by the Army of the Elbe and on the other by the Crown Prince, who had come up in forced marches. Part of the Austrian force was diverted to repel the Crown Prince, thus leaving a breach at the key of the Austrian position. Seizing his opportunity, General Hiller von Gärtringen, with his division, gallantly stormed the heights of Chlum, and from this vantage-ground the Austrians were unable to dislodge him. The Prussian Crown Prince rode up to general headquarters to announce the success of his final entry into battle. King William joyfully embraced his son, and detaching his own iron cross, hung it around his son's neck. The Army of the Elbe in the meantime had captured Problus, after a stubborn resistance by the Saxons. Lipa, from which Benedek had conducted the battle, was stormed by the second division of the Prussian guards. Benedek gave the order to retreat. He had lost 44,000 men, of whom 20,000 were taken prisoners. On the Prussian side the loss was 9,000. This disparity in the losses in itself showed the deadly efficacy of the needle gun. After the battle Moltke said to the King: "Your

Prussian Crown Prince arrives

A crushing defeat

Majesty has won not only the battle, but the whole campaign."

Indeed, with the victory of Königsgrätz, or Sadowa as it is called in French and English, the German civil war was virtually ended. It had lasted just two weeks. It took seven weeks in all to finish the entire campaign. In the west, the Bavarians and the troops of the Confederation were outmanœuvred and defeated by the Army of the Main, in a quick succession of engagements. On July 16, the Prussians entered Frankfort.

South Germans outmanœuvred

Brief as the campaign was, it abounded in brilliant opportunities for some of the battle painters, who followed the armies. Most noteworthy among them were Camphausen, Werner, Menzel and Winterhalter.

Upon receiving news of the catastrophe of Königsgrätz, Emperor Francis Joseph immediately ceded Venetia to Napoleon. French help was thus to be secured. Before Napoleon could interfere, the Italians made haste to stake their issue on the sword. The result was not encouraging. On land they lost several battles. At sea their fleet, off Lissa, suffered one of the most crushing naval defeats of modern times.

The war in Italy

The Italian fleet at that time was considered among the best in the world. Since 1860 Italy had spent 300,000,000 francs on her navy. While the vessels were such as any nation might well be proud of, their *personnel* was poor. Undisciplined recruits manned the guns, skilled engineers were lacking, the officers were ignorant and fatuous.

Persano

Persano, the Admiral in command of this fleet, lacked almost every quality which a naval officer should possess. He was a political admiral, who had promoted himself to this highest rank, while he held office as Minister of Marine. In the endless stream of despatches and letters, which he poured into the Italian Ministry, his vacillation and querulousness were apparent in every sentence. "I fear we shall go down," he stated on the 22d of May. To the Minister of Marine, he wrote, "The fleet is not ready for war. Help me, I earnestly entreat you." At last, Depretis, the Minister of Marine, exasperated by these ceaseless demands and procrastination, sent to Persano the stinging command "Do something. Fight the Austrians or attack Lissa. Only move!" On July 7, came the

Depretis' orders

specific order, "Go out of the harbor with your fleet. Leave behind any of the ships that want guns. Seek out the enemy and attack him. Fight a decisive battle!" The Italian fleet steamed into the Adriatic, and indulged in squadron evolutions and silent gun exercise. After a week's fruitless cruise, Persano put back into Ancona. The Italian people were wild with indignation. The King himself sent a peremptory order to his Admiral to go and fight.

Aroused from his irresolution, Persano determined to attack the Austrian fortifications on the island of Lissa. Under his command were eleven ships: four frigates, one corvette, five despatch-boats, three gunboats, a hospital ship and two transports. In response to his urgent appeals the

strong ironclad "Affondatore" was sent to reinforce him. On the 18th of July, he attacked Lissa. Without maps or accurate information as he was, he might still have captured the island had he used his forces with discretion. After two days' persistent bombardment, the Italians had nothing to show but one of their best ships disabled, 16 killed with 114 wounded, and a great wastage of ammunition. The "Re d'Italia" alone fired 1,300 rounds.

Persano attacks Lissa

Tegethoff, the Austrian Rear-Admiral at Fasana, on the news of the Italian attack, telegraphed to the commandant of Lissa: "Hold out till the fleet can come to you!" Baron Wilhelm von Tegethoff was a naval officer who had distinguished himself in the sea-fight against the Danes. Now he had but seven poor ironclads and an old frigate. Of his crews, many were Venetians of doubtful loyalty. Tegethoff's last concern was to make sure that Venice had not yet been ceded to Italy. Having satisfied this scruple, he steered for Lissa.

Tegethoff

On the morning of July 20, the Austrian fleet, steaming in wedge form with the ironclads and flagship "Ferdinand Max" in the lead, was sighted by the Italians. Their fleet was wofully scattered. Hurriedly nine ships were gathered to meet the enemy. Tegethoff, while steaming steadily forward, kept his men at breakfast. At ten in the morning, when the sea had moderated somewhat, Tegethoff hoisted the signals: "Close in—Full speed—Ironclads, charge the enemy and ram!"

The Italian Admiral's signals were either not

understood or disobeyed. His commanders entered the action without any apparent idea of what they were to do. Tegethoff, on the other hand, had issued careful advance instructions. Concentrated broadsides were to be fired; the Italian line was to be broken and rammed; the ships were to fight at close quarters. Persano, at the last minute, changed his flag from one vessel to another without informing his commanders. His flagship cruised up and down the line of battle, giving and countermanding orders. The Austrian ships steamed backward and forward in the smoke of battle, pouring in shot and shell. Their broadsides proved to be more effective than their ramming manœuvres. Of the ships that were rammed, only the "Re d'Italia" was sunk by the Austrian flagship. As she went down her colors were hoisted as in defiance, and the dying crew cheered "Venezia e nostra." The chief gunner fired a last shot with the water up to his waist crying, "Just one more." The Italian captain blew out his brains. Persano, on the "Affondatore," had two good chances to ram the Austrians, but flinched. To save two of his weakest ships, the Austrian commodore, Petz, on the "Kaiser Max," ineffectually rammed the "Re di Portogallo." The Austrian was terribly mauled. The total loss on the Italian side was 620 killed; the wounded numbered 161; two ironclads were lost, and a third sank a few days after the fight. Tegethoff lost but 38 killed and 138 wounded, and brought off all his ships. The Italians abandoned Lissa, and though still superior in ships, drew off. Per-

Battle of Lissa

sano, later, was brought to trial by the Italian Senate on the charges of incapacity, negligence, disobedience, cowardice and treason. He was convicted of the first two counts, and in punishment was deprived of his rank and pay. Tegethoff was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. In his honor it was decreed that an Austrian ironclad should always bear his name. The fiasco of Italy's disastrous campaign was made more than good by her Prussian ally.

After the battle of Königsgrätz, Benedek had withdrawn the remnant of his shattered army to Olmütz, in order to proceed by way of Pressburg to Vienna. Archduke Albrecht and his troops had been called from the south to take his place as commander-in-chief. The Prussian forces were ready to advance on Vienna. On the 22d they engaged the Austrians at Blumenau, and would have captured Pressburg, had not a declaration of truce put an end to hostilities. End of war

On the 26th, a preliminary treaty of peace was signed at Nikolsburg, and on August 23 peace was definitely declared at Prague. Napoleon's attempts at intervention came to naught. At Berlin peace negotiations between the several German States and Prussia were also concluded. In October peace between Austria and Italy was declared, Venetia was turned over by Napoleon to Italy. Austria paid a modest war indemnity to Prussia, withdrew from the Confederation, and gave up all rights to Schleswig and Holstein. From the Southern and Central German States, Prussia ex- Bismarck's moderation

acted but little. Small indemnities were demanded; insignificant tracts of territory were taken from Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Hesse. All the German States north of the river Main, joined Prussia in forming a North German Confederation. Hanover was annexed to Prussia. Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemburg and the remnant of Hesse, were permitted to form leagues of their own, and were admitted to the Zollverein. The ties which bound these southern States to Prussia were made closer than the world knew. As subsequently revealed by Bismarck, all the German States entered a secret alliance, whereby the smaller States pledged themselves to place their troops under the command of the King of Prussia in time of war.

Annexation of Hanover

Secret German alliance

In Japan, the long struggle between the Emperors and the Shoguns had reached a crisis. Iyay Mutchi, the Shogun, who had seized the reins of power in 1859, died childless. The way became open to his rival Stotsbashi. The most powerful of the Daimios withheld their allegiance to another Kubosama until it could be settled who was the real ruler of the empire—the Shogun or the Mikado. The new Shogun, Yoshi Hisa, attempted to assume the powers wielded by his ancestors, but could not overcome the armed resistance of the Daimios to the Mikado. Civil war broke out in Japan.

Japanese civil war

In North America, a large army of observation under General Sheridan was despatched to the Rio Grande, ready to cross over into Mexico at a moment's notice. The American Ambassador in Paris was instructed by Seward to insist on the with-

Painted by Anton Von Werner

SADOWA

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drawal of the French forces from Mexico. The French Emperor was in no position to enter into a distant war against an immediately available army of nearly a million men. Thanks to the tactful tone of Minister Bigelow's representations, it was made easy for the French Government to give the desired assurances. The Mexican renegade, Almonte, in this crisis was sent to France to induce Napoleon to continue his support. His mission was a signal failure. The only apparent result was a communication from Louis Napoleon to Maximilian, dated May 31, in which the French Emperor stated the situation with brutal frankness. He demanded half of the revenue receipts of the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz, until Maximilian's debt to France should be paid, and announced the withdrawal of the French army, the last detachment to leave by November 1 of the next year. Marshal Bazaine received orders to advance no more funds to Maximilian, and to incorporate the Belgian auxiliaries with the French troops. This meant a reduction of one-half of the pay of these mercenaries. Count Thum resigned his command and returned to Europe. The Belgium corps mutinied, and their ringleaders had to be discharged from the army. The whole corps was disbanded. Maximilian was furious and threatened to abdicate his throne. His wife, Charlotte, offered to go abroad to save his crown. To defray the expenses of her mission, $30,000 was taken from an emergency fund held as sacred for the repairs of the dikes which defend the City of Mexico from inundation. Charlotte first

Monroe Doctrine reasserted

Maximilian abandoned

Empress Charlotte's mission

went to France. After Louis Napoleon had put her off and evaded her for a long time, Charlotte at last obtained her historic interview with him and Empress Eugenie. It was a tragic scene. In vain did Empress Charlotte on her knees implore the French Emperor's succor. When he refused her last demand, the granddaughter of Louis Philippe arose with a passionate outburst: "What folly! I forgot that in my veins flows the blood of the Bourbons, and that I am dealing with an adventurer, a Bonaparte!" After this she fainted and was borne from the room. Charlotte went to Rome and implored the Pope's consent to a sequestration of the Church lands in Mexico. Pio Nono remained obdurate. Under the stress of these exciting experiences, Charlotte lost her mind. She was not permitted to return to Mexico. Confined at Château Bonchant near Brussels, she did not even realize the tragic import of the events that followed in Mexico.

Charlotte goes insane

The failure of the Empress's mission abroad discouraged another project for obtaining the recognition of the United States. Prince and Princess Salm-Salm, who were to be sent to Washington, provided with a corruption fund of $2,000,000 in gold, gave up the attempt as hopeless. President Johnson, in a proclamation of August 18, declared Maximilian's blockade of Matamoras null and void.

President Johnson's stand

On the occasion of his first reception to the diplomatic court on October 11, Marquis de Moustier, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, assured Mr. Bigelow that the Emperor would recall the

army shortly: arrangements had already been made for the return of the French troops. In vain did the French Emperor plead for delay. Late in November, Minister Bigelow at Paris received a peremptory note from Washington. Seward officially expressed his opinion that the traditional friendship of America with France would be brought into "imminent jeopardy, unless France could deem it consistent with her interests of honor forthwith to desist from the prosecution of armed intervention in Mexico."

Seward's peremptory note

In the United States of America the people and government found themselves face to face with various vexing legacies of the Civil War. It was plain that the victorious Union party of the North could not consent to the re-establishment of slavery, nor would it pay the Confederate debt. A bill, as passed by Congress, accorded to the negroes all other rights enjoyed by the white men, and empowered the President to use the army to enforce the act. President Johnson, who was a war Democrat, held that the seceding States were not out of the Union. In a speech delivered from the porch of the Presidential mansion, he declared Congress to be in rebellion against the United States. When the bill came up for his signature, he vetoed it as contrary to the Dred Scott decision. Within a few days the veto was overriden by Congress. Already the House, by a four-fifths majority, had refused a resolution of confidence in the President. The official relations between the Legislature and the Executive became acute. The points at issue were

Aftermath of American war

Andrew Johnson discredited

referred to a popular election in the various States. Meanwhile, the President's attitude embroiled him with the members of his Cabinet. Attorney-General Speed, Postmaster-General Bennison, and Harlan, the Secretary of the Interior, retired. The popular election went against the President. The Republicans obtained over a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Congress. The plan of reconstruction adopted by them was that the freedmen should vote and the Confederate leaders should not. This imbittered the white men of the South and rendered Johnson still more aggressive. He restored the right of *habeas corpus* in all the States except Texas, and issued a proclamation of general amnesty. He proclaimed that "the insurrection was suppressed east of the Mississippi River and was henceforth to be so regarded." Further excitement was occasioned in Congress by a memorable Parliamentary encounter of the two Republican leaders, Blaine and Conkling, whereby they became political and personal enemies. After twelve years of persistent effort, Cyrus W. Field at last succeeded in laying a working cable between America and Europe. The task was accomplished by the "Great Eastern," then the largest steamship afloat. As a cable ship, the monster vessel finished her career, which had been singularly unsuccessful since the time that she was launched on the Thames, in 1858. Great international interest was likewise excited by the famous ocean race between the sailing yachts "Henrietta" and "Vista," over a course of 3,600 miles. The "Henrietta" arrived first, with her rival

Blaine and Conkling embroiled

Cyrus Field's ocean cable

The "Great Eastern"

only a few hours behind her. The winner's time was thirteen days, twenty-one hours and fifty-five minutes. America lost one of her foremost historians by the death of Jared Sparks, the president of Harvard University. William Dean Howells, a young author of Cincinnati, made his first appearance with a book on "Venetian Life." American dramatic achievements of the year were Joseph Jefferson's presentation of "Rip Van Winkle" at the Adelphi in London, and the first appearance of Edwin Booth, of the illustrious line of Booths, as Richelieu in the Winter Garden of London.

American drama and letters

1867

IN JANUARY the French Emperor, through Marshal Bazaine, informed Emperor Maximilian that his failure to pay the annual sum of 25,000,000 francs due to France, under their agreement, released the French Government from all obligations. Bazaine was ordered to leave Mexico with his army. The withdrawal of the foreign forces gave a new impetus to the national war in Mexico. Juarez's army advanced from the north and captured Matamoras and Tampico. Desertions from the imperial army in Mexico became so frequent that the Mexicans were able to form a "Foreign Legion" with the deserters of various nationalities who enlisted under their flag. As Sara Y. Stevenson has recorded: "To us in Mexico there was no concealing the fact that the knell of the Mexican empire had struck. Maximilian must fall. How? was the only question."

Mexican premonitions

Louis Napoleon's emissaries advised Maximilian to abdicate the crown and to leave the country with the French. Maximilian was dissuaded from this by the advice of his friend Eloin, who wrote to him from Vienna that Francis Joseph was on the point of abdication, and that a firm stand in Mexico would improve Maximilian's chances for the throne

of Austria. Accordingly, Maximilian declined Marshal Bazaine's last invitation to join him. As the French retired, they surrendered the points held by them directly to the Mexicans.

Withdrawal of French forces

With a dwindling army of 9,000 men, and almost no funds, Maximilian faced the advancing armies of the patriots. He was driven back to Queretaro and that city was forthwith besieged by the Republican troops under Escobedo. General Marquez, who tried to bring relief from the City of Mexico, was intercepted, and was crushingly defeated by Porfirio Diaz. He retired to the capital, which was promptly invested by Diaz's troops. In Queretaro, Maximilian and his followers were reduced to the last pinch. The generals proposed to cut their way through, but their irresolute Emperor consented to enter into negotiations for surrender. Colonel Lopez was sent to Escobedo to enter into terms of capitulation. The sequel has remained a matter of controversy.

Diaz' victory

Escobedo demanded unconditional surrender. Lopez, according to some, betrayed Maximilian. According to his own statement, he was empowered to arrange any terms of surrender, and, unable to obtain anything better, agreed to give up the cloister of La Cruz on the following day after a sham encounter. At three in the afternoon, on May 15, the gates of the cloister were opened to the Republicans, and Lopez with his immediate followers surrendered.

Lopez' surrender

José Rincon Gallargo, whose command was already in the possession of the palace, coming upon Maximilian, foresaw the terrible complications of

his capture, and feigned not to know him: "Let them pass, they are civilians," he said to his men, and thus gave the doomed Emperor his last chance.

Maximilian taken

Maximilian rallied his remaining forces for a last stand. He was taken with his officers on the Cerro de las Campañas, after a destructive fusillade had made surrender inevitable.

Maximilian was brought up for trial, on June 13, before a military court, which sat on the stage of a public theatre. He was defended by Mexico's foremost lawyers; among them Riva-Palacio, Martinez de la Torre, Eulalio Ortega and Vasquez. But they could not change the verdict. Under the terms of his own *bando negro*, Maximilian was condemned to death as an outlaw taken in arms. In vain did the governments of the United States, of England and of Prussia intercede in his behalf. In vain did the handsome Princess Salm-Salm employ all a woman's arts with Juarez. Maximilian himself refused to beg for mercy. His end was made lighter for him by a false report that his unfortunate wife had died. On June 19, the day of his execution, he wrote to President Juarez:

Futile intercession

"Señor Benito Juarez: About to die for having tried whether new institutions could put an end to the bloody war which has for so many years disturbed this unhappy land, I should gladly give my life if the sacrifice could contribute to the peace and prosperity of my adopted country."

When the condemned Emperor was taken to the Cerro de las Campañas, now his place of execution, Maximilian stopped, and turning to General

Miramon said: "A brave soldier should be honored even in his last hours. Permit me to give you the place of honor." Miramon and Mejia were shot first. Maximilian died exclaiming: "Long live Mexico."

Emperor Maximilian shot

After a few months' siege the City of Mexico capitulated to Porfirio Diaz. Marquez fled the country. President Juarez made his triumphal entry. Maximilian's body was taken home by Admiral Tegethoff, on the Austrian man-of-war "Novara," the ship on which Maximilian in his youth had sailed around the globe.

Since the days of the French Revolution, no such tragic fate had befallen any of the reigning families of Europe. The catastrophe of Mexico wrought irreparable injury to Louis Napoleon's prestige. The French capitalists and investors who had entered into the various golden speculations floated on the inception of the Mexican enterprise clamored for their money. The clericals and the army wanted to retrieve their fallen fortune. The cause of imperialism suffered a setback from the triumph of Democracy in America, and its Monroe Doctrine. The recent rise of Prussia filled France with jealous dismay. Under the sting of these considerations Louis Napoleon and his ambitious wife sought eagerly for some new field wherein to retrieve their waning fortunes. It was at this juncture that pressure began to be brought on Prussia by France, though the projected international exposition at Paris for the moment rendered war undesirable.

Far-reaching after-effects

The specific form which this pressure assumed was Louis Napoleon's determination to prevent, if

possible, Germany's retention of the strong fortress of Luxemburg in Belgium, on the northeastern frontier of France. The French Government now declared that this fortress, in possession of a Prussian garrison, no longer served as a mere protection for Germany, but, in view of Prussia's recent aggrandizement, must be a menace to France. Prussia, though preparing for possible war with France ever since Louis Napoleon's attempt to interfere with the readjustment of Germany after Sadowa, was not yet ready for the struggle. Accordingly, Bismarck, during the discussion of the Luxemburg question in the North German Bundestag, counselled moderation, declaring that they "should take the just susceptibilities of France into account." The question was likewise debated with some heat in the French Corps Legislatif. The result of the mutual reluctance to resort to war was that France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, England and Holland agreed to open a conference in London for the purpose of settling the question. The representatives of the Powers sat through one week in May. A treaty was signed in which it was agreed that "the Grandduchy of Luxemburg shall henceforth be a neutral State under the sovereignty of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as Grandduke, that the Prussian troops shall evacuate Luxemburg territory and that the city of Luxemburg shall cease to be a fortified place." After this point had been satisfactorily settled, the opening of the great international exposition at Paris was hailed as a harbinger of peace.

Luxemburg question

Bismarck wary

The Luxemburg conference

Among those who visited Paris during the summer were the King and Queen of Prussia, Counts Bismarck and Moltke, the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar of Russia. On June 6, as the Czar was driving with the French Emperor in the Bois de Boulogne, a Pole, named Berezovski, fired two pistol shots at the Czar. He failed to hit him. Arrested on the spot, he was speedily brought to trial and sentenced to transportation for life. Among the many works of art exhibited at the great exposition unusual attention was excited by the landscapes of Theodore Rousseau, who died during this same year.

Paris exposition

About the same time the Emperor and Empress of Austria went to Hungary to be crowned as king and queen of that ancient kingdom. The prospect of the restoration of Hungary's Constitution had caused great rejoicings there, and a Te Deum was sung in all the churches. A Magyar Ministry was formed, of which Count Andrassy was the Premier. When the Austrian Emperor arrived at Pesth, he signed a charter in the presence of the magnates and deputies of Hungary. On June 8, the coronation was celebrated with great solemnity. On the same day Francis Joseph issued an Act of Grace, granting amnesty to political offenders, restoring confiscated estates, and other like conciliatory measures.

Hungary reinstated

In the British House of Parliament an act was passed, late in March, for the union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It provided that the Queen in Council might de-

Home Rule in Canada

clare by proclamation, within six months of the passage of the act, that those provinces should form one dominion under the name of Canada. Later in the year, the new Canadian Parliament was opened at Ottawa, the capital of the Confederation, by Governor-General Lord Monck.

In Ireland this year, the Fenian conspirators conceived the idea of producing a stronger impression of their capacity for mischief by extending their operations to England. Within a few days after the Ministers had announced the early restoration of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, a band of conspirators, led by some former Irish officers of the American army, attempted a surprise of the arsenal at Chester. Their designs were frustrated. Soon after this fiasco, the Fenian leaders tried to foment insurrection in different parts of Ireland, but failed signally. In the autumn, they attempted another stroke outside of Ireland. A concerted attack was made on a Manchester prison to rescue certain Fenian convicts, but the would-be rescuers were foiled. Another attempt to deliver some of the convicts from prison cost many innocent lives. The government resorted to severe measures of retaliation.

Futile Irish plots

Michael Faraday, the eminent English scientist, died on August 25, in his seventy-third year. In 1821, while assisting Davy at the Royal Institution, Faraday made the brilliant discovery of the convertible rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current, which was the prelude to his wonderful series of experiments in electricity. During the

Death of Faraday

following years, Faraday established the identity of the forces manifested in electric, galvanic and magnetic phenomena and determined their correlation with the other prime forces of nature. The highest honors were conferred on him by the scientific societies of England, France, Italy and Germany. In 1858, Queen Victoria allotted to him a residence at Hampton Court, between which and his laboratory at the Royal Institution, Faraday spent the last years of his life.

In the United States of America, early in the year, a motion had been made in the House to impeach President Johnson. Representative Ashley of Ohio charged the President with "usurpation of power and violation of law," by corruptly using the appointing, pardoning, and veto power. The charge was referred to the Judiciary Committee by 108 over 39 votes. By a majority of five to four, this body decided against impeachment. Thaddeus Stevens now introduced a reconstruction bill to divide the Southern States into five military districts to be administered by army officers. In amended form the bill was passed by both Houses of Congress. The President vetoed it on March 23. The President's veto was overridden by big majorities in both Houses of Congress. Under this act, General Schofield took charge of a military district at Richmond, General Sickles at Columbia, General Pope at Montgomery, General Ord at Vicksburg, and General Sheridan at New Orleans. Bills to admit the Territories of Colorado and Nebraska as States were likewise vetoed by the President. Over John-

American dissensions

Military reconstruction

son's veto Nebraska was admitted and proclaimed as the thirty-seventh State.

The finances of the Union Pacific Railway, running through these Territories, became one of the political scandals of this time. It was charged in Congress that the stock of the company had been placed "where it would do most good." The charge involved the Vice-President of the United States, the Republican nominee for the Vice-Presidency, the Secretary of the Treasury, Speaker Blaine, and other prominent leaders of the Republican party.

Union Pacific scandal

Meanwhile a treaty had been approved by which the Territory of Alaska was purchased from Russia for the sum of $7,200,000. A tract of land covering 590,777,290 square miles was thus acquired. The formal transfer was made during the same year, and American forces took possession of Sitka Island. A similar treaty with Denmark for the acquisition of the islands of St. John and St. Croix in the West Indies for a sum exceeding that paid for Alaska was rejected.

Purchase of Alaska

The tension between the American Congress and President Johnson became wellnigh intolerable. Bill after bill was passed in Congress, vetoed by the President, and repassed again over his veto to become a law. The President sent no annual message and made no communication to Congress. In the Cabinet, differences of opinion between the President and Secretary of War, Stanton, concerning the proposed military measures of reconstruction, led at last to open rupture. In August, the Presi-

dent called upon his Secretary of War to resign his office "on public considerations of a high character." Stanton in an open letter refused to resign. President Johnson thereupon suspended Stanton, and ordered him to transmit the affairs of his office to General Grant *ad interim*. Stanton yielded, while protesting that he denied the right of the President under the Constitution to suspend him without the advice and consent of the Senate, according to the provisions of the recent tenure of office act. With Stanton out of the way, the President now removed General Sheridan from the military department of Louisiana and General Sickles from that of North Carolina. In the course of the autumn, President Johnson issued a proclamation granting an amnesty to all persons in the South who had taken part in the late war, with the exception of the Confederate Government officers and persons convicted and in custody. A number of State elections were held late in the autumn, and resulted in a marked defeat of the radical wing of the Republican party. President Johnson was highly elated. On November 25, a Congressional Committee recommended by a majority of five to four that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crime and misdemeanors." The motion for impeachment was brought forward in the House of Representatives on December 7, and was defeated by 108 over 57 votes.

President Johnson's measures

Attempt to impeach President

The civil war in Japan reached its turning point during this year. The new Shogun, finding his own support insufficient, abdicated his office and with-

drew. Shortly afterward the Mikado died in his thirty-eighth year, leaving a young boy as heir to the throne. Satsuma and Choshiu stood by the boy Emperor. The wealthy Daimios of the north still held out. At last the abdication and submission of Shogun Yeshi Hisa practically ended the civil war. The Shogun's unqualified submission was accepted by the Mikado. A general amnesty was proclaimed for those who had fought the Shogun's cause, excepting only the rebellious Daimios themselves. Further resistance on the part of the Daimios became hopeless.

End of Japanese revolution

During autumn in Italy another rising in the Papal States was instigated by Garibaldi. Bands of his followers marched upon Rome. Garibaldi was arrested by order of Victor Emmanuel's government near Sienna, as he was on the point of crossing the Papal frontier. He was conveyed to the fortress of Alessandria to be confined there, but was soon permitted to return to his residence on the island of Caprera, under surveillance of Italian ships of war. Several armed bands of his followers were dispersed while attempting to invade the Papal territories. The Pope withdrew all his troops from the provinces with the exception of the garrisons of Civita Vecchia and Viterbo, and concentrated them in the capital. The officers in the French auxiliary force threw up their commissions, and the greatest alarm prevailed in Rome. By the end of September and early in October, swarms of Italian volunteers had crossed the frontier in different places and established themselves on Papal territory. Several conflicts oc-

Garibaldi threatens Rome

Conflicts in Papal States

curred. The command of the raiders was bequeathed by Garibaldi to his son Menotti. On October 13, the Papal troops defeated a body of Garibaldians at Monte Librate, but the invaders soon received reinforcements and compelled the troops to retreat. Desultory fighting continued until Louis Napoleon despatched a French expedition to Rome to suppress the invasion. This unwelcome intervention on the part of France caused the downfall of the Ratazzi Ministry in Florence, and King Victor Emmanuel called upon General Menabrea to form a Cabinet. In the meantime, Garibaldi had slipped out of Caprera and reappeared on the scene of conflict. He succeeded in capturing Monte Rotondo, where he established his headquarters. On October 28, however, a French squadron arrived at Civita Vecchia and landed troops. Two days later the French soldiers entered Rome amid sullen silence on the part of the inhabitants. Garibaldi was once more apprehended and placed under surveillance. The revolution was now declared to be ended. General Menabrea called upon France to withdraw her troops. Instead of that, Napoleon III. proposed that the political status of the Holy See and the kingdom of Italy should be settled by an international conference. Most of the European Powers readily accepted the French Emperor's proposal, as did the Pope. King Victor Emmanuel's troops received orders to evacuate the Papal dominions.

French intervention

Garibaldi suppressed

1868

THE dissensions between the United States Congress and President Johnson reached a turning point at the very outset of the year. The House of Representatives, on January 24, commended the course of General Sheridan as Military Governor of Louisiana, and censured President Johnson for his dismissal of that officer. Ten days later the Senate refused to sanction the President's removal of Secretary Stanton from the War Office. His successor, General Grant, promptly vacated the office, and Mr. Stanton resumed his functions. After a few weeks, President Johnson once more dismissed Stanton, and appointed General Lorenzo Thomas to succeed him. The Senate then declared the appointment of Thomas illegal. Stanton put Thomas under arrest. He was released on bail. The President thereupon nominated Thomas Ewing of Ohio as Secretary of War. On March 5, the Senate convened a court of impeachment, with Chase, the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, in the chair, and the President was summoned to appear. Benjamin F. Butler opened the case against the President. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," has described the trial "as the most memorable at-

American Government at odds

tempt made by any English-speaking people to depose a sovereign ruler in strict accordance with the forms of law."

President Johnson maintained that his removal of Stanton could not be construed as a violation of the recent tenure of office act, Stanton not having been appointed by him, but by his predecessor, Abraham Lincoln. The trial lasted until the middle of May. At its conclusion thirty-five Senators voted for conviction and nineteen for acquittal. Only by one vote had the necessary majority of two-thirds of the Senate been missed. Thus the impeachment fell to the ground. The weary struggle between the two branches of the government of the United States was resumed. Congress voted to readmit to the Union the seven Southern States—Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, with North and South Carolina. Amnesty was extended to a thousand ex-Confederate soldiers. President Johnson vetoed the measure. Congress overrode this last veto by a majority of more than three to one in both Houses, and the long contest over reconstruction was closed. The flagrant misgovernment of the reconstructed States had done much to retard the progress of reconciliation.

President Johnson impeached

End of deadlock

The affairs of government now ran more smoothly. Congress organized the Territory of Wyoming out of parts of Dakota, Utah and Idaho. Preparations were made for a new Presidential election. By the Republican Convention in Chicago, in May, General Grant had been nominated for the Presidency on the first ballot without a competitor. General Grant

Grant's candidacy

accepted his nomination with the opening words: "Let us have peace."

With so popular a candidate in the field, the result could be but a foregone conclusion. Horatio Seymour, the former Governor of New York, who was nominated by the Democrats to run against Grant, had small chance of success. The New York faction of the Democratic party by this time had come under general execration. It was dominated by the powerful political association of Tammany Hall. This in turn was dominated by the notorious Bill Tweed, a chairmaker, who had made his connection with the popular Volunteer Fire Department a stepping-stone to political power. By corrupt practices he amassed several millions of dollars within a few years. To make Grant's election more sure, the Democratic States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas were excluded from participation in the national election on the ground that they had not complied with the laws passed by Congress. Grant was elected President by a majority of nearly half a million votes. In New York, Tweed held back the election returns of the city until by manipulation they were made to eliminate the majority given against his party in the State elections.

Tammany Hall

Tweed's trick

In Great Britain, this year was remarkable for the election of a new Parliament upon a widely extended basis of representation. It was the first trial of the new system of Household Suffrage. The first fruit of the new electoral constitution was the retirement of Disraeli's Cabinet, and the accession of Gladstone

as Prime Minister. Charles Kean, son of Edmund Kean, died at London. Among his most successful parts were Hamlet and Richard III. He was married to the accomplished actress Ellen Tree. Gladstone, British Premier

A conspicuous event of the year was Great Britain's Abyssinian expedition. As early as 1861, when Captain Cameron was appointed consul at Massowah, King Theodorus addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, expressing friendly feelings and suggesting an Abyssinian embassy to England. The British Government ignored this letter. Theodorus took revenge by imprisoning all Englishmen he could lay hold of. A British expedition was sent out from India under General Sir Robert Napier. The van pushed on to Senafe on the high land of Abyssinia, and on January 3 of this year, General Napier himself arrived in Annesley Bay. The force consisted of some 12,000 soldiers, mostly native infantry, and 15,000 followers. The army marched from Senafe to Attegrath, and met with no opposition. The inhabitants supplied food when they were paid, and some chiefs gave assistance. The expedition reached the Bashilo Pass early in April. Colonel Phayre, after he had crossed the Bashilo, divided his troops and sent one body, under Colonel Millward, up the Arogge Pass. With a larger body he proceeded over precipitous ground to the right. At the top of the Arogge Pass stood the Hill of Fahla, occupied by the Negus' warriors. The Indian rifles wrought fearful havoc among the Abyssinians. The next morning, Mr. Flab and Lieutenant Prideaux, who had been held captives, appeared

Theodorus of Abyssinia

Napier in Africa

Capture of Arogge Pass

in the British camp with a flag of truce. Sir Robert Napier insisted that the prisoners should be unconditionally surrendered. This was done. On April 13, the British attacked Magdala. A hot fire was opened, but no impression was made on the gateway where the king was stationed with a small band. The British forced their way over the plateau, and cut down the few remaining Abyssinians. King Theodorus shot himself with a pistol before the soldiers could reach him. Thirty guns were captured and the palace was burned to the ground. The Negus' widow came to her death within a few weeks. Theodorus' infant son, Alamayon, was taken to England.

Fall of Magdala

Death of the Negus

In Japan, the utter downfall of the Tokungawa Shogunate, which for more than two and a half centuries had maintained itself in power, was accomplished by a combination of the clans of Satsuma, Choshiu, Tosa, Etsizen and others. An edict was issued in the name of the young Mikado, Mutsuhite, abolishing the office of Shogun. All followers of the Tokungawa family were expelled from Yeddo. The deposed Shogun now retracted his resignation, and at the head of a large force undertook to reenter Kioto to reassert his former authority. After a battle which lasted three days, the Shogun's followers were routed by the imperial troops. The beaten Keiki took refuge in his castle, and announced that he would never again take arms against the Emperor.

End of Japanese Shoguns

In Servia, on June 10, Prince Michael, the sovereign, was assassinated at Belgrade. The regicides,

Rado Vanovich and his two sons, were seized, and ten others were arrested as implicated in a conspiracy to place Prince Karageorgewitch upon the throne. A provisional government was established, and Prince Milan, a relative of Prince Michael, was elected to the throne. Milan of Servia

November 13, Gioacchino Antonio Rossini, the illustrious Italian composer, died at Paris. Rossini's first successful opera was "Tancredi," brought out during the carnival of Venice at the Teatro Fenice in 1813, and was followed within a few months by "L'Italiana in Algeri." Rossini's "Barber of Seville" was hissed at its first performance in Rome. The cool reception of "Semiramide" by the Venetians, in 1823, induced Rossini to go to London, where he conducted a series of grand concerts. A brief season in Vienna proved even more successful than that at London. Beethoven was much chagrined to find how completely Rossini's Italian airs took possession of the Viennese. Proceeding to Paris, Rossini brought out his masterpiece, "William Tell," on August 3, 1829, with a magnificent cast at the Grand Opera. With this great work Rossini abruptly closed his operatic career. Not even the sensational revival of "William Tell" in 1837, with Duprez in the title role, shook him in this resolution. Thenceforward he wrote only religious scores, among them his famous "Stabat Mater" and "La Petite Messe Solennelle." A last earnest of his powers as a composer was given by a special cantata written for the Paris Exposition of 1867. Rossini

In France, M. Pierre Antoine Berryer, the glory of the Paris bar, died at Augerille. He was the oldest and ablest advocate in practice. After the July Revolution, Berryer favored popular government, though rightly regarded as the chief of the Legitimist party in Paris. At the trial of Louis Napoleon for his attempt upon Boulogne in 1840, Berryer made a powerful speech. Later he opposed the political conduct of President Louis Napoleon and spoke against him in 1851. He was among those who strove to impeach Louis Napoleon, but after the *coup d'état* he took little part in political affairs. Still he held rank as the foremost orator of France since the days of Mirabeau.

Berryer

At the Salon this year Léon Gérôme, the pupil of Delaroche, exhibited the historical painting "The Seventh of December, 1818." He had made his début in the Salon in 1847, with "A Combat of Cocks," now in the Luxembourg. His greatest historic work, "The Age of Augustus," was in the Salon in 1855, and was purchased by the French Government. In America, the landscape painter George Inness was made a National Academician this year.

Léon Gérome

George Inness

Another revolution broke out in Spain. Queen Isabella had alienated all feelings of loyalty by her arbitrary and aggressive rule. In April, insurrectionary movements commenced in Catalonia, which was declared under martial law. On the 23d, Marshal Narvaez, the President of the Council, died, and a new Cabinet was formed under Gonzalez Bravo. In July, several of the leading Spanish

generals were arrested and banished to the Canary Islands. The Queen signed a decree exiling the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. In September, the revolution broke out in earnest. General Prim left England and soon disembarked at Cadiz. In the meantime a vessel had been sent by the revolutionary leaders to the Canary Islands to bring back the banished generals. They arrived at Cadiz a few days after Prim. Already the Spanish fleet at that port, under the command of Admiral Topete, and the garrison in the citadel had declared for the revolution. Marshal Serrano, the President of the Senate, placed himself at the head of the movement. All Andalusia rose against the government. The Spanish Ministry resigned, and General Concha was appointed by the Queen President of the Council. The Marquis de Novaliches, commanding the royal army, marched upon Cordova. At Burgos the hostile forces came in contact. The royal troops fraternized with the people. Juntas were established in the different towns, which one after another raised the standard of rebellion. Before the end of September, the Marquis de Novaliches had reached the bridge of Alcolea on the Guadalquivir near Cordova. Here a battle was fought between the royal troops and the insurgents, who were led to victory by Serrano. It was the last serious attempt to quell the revolution. Queen Isabella fled from Spain and took refuge in France.

Spanish revolution

Prim

Serrano

Flight of Isabella

Marshal Serrano entered Madrid at the head of the revolutionary troops in the first days of October. The central Junta authorized Serrano to exercise

supreme power in conjunction with a provisional ministry until a Constituent Assembly should meet. He accepted. Within a week, Great Britain, France, Prussia and Portugal recognized the provisional government. General Prim was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces. An electoral committee was formed which thus outlined the future form of Spain's government:

Provisional government recognized

"The monarchical form is imposed upon us by the exigencies of the revolution and the necessity of consolidating the liberties we have acquired. Monarchy by divine right is forever dead. Our future monarchy, in deriving its origin from popular rights, will be a consecration of Universal Suffrage." The great difficulty was who was to be king. In December, serious conflicts occurred at Cadiz, where the people declared for a Republic, and organized a militia, who styled themselves "Volunteers of Freedom." They refused to disarm, and, after a contest in the streets, government troops marched upon the town from Madrid under General Caballero de Rodas. The government troops took peaceable possession.

Serrano's programme

Revolt in Cadiz

This year was remarkable for the frequency of atmospheric phenomena and volcanic convulsions. Early in January, Mount Vesuvius in Italy with loud detonations began to send forth an immense quantity of lava. With some intermissions the volcano continued to vomit a fiery stream for several months. When the eruptions ceased, Mount Etna for a brief period broke out in a grand volcanic display. Earthquake shocks were felt even in Britain.

Volcanic convulsions

Earlier in the year a terrific cyclone swept over the island of Mauritius which rendered no less than 50,000 persons homeless. On March 27, the Hawaiian Islands were violently convulsed. A tidal wave sixty feet in height swept in from the sea destroying villages and drowning the people and their cattle. The great volcano Mauna Loa broke out in dreadful eruption, ejecting fire, rocks, ashes and molten lava. In August, a shock of earthquake was felt at Gibraltar, but the most dreadful disturbances were in Peru and Ecuador. On August 13, a tremendous earthquake occurred there, overthrowing numerous structures and destroying thousands of lives. The earth rocked frightfully; crags fell from the summits of the Andes; immense tidal waves rolled in upon the land, sweeping whole towns from their foundations and stranding ships of war and merchant vessels far above highwater mark. The undulations extended over the whole Pacific, breaking in huge rollers on the shores of California, the Sandwich Islands, Japan and New Zealand. On October 21, an earthquake damaged the city of San Francisco, causing considerable loss of life. On the night of November 14, a shower of meteors, which had been foretold, was seen at many points, and appeared to professional observers to emanate from the constellation Leo. Fully 5,000 meteors were observed from various astronomical stations.

Tidal waves

Earthquakes

Meteoric showers

1869

THE American claims against England growing out of the Civil War, notably the "Alabama" claims, were at last adjusted. On January 14, a convention was signed at London by the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of Great Britain, and by Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, on behalf of the United States. On February 26, Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment to the American Constitution, which provided that "the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The new President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, took his oath of office on March 4, as customary. Ex-President Johnson refused to sit in the carriage with Grant at his inauguration, nor would he take any part in the proceedings. General surprise and disappointment followed Grant's nominations for members of his Cabinet. They were Washburn, Secretary of State; Stuart, Treasury; Schofield, War; Borey, Navy; Cox, Interior; Hoar, Attorney-General, and Cresswells, Postmaster-General. Stuart resigned almost immediately by reason of the law forbidding an importer holding the portfolio of the Treasury His place was taken by Boutwell. At

"Alabama" claims

"Fifteenth Amendment"

Grant's first administration

later dates, Hamilton Fish succeeded Washburn, who became Minister to France, and Rawlins succeeded Schofield. Congress rejected the Johnson-Clarendon treaty respecting the Alabama claims, and the matter had to be referred to international arbitration. Motley, the historian, was appointed Minister to Great Britain. Further changes in the Cabinet seemed to betoken want of decision on the part of the President. Borey resigned as Secretary of the Navy, and Robison was appointed in his place. Not long afterward the portfolio of War changed hands for the third time. Some embarrassment for the new Secretary of State was provided by a resolution of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents on the part of the Representatives. Still the independence of Cuba was not recognized by President Grant. Instead, he entered into negotiations for a peaceable annexation of San Domingo by the United States, and for a long lease of the bay and peninsula of Samana as a naval station.

Early Cabinet changes

Designs on San Domingo

During this year in America the right of suffrage was granted to women in the Territories of Wyoming and Utah. Whittier brought out his "New England Ballads," and Parkman his "Discovery of the West." The most popular American literary productions of the year were Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad"; Bret Harte's poem of "The Heathen Chinee," and Aldrich's "Bad Boy," all three characteristic products of American humor.

American letters

An event of far-reaching industrial and financial importance was the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, on May 10, by the junction at Ogden of

Union Pacific Railway

the Union and Central Pacific Railways. Railway speculation received an immense impetus at New York, where Vanderbilt, Gould and Fisk dazzled the Stock Exchange by their daring hazards. In September, Gould and Fisk joined in a scheme to "corner the gold of the country." In the spring of the year the price of gold had fallen to 131, by reason of the government's impending resumption of specie payments. A clique of Wall Street speculators purchased several millions at that price. By liberal subsidies to the press they induced several newspapers to prophesy that difficulties with England would arise from the Alabama claims, or from the recognition of the Cuban insurrection, or again that war was imminent between Germany and France. Thus they pushed up the price of gold to 135, and gathered a rich harvest. After this the value of gold fell to its former standard of 131, and there was a general belief that it would fall still further. The financial policy of the government which necessitated the payment of duties in gold again sent up the price of gold. The clique once more took a hand. By their operations the price was advanced to 141 by the 22d of September, a Wednesday. There it hung in the balance. Then came two days of feverish excitement and speculations surpassing anything hitherto known in the financial annals of America. Important railroad stocks fell by a score of points within an hour. The lesser speculators failed or settled their obligations on the best terms they could. It was a day of wild excitement, of alternating hopes and

The great gold speculation

Early failures

fears, recalling the Civil War. The day closed with gold at 144. On the morning of Friday—"Black Friday" as it came to be called—every passage leading to the Stock Exchange was blocked by a dense mass of humanity laboring under the greatest state of excitement. At the opening of the Board the price of gold was 150—an advance of six per cent on that of the highest of the day before. It was now well known that Jay Gould and his associates held in gold and contracts for delivery something like one hundred and twenty millions, while all the current gold in New York could be scarcely more than twenty millions. The government alone could break the corner by the sale of gold in the New York sub-treasury. The conduct of the Treasury officials, if it did not confirm the boast of the clique that members of the government were in league with them, left scant hope of relief from that quarter. The price of gold rose steadily. In the midst of the wildest excitement, when the price was vibrating at the highest points, a messenger arrived in the Gold Room with the news that Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell had given orders to sell gold on behalf of the government. The price instantly fell to 135. The power of the clique was broken, and the great crisis was at an end. So large had been the dealings that the Gold Exchange Bank, which acted as a clearing house, was not able to calculate and settle the transactions of the preceding day within opening time. For twelve hours more, uncertainty prevailed, and the shadow of disaster darkened Wall

"Black Friday"

American Government acts

Financial panic

Street. The calamity of the financial failures of Wall Street had now made itself felt in the commercial circles of New York, and soon spread through the whole country. Intense indignation was aroused against Gould, Fisk and other members of the gold clique. Persistent efforts were made to implicate President Grant in their transactions, and Congress appointed a committee to investigate the charges, but nothing came of it.

President Grant suspected

Gould, Fisk and their associates achieved no less notoriety in America by their reckless dealings culminating in the so-called Erie War. After seventeen years of discouraging efforts, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, connecting the city of Albany with the Erie Railroad at Binghamton, had at last been completed. Early in August the treasurer of this railroad company refused to transfer some stock to the Erie party, on the ground that it had been illegally procured. A war of injunctions followed. The Erie party controlled two corrupt judges in New York, who issued writs in their favor. The threatening assertions of conflicting rights made police intervention necessary. Police officers and deputy sheriffs were bribed right and left. Rival receivers were appointed for the Albany Railroad. In New York, Fisk and his associates in the Erie Ring avoided service of legal writs by barricading themselves in New Jersey, in company with one of their pliant judges. An Erie train waiting at a station was seized. Armed men took charge. Another train filled with 800 armed men was sent against them. As the two trains met

The "Erie War"

both engineers leaped for life. The Erie engine was wrecked and the train thrown off the track. The militia had to interfere. The courts, after some more flagrant attempts at intimidation and corruption, decided against the Erie Railroad.

By way of compromise between the American aspirations toward the recognition of Cuban independence, and the objections of the European chancelleries, President Grant at length tendered an offer of mediation between Spain and its rebellious subjects in Cuba, but the Spanish Government peremptorily declined the offer. Internal dissensions in Spain made it imperative for the new government there to take a strong stand in this matter. Early in the year insurrection had broken out at Malaga and had to be suppressed by severe measures. This encouraged the Cuban insurgents in the field. Muntinous manifestations on the part of the Spanish troops in Cuba caused General Dulce to resign his supreme command in the island. General Caballero de Rodas was sent out from Spain to replace him. Bourbon conspiracies were discovered at Pampeluna, Burgos and Barcelona. The government's call for 25,000 soldiers by conscription provoked fresh disturbances at Xeres de la Frontera and other points between Cadiz and Seville. The barricades of the insurgents had to be carried at the point of the bayonet. The crown of Spain was now offered to Dom Fernando, the ex-King of Portugal, but he positively declined it. Other overtures were made, but none met with favorable response.

Spain spurns American mediation

Cuban war continued

Revolts in Spain

In Great Britain, the Parliamentary session of this year was memorable for the meeting of the first House of Commons elected under household suffrage, and the first great step taken in reversing the long-standing policy of England toward Ireland. These two events were closely linked together. That it should have been in the power of any Minister to effect within a few months so momentous a change as the passing of the Irish Church Bill, which rent asunder the long-subsisting connection between the Church and the State in Ireland, and to unite together almost as one man the diversified and incongruous elements of the English, Irish and Scotch Liberal factions in the prosecution of a common purpose, was a feat truly remarkable.

Glad-stone's Irish measures

Alphonse de Lamartine, the French poet and statesman, died on the last day of February. In 1820 he first became known as a poet by his "Meditations Poetiques." The "Nouvelles Meditations Poetiques" (1823) and the "Harmonies Poetiques et Religieuses" (1828) established his poetic fame and obtained for him admission into the French Academy in 1830. After the July revolution he travelled in the East, and on his return published "Voyage en Orient," "Souvenirs," "Impressions," "Pensées et Paysages." During his absence he had been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies and thenceforth his career was that of a man of politics as well as of letters. In 1848, Lamartine became a member of the Provisional Government as Minister of Foreign Affairs. But losing popularity, he soon withdrew from public

Death of Lamartine

Poet and statesman

life. His verses continued to excite general admiration.

Charles Augustine Sainte-Beuve, one of the greatest modern French critics, died in October at the age of sixty-five. Sainte-Beuve's contributions to the "Revue des Deux Mondes" on French authors and literature formed for some period a chief attraction of that periodical. In 1837 he delivered some lectures on the school of Port Royal at Lausanne, which laid the foundation of his elaborate work "Histoire du Port Royal," published during the fifties. While engaged on these labors, Sainte-Beuve was appointed curator of the Mazarin Library, and in 1845 was elected a member of the French Academy. After the Revolution of 1848, Sainte-Beuve contributed weekly articles of criticism to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," to the "Constitutionel," and afterward to the "Moniteur" ("Causeries du Lundi," 15 volumes; "Nouveaux Lundis," 13 volumes). Death of Sainte-Beuve

George Peabody, the American philanthropist, died on November 4, in London. Most notable among his endowments were the free library for his birthplace, Danvers; a free library and institute of art and science at Baltimore; and a model dwelling-house for the London poor. In 1866 he received the freedom of the City of London, and was offered a baronetcy by the Queen, which he declined. George Peabody

Julia Grisi, the celebrated prima donna, died on November 28, in Berlin. She made her first appearance as a singer at Bologna as Emma in Rossini's "Celmira." The fame of her voice spread over

Julia Grisi

Europe. In 1832 Rossini engaged her as prima donna of the Italian opera in Paris. There she made her début in "Semiramide." One of her warmest admirers was Bellini, who, having composed "Norma" for Pasta, at once recognized in La Grisi the true ideal of his creation. It proved the greatest of her parts. Some ten years later La Grisi was the prima donna of the Royal Italian Opera in London. At the same time Jenny Lind was at the height of her popularity in England. After a series of so-called farewell performances at London, La Grisi, under the management of her second husband, Mario, made a tour in the United States of America. Her success there did not compare to that of London or Paris, but she held her own against such formidable rivals as La Persiani and Sonntag. Thenceforth her career as a singer declined.

Regeneration of Japan

In Japan, all vestiges of the great rebellion had ceased, and the Mikado's party was triumphant. The great step from feudalism to modern civilization, for which Europeans had required centuries, was made in Japan in a few years. After the overthrow of the Shogun this great modern revolution was accomplished without bloodshed by the voluntary surrender on the part of the Daimios of their most cherished feudal rights. The young Mikado began the era of innovations by departing from Kioto, or Miako, which had been the seat of his ancestors for twenty-five centuries, and by the adoption of Yeddo, thenceforth called Tokio, for his capital. Four of the greatest Daimios of Japan

took up the gauntlet. They addressed a memorial to the throne offering to release their clansmen and to restore their fiefs to the imperial crown.

The Suez Canal

In Egypt, the great Suez Canal was opened in December with oriental pomp. The successful execution of this enterprise was due to the unwearied energy and determination of Ferdinand de Lesseps. The gigantic undertaking proved a complete success.

Death of Gottschalk

On December 18, Louis Moreau Gottschalk, the American composer and pianist, died at Rio de Janeiro. Born at New Orleans in 1829, Gottschalk studied music in Paris under Halle and Stamaty. At the age of sixteen he brought out his early composition "Le Bananier." After his début as a pianist in 1845, he toured through France, Switzerland and Spain, returning at last to the United States. Starting from his birthplace, New Orleans, in 1853, Gottschalk played concerts of his own compositions throughout North America, Central America, the West Indies and South America. His manager was Max Strakosch, later celebrated as impresario of Adelina Patti. During the years of the North American Civil War, Gottschalk gave concerts in almost every noteworthy town of Spanish America. He died worn out by overexertion. Gottschalk's Creole temperament gave to his works their peculiar charm of melody and Spanish warmth of color. Notable among them were his "Night in the Tropics," "Cuban Dances," "Montevideo," and "The Grand March dedicated to the Emperor of Brazil."

The pianist's career

1870

IN ROME, the Ecumenical Council—convoked by Pope Pius IX. at the close of the previous year—on its second session early in January put forth the new dogma of the Pope's infallibility in matters of religion. A petition was presented in which the undersigned fathers humbly and earnestly begged: "The Holy Ecumenical Council of the Vatican to define clearly, and in words that cannot be mistaken, that the authority of the Roman Pontiff is supreme, and therefore exempt from error when in matters of faith and morals he declares and defines what is to be believed and held, and what is to be rejected and condemned by all the faithful."

About this time Charles de Montalembert, the exponent of the new Catholic movement in France, died at Paris. As a youth he formed an intimate acquaintance with Lamenais, the ardent advocate of an alliance between Catholicism and Democracy. Together they founded the "Journal L'Avenir." On attaining his majority, Count Montalembert took his seat as a Peer of France. In 1836, he published his first important work, "The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary." In 1848, he declared himself for the Republic, and took his seat in the

Lamenais

National Assembly with the extreme right. After the *coup d'état* he was named by the President a member of the Consulting Commission preliminary to the Council of State, and was elected to the new legislative Chambers. In 1852, he was elected a member of the French Academy. In the general elections of 1857, Montalembert, who was looked upon as the declared adversary of the Empire, was defeated in his own department. This defeat closed his Parliamentary career. For a satirical article on the Indian debates in the English Parliament, he was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, for "language calculated to excite hatred against imperial institutions." Montalembert

In Great Britain, the condition of Ireland was once more the topic which, to the exclusion of al most all other questions except that of education, commanded the attention of English statesmen. Two days after a new Irish land bill had been submitted in February, an act providing for the elementary education of the common people was introduced. Ireland

Shortly after this, trouble arose in British North America. In Canada, the troublous Rebellion of the Red River gave just concern to the British. In the previous year the Hudson's Bay Company had effected an arrangement for parting with all their general territorial rights in Ruppert Land to Canada for the sum of £300,000. The people along the Red River rose in insurrection against the proposed transfer. Louis Riel, a young man of French- Canada

Riel's rebellion

Canadian descent, was proclaimed "President of the Republic of the Northwest." Attacks were made on the remaining officers of the Company and on other Englishmen, and all negotiations failed. British troops were despatched northward under the command of Colonel Wolseley. When the expedition reached Fort Gary, Riel took refuge in the United States. British supremacy was reestablished by force of arms, and the province of Manitoba was added to Canada.

Death of Dickens

In England, Charles Dickens, the great novelist, died on June 9, after a sudden illness, at Gad's Hill Place near Rochester. Dickens began his literary career as a reporter on the staff of the "True Sun," from which he went over to the London "Morning Chronicle." Charles Dickens' graphic power of describing the ordinary scenes of common life, especially in their ludicrous aspect, brought him an order for a serial story in monthly parts. He wrote the "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club." The "Pickwick Papers" found an enormous sale from their first appearance. Charles Dickens' pen henceforth was in incessant demand. Dickens was one of the founders of the Guild of Literature, and was an ardent advocate of reforms in the administration of the Literary Fund. He was also the founder of "All the Year Round," which he continued to conduct to the last.

Dickens' career

Maclise

Associated with Dickens in death, as well as in life, was Daniel Maclise, the famous Irish painter, who died during this year. Of his historical paintings, most famous perhaps are "The Death of Nel-

son at Trafalgar" and "The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo," now in the Royal Gallery of the House of Parliament.

The course of events in the United States during this year was encouraging. The measures which chiefly occupied Congress concerned the financial condition of the country, the readmission of the Southern States to the Union, maritime interests, the extension of the suffrage to former slaves, new naturalization laws, as well as the foreign relations of the country. Following the readmission of Virginia, the States of Mississippi, Texas and Georgia were welcomed back in turn. On March 30, President Grant issued a proclamation declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, whereby the right to suffrage in every election, municipal, State or national, was accorded to all the colored citizens of the United States. The white voters in the South took immediate steps to counteract the effects of this measure.

American reconstruction

About this time, in China, revolting outrages were committed in the city of Tien-tsin, when the French consulate, the Catholic mission and the hospital of the French Sisters of Charity were attacked by a mob of Chinese fanatics. The sisters were massacred in an atrocious manner; the French Consul was killed, with a number of Christian priests and white merchants. A money indemnity of 500,000 taels was subsequently paid by the Chinese Government.

Chinese excesses

Some time before this the war between Paraguay and Brazil was brought to a close by the defeat

Brazilian rising

and death of General Lopez in March. Notwithstanding the triple alliance which had been brought to bear against his dictatorship (the Argentine and Uruguay Republics had made common cause with Brazil), Lopez succeeded in throwing his forces into the mountains of the northwest. There he prevailed on a body of 5,000 Indians to join him. The last contest was fought out on the banks of the Aquidibaniqui River. Lopez's forces were routed and their leader was killed, preferring death to surrender. The war had lasted just five years.

End of Lopez

Meanwhile, the insurrection in Cuba against the Spanish Government demanded the attention of the United States. Under the combined pressure of England and France, President Grant opposed any step which might lead to the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. American annexation of the former Spanish island of San Domingo, on the other hand, was a scheme which President Grant had very much at heart. Andrew D. White went to San Domingo and reported the willingness of the inhabitants to have their island incorporated in the United States. Still President Grant failed to obtain the sanction of Congress.

Danish negotiations unproductive

The vacant throne of Spain had given concern to the European chancelleries ever since the expulsion of Queen Isabella and the Spanish Bourbon dynasty in the autumn of 1868. At the opening of this year, Marshal Serrano, the Spanish Regent, and Marshal Prim, the Commander-in-Chief and President of the Council, were still looking for a new king. Their last candidate had been Prince Thomas of Savoy,

Duke of Genoa, then still a schoolboy at Harrow in England. On his nephew's behalf, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy declined the dangerous offer. This refusal resulted in a Spanish Cabinet crisis. Admiral Topete returned to office with Rivero and Montero Rios, but Prim remained at the head of affairs. King Fernando of Portugal likewise refused to accept the Spanish crown. Early in May two candidates were formally named before the Cortes. They were old Marshal Espartero and the Duc de Montpensier. A determination of the Cortes that any candidate, to be successful, would have to command an absolute majority in the Assembly made it evident that neither Montpensier nor Espartero could prevail. At last Prim and his friends hoped that a suitable candidate had been found in Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, whose elder brother was Prince of Roumania. The Sigmaringen family, notwithstanding its Catholicism and close ties of blood with the French families of Beauharnais and Murat, was distinctly Prussian in all its recent traditions and affiliations. Prince Charles Antony, the chief of the house, had served as Prime Minister of Prussia and had helped to elevate Bismarck to his present position. The candidature of a Prince of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne was therefore obnoxious to France. When the announcement was made, on July 3, that Prince Leopold had consented to accept the crown of Spain if the Cortes confirmed his election, a storm of protest broke out in the French press.

The Spanish succession

Prince Hohenzollern a candidate

France concerned

The quasi-constitutional drift of the Second Em-

pire in France, after going through the usual form of an overwhelming plebiscite, had been inaugurated but a few months before. Emile Ollivier had been called to the head of the new parliamentary government. In his opening speech to the Chambers he announced that "Peace was never more assured than now." With the Luxemburg question out of the way nothing remained to vex French diplomacy but the succession to the Spanish throne. Just before this question came up anew, the political horizon of Europe had seemed so clear that King William of Prussia set off to take the waters at Ems, while his chief advisers, Bismarck, Von Roon and Moltke, retired to their country seats for the summer vacation. A reorganization and rearmament of the military forces of Prussia were under way, which required no little time. Of the secret proposals repeatedly made to Bismarck by the French ambassador, Count Benedetti, the world as yet knew nothing. It was not until Bismarck openly declared that for years the French Emperor had been seeking an alliance with Prussia, demanding as his price either Belgium and Luxemburg, or the Bavarian Palatinate and the Rhine provinces, that the political intrigue which had been spun became known. The Mexican affair had proven a miserable fiasco for Louis Napoleon. The opposition was gaining ground. Judicial investigations of conspiracies added to the disquietude of the people. A poor harvest threatened the prosperity of the country. Napoleon felt that he could regain his popularity only by a victorious war; so

Prussia off guard

the French military forces were strengthened by the addition of reserves and national guardsmen. The arsenals were filled. The Chassepot gun was adopted for the army. A new weapon, the "mitrailleuse," which could fire twenty-five bullets at once from its cannon-like bore, was added to the artillery. Germany appeared as divided as ever. Secret agents and newspaper correspondents had much to report of the hatred of the Bavarian ultramontanes, particularists, and malcontents of every stamp for Prussia and her all-devouring plans. Austria had not forgiven Sadowa. The Czechs, Poles and Magyars, who, of late, had acquired influence in the Austrian Empire, all sympathized with the French. Count von Beust, the Austrian Chancellor, was ready to form an alliance with France. At the Tuileries it was felt that the blow, if struck at all, must be struck quickly. Eugénie and her clerical friends were outspoken in their eagerness for a war that would raise France by humbling Prussia. Now the French Ambassador at Berlin was commissioned to express to Prussia the deep pain which France felt at Leopold's acceptance of the proffered crown of Spain.

French war plans

Empress Eugenie's influence

Under the pressure of the foreign powers, Spain was induced to withdraw the offer which she had made, and Leopold voluntarily renounced his candidacy through his father. Ambassador Benedetti, however, was commanded to obtain from King William a declaration that the candidacy of Leopold of Hohenzollern would never be supported again. At Ems, Benedetti gained an audience with the

Leopold declines Spanish crown

The interview at Ems

King, and pressed his suit hard, but without success. Twice his request was personally refused by William. The third time, on July 13, an audience was denied, and Benedetti was informed by an aide-de-camp that the King was still of his former opinion.

Of what had occurred at Ems, Bismarck knew nothing. He had invited Roon and Moltke to dine with him on the 13th. In their presence a telegram from Ems reached him containing King William's version of recent events with permission to publish the matter. Bismarck made use of the royal authorization to publish the contents of the telegram, and in the presence of Moltke and Roon edited the original despatch until it assumed the following form:

Bismarck's version

"After the news of the renunciation of the hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern had been officially communicated to the imperial government of France by the royal government of Spain, the French Ambassador at Ems further demanded of his Majesty the King, that he would authorize him to telegraph to Paris that his Majesty the King pledged himself for all future time never again to give his consent if the Hohenzollerns should renew their candidacy. His Majesty the King thereupon decided not to receive the French Ambassador again, and informed him through the aide-de-camp on duty that his Majesty had nothing further to communicate to the Ambassador."

Bismarck read aloud the despatch as revised by him. "That has a better ring," remarked Von Roon. Moltke added: "First it seemed like a parley; now it sounds like a clarion-call to arms."

Then Bismarck said: "This will be published abroad in Paris before midnight. It will have the effect of a red rag on the Gallic cock. Fight we must if we do not wish to act the part of the vanquished without a battle." Smiting his chest Moltke jubilant Moltke exclaimed: "If I but live to lead our army in such a war, then the devil may come afterward and take my old carcass." The Crown Prince of Prussia, when seen at the Ministry of War late that night, whispered to a friend: "Mobilization!"

The telegram of Bismarck was indeed "a call to arms." Germany was in a delirium of joy when the news of the supposed humiliation of Benedetti was published. Frenchmen were wild with rage at the affront which they thought had been offered to their Minister. The Opposition protested against hostile action, claiming that no offence had been offered to France. But Empress Eugenie's faction clamored for war. Thiers was howled down when he rose in the Chambers and demanded the production of the diplomatic correspondence which had passed between France and Prussia. In a fiery speech to the Assembly, Ollivier proclaimed that "we have called upon our reserves, and, with your consent, we will immediately take the necessary steps to safeguard the interests, the security, and the honor of France." He called for an appropriation of five hundred millions; and almost unanimously the sum was granted. For the first time in many a year the press, the people, and the Chambers were in harmony. French reserves called out

In Paris mobs were fiercely shouting "*À Berlin, à*

"To Berlin"

Berlin." In Germany the cry was, "*Zum Rhein, zum Rhein.*" When Ollivier had gathered the French reserves, the order was given to mobilize the North German Army Corps. The national song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," swept through the land as did the "Marseillaise" in France.

On July 19, the day on which the Reichstag of the North German Confederation was opened, France declared war. It was to be a struggle *à l'outrance* between France and Germany alone. Neither side was supported by an ally. England, Italy and Russia proclaimed their neutrality. Von Beust, the Austrian Chancellor, Saxon though he was, would gladly have come to Louis Napoleon's aid, but the sympathy for Germany felt by most Austrians of German descent—"Teutonic effervescence" he called it—prevented him from carrying out his intentions, and compelled him, "not without regret," to declare Austria neutral. Although there had been no little indecision and even hostility in South Germany, the States which were not already members of the North German Confederation all joined the Prussian standard.

France declares war

Proclamations of neutrality

On July 28, Louis Napoleon, with the Prince Imperial, left Paris for the front, and proceeded to Metz, where forces had been gathered which were designated the "Army of the Rhine." At Metz were 150,000 men; at Strasburg 100,000; at Châlons 50,000. The French troops were so distributed that the Prussians should not foresee where the principal attack would be made. The combined forces were to cross the Rhine at Maxau, compel the

Painted by Anton Von Werner

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S LETTER OF SURRENDER AT SEDAN

By permission of Berlin Photographic Co., N. Y.

South German States to remain neutral, and proceed to the Elbe, where friendly assistance was expected from Italy and Austria. The plan was good; but presupposed the gathering of 300,000 men on the banks of the Rhine before the Prussian forces could be mobilized; the possibility of throwing these men across the river and entering Southern Germany without stoppage; the ability of the French generals to hold their own until they could be joined by the Austrians and Italians. It was likewise presupposed that the French fleet would land 30,000 men on the Baltic coast, who were to join 40,000 Danes, and thus compel Prussia to divide her forces. No step had been taken to cover the retreat of the army if it met with reverses, nor were the French officers provided with war maps of their own country.

French plan of campaign

Moltke's scheme was less complex. A year before war had been declared maps of the probable theatre of war had been drawn up. The German forces were to be mobilized in the Bavarian Palatinate and "to look for the principal force of the enemy and to attack it wherever found." In ten days the entire North German army was raised from a peace-footing of 300,000 to a war-footing of 900,000. With equal rapidity the South German troops were mobilized. Day and night the railroads carried troops to the frontier. The first army (right wing, 61,000 men) came by way of Coblentz under General Steinmetz; the second army (centre, 206,000 men) by way of Mainz and Bingen, under Prince Frederick Charles; the third army (left wing, 50,000 men) by way of Mannheim and Maxau under Crown

Germans mobilize

Prince Frederick William. Preparations were made to protect the sea-coast. Three army corps and 160,000 mobile militia (Landwehr) were left in Germany to resist a possible Austrian invasion. Long before the outbreak of war the secret intelligences of the Prussian War Office had fixed the time limit of French mobilization at nineteen days. Moltke's plan of mobilization accordingly provided for eighteen days. The whole German army was mobilized strictly within that time. As it turned out, the French War Office required twenty-one days to put its army on a war footing. The strong offensive movements of the German forces during the latter part of this operation upset all the French plans. Thus it came that the French plan of campaign was never carried out, because the needful troops could not be mustered quickly enough, and because the South German States were found to be on the side of Prussia. The French commanders now proceeded to arrange their forces in a long line, nearly 275 miles long, extending from Thionville to Belfort. The major portion of this army of 210,000 men was concentrated in the area bounded by Thionville, Metz, and Weissenburg; but even this line presented a front of 175 miles. In so widely extended an area the different corps found it difficult to support one another. The French ironclads had too deep a draught to accomplish anything but a thorough blockade of the German coasts.

A race for the front

French plans upset

On August 2, the French won their first victory; at least so it was heralded. For a fortnight a few

companies of Hohenzollern Fusileers and a few troops of a regiment of Uhlans had been stationed at Saarbrücken and had scoured the neighboring country in many a reconnoitring expedition. Count von Zeppelin, subsequently famous for his ambitious aeronautical projects, took a prominent part in these cavalry raids. Although there were not more than 1,500 men all told, it was made to appear to the French that the number was far greater. A French army corps under Frossard advanced toward Saarbrücken. The little detachment of German troops retired after having suffered some loss. It was the first blood shed in the great war.

Zeppelin's exploits

First encounter

Under the command of General Abel Douay, a division of French troops marched to the Rhenish border of Bavaria and took possession of the small fortified town of Weissenburg. The third German army, composed of Prussians and South Germans under the Crown Prince, had reached the Lauter and had started on its southward journey. On August 4, the right wing of this German force attacked the French division, which was distributed partly in the city, partly on the heights of the Geisberg. Weissenburg was captured after a hot fight, and the French troops were dislodged from the crest of the Geisberg, despite their fierce resistance. Douay was killed, and 1,000 of his men were taken prisoners. Upon receiving news of the defeat of Douay, Marshal MacMahon called together all the troops in Alsace and took up a strong and well-fortified position on the right bank of the Sauer-

Weissenburg

bach, grouping his army about the village of Frösch-weiler. The Crown Prince had moved forward and taken possession of the high ground extending from Wörth to Gunstett. On the 6th of August, the battle of Wörth, one of the bloodiest conflicts of the war, was fought. The French began the engagement with a heavy artillery fire. It was not until the Crown Prince appeared on the heights to the east of Worth that the battle was decided. The French position at Froschweiler was threatened; and at half-past four Marshal MacMahon was compelled to give orders to retreat. He had lost one-third of his fighting force. The Germans captured 9,000 prisoners, a great number of guns, two eagles, and other war booty. Among the dead on the battlefield were 6,000 Frenchmen and 10,000 Germans, including some 500 officers. Two French regiments of cuirassiers under Generals Nansouty and Michel were annihilated.

Worth

On the evening of the same day the news was brought that a second victory had been won by the first and second German armies at Spicheren. After the engagement of the 4th of August, General Frossard had evacuated Saarbrucken and moved further south to the plateau of Spicheren. The Prussian first army under Generals Zastrow and Kameke vainly endeavored to storm the strong French position. Two attacks were repelled. But reinforcements from the second army under General von Alvensleben, who had heard the cannonade and immediately pressed forward, not only filled the gaps in the Prussian ranks, but also strengthened

Spicheren

the attack. Frossard yielded. Nightfall alone saved his army from utter rout. A three hours' march away were 40,000 French soldiers under Marshal Bazaine. To save Frossard, of whose sore plight he must have been aware, Bazaine stirred not an inch. The French never forgave him for this.

Bazaine stationary

The Germans were now in control of the Vosges passes and had advanced to the river Moselle after taking the small fortress of Lützelstein. General Beyer began the siege of Strasburg. These movements were so rapid, so overwhelming, that a feeling of dismay seized the French people. In the Chambers the government was so sharply criticised that the Ollivier-Gramont Ministry resigned. Empress Eugénie, who had been intrusted with the Regency by her husband, called upon the aged General Montauban, the hero of Palikao, to form a new Cabinet. The Montauban Ministry immediately proceeded to increase the fighting force of the country by forced drafts and by forming a National Guard. The supreme command of all the French troops was given to Marshal Bazaine—an action which was regarded as a veiled degradation of the Emperor. The new generalissimo forthwith added to his army the defeated corps of Frossard and other available troops. With the remnants of the Vosges army, MacMahon marched southward to Châlons, where fresh troops were stationed. With Bazaine at Metz were Napoleon and Generals Canrobert, Bourbaki, Ladmirault and Decaen. MacMahon, whose division was now named the "Army of

Fall of French Ministry

The Emperor slighted

Paris," was joined at Châlons by the troops of Failly, Félix Douay, Ducrot and Lebrun.

Meanwhile, the Prussian armies and the troops of the Northern States and Hesse-Darmstadt, commanded by King William, marched into Lorraine, occupied Nancy, and overran the entire open country. Although Metz, Thionville and a few smaller frontier fortresses were held by the French, Lorraine was practically conquered. Simultaneously with the entry of the Crown Prince into Nancy, the first army under General Steinmetz marched from Saarbrucken to Metz, where the élite of the French forces, 200,000 men with 500 field-pieces and 150 mitrailleuses, had been gathered. Prince Frederick Charles moved toward Pont-à-Mousson. In order to oppose a greater force to the Germans, the French generals in council decided on the difficult manœuvre of a reconcentration from Metz to Verdun to join the reinforced troops of MacMahon at Châlons. Barely enough men were to be left under the command of Coffinières to defend the fortress.

Germans overrun Lorraine

French armies reconcentrated

To prevent the union of the two French armies was the purpose of the great battles fought in the vicinity of Metz—a purpose attained largely by the strategic genius of Moltke and the admirable organization of the German army. Prince Frederick Charles, who was to assist in blocking the roads leading from Metz to Verdun, could arrive from Pont-à-Mousson only by the 16th. So two divisions of Steinmetz's army, commanded by Generals Von der Goltz and Zastrow, were sent against the French, and in conjunction with Manteuffel, Kam-

Moltke's strategy

ecke and other leaders, fought the battle of Colombey-Nouilly. The engagement cost the Germans 4,600 men; but Bazaine lost twenty-four hours—an irreparable loss for France. On the following day, the 15th, Bazaine's entire force began to withdraw from Metz to Verdun, partly by way of Rezonville, Vionville, and Mars-la-Tour, partly by way of Doncourt, Jarny and Etain. Moltke decided to fight between the rivers Moselle and Maas. For six hours on the 16th of August the third German army corps commanded by Alvensleben, a division of the tenth army corps, and two cavalry divisions, held the French army in check until the rest of their second army and the corps of the first which had been left to guard the eastern side of Metz could arrive. At the critical moment, toward three o'clock in the afternoon, the cavalry, composed of Cuirassiers and Uhlans, were hurled against the enemy. It was the famous cavalry charge of Mars-la-Tour. Frederick Charles arrived at four o'clock and assumed the general command. After a struggle of twelve hours, in which 15,000 men were lost on the German side and 16,000 on the French, the southern road was completely closed to Bazaine, and the Germans occupied the region from Mars-la-Tour to Gravelotte.

Vionville

Mars-la-Tour

Bazaine could now reach Verdun only by way of the northern road from Gravelotte through Doncourt and Jarny. After the battle of Mars-la-Tour, which he reported as a French victory, Bazaine drew somewhat nearer to Metz to replenish his supply of ammunition. On a ridge of hills Bazaine disposed

his 180,000 men. At twelve o'clock on August 18, the battle began at Verneville, and soon the French outposts were driven in by the Germans. The attack on the main line was more difficult. For four hours both sides fought without any decisive result. At five o'clock the Prussian guards attacked St. Privat, which had been transformed into a veritable fortress. They were repelled with terrible loss. It was not until the Saxons arrived from the north that St. Privat was taken and the retreat of Bazaine at this point was prevented. The French right wing had been outflanked. Shortly before, the French had made a last attempt to force their way past Gravelotte at the opposite extremity of the fighting line to gain the southern road to Verdun.

Gravelotte

A famous exploit of the day was the charge of a German brigade of cavalry—the Uhlans of the Mark and the Magdeburg Cuirassiers under Colonel Schmettow—against the French batteries and infantry. An incident of the charge has been made immortal by Freiligrath's poem "The Bugle of Gravelotte":

Freiligrath's lines

Death and perdition yawned in front—
Boom of cannon and musketry rattle—
We charged up the hill, we bore the brunt,
We overrode them in battle.

With lances down and with swords on high
We galloped over the heather,
Resolved each man to do or to die,
Cuirassiers we and Uhlans, together.

Shot through the breast with gaping wound,
Spurned by mad galloping feet,
In the pride of youth they lay on the ground—
Now, bugler, blow the retreat.

He raised the bugle and blew it with might—
O hark, war's blaring token,
That led us into the glorious fight—
The bugle's voice is broken!

'Twas a tuneless call the bugler blew,
A cry as of anguish and ailing;
A random shot had pierced it through—
For the dead the bugle was wailing.

And then came night, and we rode away;
Around the camp fires lying,
'Mid the stamp of hoofs and the horses' neigh,
We thought of the dead and the dying.

The result of the battle of Gravelotte was briefly told in King William's telegram to his queen: "The French army in strong position west of Metz attacked to-day; under my leadership utterly beaten in a nine hours' battle; cut off from Paris, and thrown back toward Metz." The northern, as well as the southern road to Verdun, was now closed to Bazaine. The loss on the German side reached a bloody total of 22,000. Bazaine left 12,000 of his men on the field of battle.

A costly victory

The Germans closed in around Metz. Seven corps, together with other troops which had been called from home, began a siege under the command of Prince Frederick Charles. The remaining three corps and four divisions of cavalry were transformed into a fourth army commanded by Crown Prince Albert of Saxony and called the "Army of the Maas."

From time to time during the month of August the French were gratified with reports of slight successes on the part of their gunboats in the Baltic. The most important of these was an indecisive

naval engagement on the 16th, to the west of the Isle of Rügen, between a division of the Prussian fleet, composed of the "Grille," and the gunboats "Drache," "Blitz," and "Salamander," and four French ironclad frigates, a corvette, and a despatch-boat.

The war at sea

On August 17, the French Emperor, who had arrived at Châlons on the previous day, decided, after a council of war, to appoint some popular man, preferably Trochu, as Governor of Paris, to return to the Tuileries under the protection of this popular appointment, and again to take the reins of government. MacMahon, who was stationed at Châlons with 150,000 men, was to retreat to Paris. Count Montauban energetically opposed the Emperor's plan of the 17th, averred that Paris was well able to defend itself without the assistance of MacMahon, and informed the Emperor that it was the imperative duty of MacMahon to march to Metz. Montauban won his point.

MacMahon to relieve Metz

The news of the evacuation of Châlons and of the northward march of MacMahon, brought in by the German cavalry on the 24th, caused Moltke to modify his plan of operations. The order to proceed to Paris, given to the Prussian Crown Prince, who had reached Ligny on August 23, was countermanded. He was directed to move northward, so that the French force would be compelled to march between the third and fourth German armies. On the 29th, MacMahon found, as foreseen by him, that he could not hope to pass the Germans and reach Bazaine without encountering serious resistance. On the

30th, near Beaumont, west of the Maas, a part of his army under De Failly was surprised at the noon meal by the Saxons and Thuringians. De Failly lost twenty guns; and 3,000 of his men were captured. The remainder of his badly shattered force was ordered to join the main army at Sedan. Here MacMahon intended to rest for a day, and here Louis Napoleon arrived on the 30th. Slowly the Germans began to draw the net about MacMahon. To the east (Montmédy) his course was blocked by the Crown Prince of Saxony. The road to the west was closed by the third army. Only a single line of retreat, leading to the Belgian frontier, some seven miles distant, was still open to him; and seven German army corps were so close to one another that a single day's march would close the iron ring which was forging around him. As early as August 27, the Crown Prince of Prussia took Archibald Forbes, the "London News" correspondent, aside and showed him on the map where the French would be irretrievably cornered. The point he named was the little fortress of Sedan.

Beaumont

MacMahon cornered

The most graphic description of the events of these days has been given in Zola's "La Debâcle." The novelist there centres his story in the movements of the French corps of General Douay from Muehlhaus to Sedan. Famous is his epic description of the pathetic figure of Napoleon III. going to his doom with rouge on his cheeks.

"La Debacle"

The fortress of Sedan is situated in a small plain on both sides of the Maas. On the heights around

it lie the villages of Bazeilles, La Moncelle, Daigny, Givonne, Illy and St. Menges. Southeast of Sedan, at Bazeilles, the Bavarians began the battle early on the morning of September 1. They were joined by the Saxons at Daigny, and by the Prussian guards at Givonne. At seven o'clock Marshal MacMahon was wounded on the heights between Bazeilles and La Moncelle. His place as commanding general was taken first by Ducrot, then by General Wimpffen, who had returned from Africa but one day before. Wimpffen knew next to nothing of MacMahon's plans. Between ten and eleven o'clock the villages along the Givonne were occupied by the Germans. During the struggle, the fifth and sixth corps of the third German army had begun the attack on the French left wing at St. Menges and Illy. General Douay, who was here in command, endeavored to bring together a great number of guns on the plateau of Illy; but against the superior artillery of the Germans he could effect but little. Between two and three o'clock he hurled against the advancing Germans a formidable body of cavalry composed of Cuirassiers, African Chasseurs, Hussars—eleven regiments in all. Under the deadly fire of the 32d and 95th German infantry regiments, the attacking force melted. Shortly afterward the road to the Belgian frontier was closed. Hemmed in on all sides, exposed to a concentrated fire, the French troops were thrown back into Sedan. The battlefield was a chaos of dead, wounded, and fleeing men, of riderless horses and overturned wagons, and guns.

Sedan

At four o'clock the city was at the mercy of the Bavarian batteries. Toward sundown there was a lull in the bombardment to afford an opportunity for negotiations. When the French made no sign of surrender the firing was resumed. In the town itself shells fell thick and fast. Behind the German guns stood 240,000 men, against 86,000 Frenchmen. The French generals believed that they were facing more than 300,000 men. Napoleon had nothing more to lose. He gave the order to hoist the white flag. By General Reille he sent a brief note to the King of Prussia stationed on the heights of Frenois. "Since I could not die in the midst of my troops," wrote Louis Napoleon, "nothing is left to me but to surrender my sword to your Majesty." During the night of September 2, Wimpffen and Moltke drew up the articles of capitulation at Donchery. "And now," said Wimpffen bitterly, "my name will go down for all time linked with a humiliating surrender." Of the French army, 13,000 men had been killed; 30,000 had been taken prisoners; 3,000 had slipped across the Belgian frontier, and 10,000 made good their escape to Mezières. By the terms of capitulation, 83,000 men, together with 2,866 officers, 40 generals, and more than 400 guns, besides those of the fortress, fell into the hands of the Germans. The most dreadful incident of the day was the burning of the village of Bazeilles by the Bavarians. Most of the inhabitants were burned alive. In defence of this shocking atrocity it was claimed by the Germans that the villagers had fired on the soldiers.

Louis Napoleon surrenders

Conference at Donchery

At Donchery, Napoleon had a conference with Bismarck in the garden of a peasant. Not until the articles of capitulation had been signed did Louis Napoleon recognize in the man of blood and iron the enemy who had wrought his downfall. Then, too, he learned for the first time that Prince Frederick Charles' army had not stirred from Metz, so that Bazaine and his men were a sure prey of the Germans. A convulsion of anguish passed over the Emperor's face. Shattered in mind and body, the unhappy man made his doleful journey to the castle of Wilhelmshöhe at Cassel, assigned for his captivity.

Noisseville

On the day before Sedan, Bazaine had tried to break out of Metz. After a twenty-four hours' battle around Noisseville he was turned back by the Germans. At the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles the cannonading at Sedan could be distinctly heard. With each day the German force increased in numbers; with each day Bazaine's position grew more precarious.

Paris hears of Sedan

The government at Paris received the terrible news of the catastrophe of Sedan at noon on September 3. The Corps Legislatif had been called together. The state of affairs could no longer be concealed. The Opposition now gained the ascendant. Jules Favre made a motion to depose Louis Napoleon and his dynasty. On the morning of the 4th of September, the people read the manifesto issued by the government, in which the capitulation of the French army to "300,000 enemies" was admitted. Pandemonium broke out in Paris. On

the following day a maddened mob of Parisians overpowered the few guards by whom the Assembly was protected, and forced its way into the hall, whence they could not be driven. In the City Hall a government of national defence was called together composed of the Deputies of Paris. General Trochu, the Commandant of Paris, was elected President. Abandoned by every one, the Empress fled from the Tuileries, luckily reached the coast, and escaped to England.

Empress Eugenie flees

The lawyers, demagogues and journalists who had now taken the helm proclaimed themselves as the saviors of France. "The Republic repelled the invasion of 1792; the Republic is proclaimed." Thiers applied to the several European courts for assistance. Kind, but empty words alone were received. Disappointing though his efforts had been, the people could not believe that Europe would suffer the Germans to attack Paris without raising a helping hand. Victor Hugo sang: "To save Paris is to save not France alone; Paris is the holy city; whoever attacks Paris attacks all mankind."

Republic proclaimed

In a circular letter Jules Favre informed the diplomatic agents of France of the aims of the new government. Thus ran the formula: "We will not give up a foot of earth, or a single stone from our fortresses." The Germans, on the other hand, were bent on a territorial indemnity. The return of Alsace, the province wrested from Germany at a time of profound peace, was the obvious demand. Bismarck was willing to stop short at Strasburg, but Moltke insisted on the whole of the strong line

German peace terms rejected

of frontier fortresses, including Lorraine and Belfort. Rather than yield to this, every true-hearted Frenchman preferred to resist to the last ditch. The Germans resumed their march on Paris. There, only Trochu was clear-sighted enough to denounce the continuation of the struggle as "heroic madness."

Paris invested

On the 15th of September the German cavalry appeared before Paris. Within a week the outer line of fortifications, seven and one-half miles in length, was completely surrounded by the German forces. In the city were 100,000 regular soldiers and about 300,000 men able to bear arms. It was the French plan to detain the major portion of the German armies before Paris and Metz, so as to give the provinces an opportunity to rise *en masse* and drive out the invaders. During one of the early sorties from Paris the celebrated painter Vibert fell wounded at Malmaison. In a balloon Gambetta escaped from Paris and descended at Tours. There he immediately began raising the army of the Loire.

Escape of Gambetta

Treachery at Laon

It happened unfortunately for the French that, while the Germans were marching on Paris, an incident occurred which greatly exasperated the feelings of the conquerors against the conquered. On the 9th of September the town of Laon surrendered. As the last men of the Mobile Guards were leaving, the powder magazine was blown up. Duke William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was severely injured, and four hundred soldiers were killed or wounded.

The German forces were divided into four armies.

The first of these besieged Paris; the second Metz; the third proceeded southward to the Loire, and the fourth camped before Strasburg. The city was ably defended by General Uhrich. The garrison, not including National Guardsmen, numbered 11,000. On August 18, Werder began a bombardment so terrific that the city's dead could not be carried out to the cemeteries. Those who fell were interred in the Botanical Gardens. Within the town the destruction of property was appalling. The gallery of paintings; the new Protestant Church, with its famous organ and its frescoes; the city library with its priceless manuscripts; the mansions in the better part of the city—all were struck by shells. Only the great Gothic cathedral and public hospitals were spared. The bombardment failed to bring the city to terms. Werder saw that it was useless to pour in shot and shell indiscriminately, and determined to bring the city to subjection by systematically capturing each line of defence until the innermost fortifications were reached. Day after day he drew his lines more tightly about the city walls. One after another the outposts were all captured. Unable to hold out longer, unwilling to subject the people to the horrors which would necessarily follow if the city were taken by storm, Uhrich hoisted the white flag on the Cathedral on September 27.

Siege of Strasburg

The city bombarded

Strasburg surrenders

Meanwhile, the organization of the new French levies was fast progressing. The most active of the men who were charged with this work was Léon Gambetta. His first task was to divide France into

Gambetta's activity

four military districts, with centres at Lille, Le Man, Bourge, and Besançon. General Motterouge first succeeded in getting together the "Army of the Loire." The hastily gathered troops were no match for the Bavarians under Von der Tann, and were beaten near Orléans on October 9 and October 11. They retreated toward Bourge. Werder's army, relieved at Strasburg, moved on Bourge from the other side. With the occupation of Orléans, the German generals called a halt. While Metz still held out it was not safe to proceed too hastily.

Battle of Orléans

A great sortie attempted by Bazaine on the 7th of October had proven disastrous. Sickness broke out among the besieged troops, and the horses had to be sacrificed. On October 27, Bazaine capitulated. From one o'clock in the afternoon until dusk the French troops filed out of the gates of Metz, prisoners of war to the number of 173,000. Among them were three marshals of France, seventy generals, and over 4,000 officers. With the surrender of Metz, Prince Frederick Charles received 53 eagles, over 600 field-pieces, about 900 cannon which had been used in defending the fortress, and 300,000 infantry muskets. Never before did a modern army capture so rich a prize. In a proclamation Gambetta accused Marshal Bazaine of treason. Bazaine's defence that it was more important for his army to save France from its new government than from the foreign invader has never been forgiven by Frenchmen.

Capitulation of Metz

With the aid of the seven German army corps

which had so long besieged Metz, the war was brought to a speedy end. On October 30, Thiers tried to arrange an armistice and failed. During his negotiations the government was attacked on October 31. Trochu, Arago, Ferry, Picard, and Favre were imprisoned in the City Hall by the leaders of the mob, and were released only late at night by a few battalions of National Guards.

Mob rule at Paris

The most spirited sea fight of the war occurred about this time off Havana. One German ship, the "Augusta," had succeeded in escaping from the Elbe during the blockade of the North Sea coast, and, appearing in the Bay of Biscay, captured three French vessels. Pursued into Vigo, she was held there under the twenty-four hour law. Smarting under this recent provocation, the captain of the French gunboat "Bouvet" at Havana challenged the German gunboat "Meteor" to come out of the harbor and fight him. He steamed out on November 8, and exactly twenty-four hours later the German followed. In plain sight of the people of Havana, gathered on the heights of the Morro and at the Punta, the two ships fought each other, circling around and around, but doing little damage. At last the Frenchman tried to ram. Charging at full speed his blow glanced off. The Germans at the same time tried to board the "Bouvet." The Frenchman was preparing to ram again when a shot from the "Meteor" pierced her boiler. She hoisted sail and retired with the "Meteor" in pursuit. The Spanish captain of the port, who had come out to prevent any infrac-

A famous sea fight

tion of neutrality, stopped the engagement by informing both combatants that they were now within the three-mile zone. The loss of the "Bouvet" was ten men killed or wounded, that of the "Meteor" two. On French soil, Admiral Jauréquiberry, with a corps of sailors and marine infantry, won great distinction. Still keen disappointment was felt in France over the negative results achieved by her formidable navy.

French navy ineffectual

Two German corps under Von Manteuffel were despatched to Normandy in order to prevent the relief of the city of Paris from that side. Three corps under Frederick Charles hastened to the Loire to help Von der Tann, who had been compelled to give up Orléans on November 9, at Coulmiers. It was the only noteworthy success achieved by French arms during the entire war. The army of the Loire undertook a great offensive movement; but on the 28th of November its right wing was badly beaten at Beaune la Rolande by the left wing of the Prussians. On December 2, the second battle of Orléans was begun; and two days later, the Germans again entered the city, while the French retired to the left bank of the Loire. From November 28 to December 5, the French losses had been heavy. No less than 25,000 prisoners were taken by the Germans.

Coulmiers

Beaune la Rolande

Orléans

At about the same time (November 30 to December 2) the Parisian army made a sortie toward the southeast, hoping to break through the German ranks and to reach the army of the Loire. Brie and Champigny were the scenes of hot engage-

Champigny

ments. Famous in French annals is the heroic defence of the glass works at Champigny, which has been pictured in one of Detaille's most celebrated canvases. Yet it resulted in defeat for the French. The Parisian army was compelled to re-enter the capital, to the mortification of General Ducrot, who had sworn to return to Paris "either victorious or dead." In the north, Manteuffel had been as successful as his countrymen before Paris. At Amiens, on November 27, he defeated Faidherbe. To the long list of fortresses which had capitulated after the fall of Strasburg—Soissons, Verdun, Schlettstadt, Neubreisach and Thionville—there were now added La Fère and the citadel of Amiens. December 6, Manteuffel entered Rouen, the capital city of Normandy. German Uhlans scoured the country to the very coast, so that the French fleet, which had accomplished next to nothing during the war, was compelled to blockade the shores of its own country. The victories won in Normandy between November 27 and December 3, completely cut off communication between Paris and the outer world, and crushed the last hope of relief for Fracce.

Manteuffel in Normandy

Paris cut off

During these eventful days an oft-deferred ideal of patriotic Germans was brought to realization, by the combined efforts of Bismarck and the Crown Prince of Prussia. Under pressure from Bismarck, King Louis II. of Bavaria sent a letter to the German princes and the Senates of the free cities, in which he proposed that the King of Prussia should thenceforth exercise his erstwhile prerogatives of

German empire proposed

President of the Confederation, as German Emperor. On December 18, King William received a deputation from the North German Reichstag.

Death of Dumas

In the turmoil of war, on December 5, occurred the death of Alexandre Dumas, the elder, one of the most popular and prolific of French writers. In 1829 his first drama, "Henri III.," was produced at the Théatre Français and attained an immediate success. The Duke of Orleans raised him to the rank of Ducal Librarian. Dumas now brought out in rapid succession the melodramas "Charles VII.," "Richard Darlington," "Antony," "Therese," "Angèle," and other plays distinguished for the author's recourse to extreme effects. Of finer workmanship were his comedies "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle," "Le Mariage de Louis XV.," "Les Demoiselles de Saint-Cyr." Of the innumerable serial stories with which Dumas flooded the literary journals of Paris, several achieved a fame far beyond the confines of the press. Most lasting in their hold on novel readers were the romances "Isabeau de Bavière" (1835), "Les Souvenirs d'Antony" (1837), "Gaule et France" (1840), "Les Trois Mousquetaires" (1844), "Le Comte de Monte Cristo" (1845), "Reine Margot," "Joseph Balsamo" and "Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge" (1846), and "The Queen's Necklace" (1849). Dumas's literary earnings for one year reached a sum total of nearly a million francs. Still Dumas's expenditures were such that he needed more money. To satisfy his creditors he entered into an agreement to turn out five serial stories at once. Unable even

His early plays

Dumas' novels

with the help of assistants to fulfil this promise, Dumas was sued in the courts for breach of contract. By the time of Dumas's death his remarkable vogue as a writer had all but come to an end.

At Rome, some time after the official announcement of the Dogma of Infallibility had been made, the French garrison, which had so long guarded the Pope's citadels, was withdrawn under the stress of the war. In accordance with an understanding with Prussia, King Victor Emmanuel's troops, under General Cadorna, were ordered to march on Rome. The Pope announced that "negotiations for surrender shall be opened so soon as a breach shall have been made in the walls of the Sacred City. At a moment when all Europe is mourning over the numerous victims of the dreadful war now waging by two great nations, never let it be said that the vicar of Jesus Christ, however unjustly assailed, would give his consent to more bloodshed." Despite the Pope's orders that no determined resistance should be made, a cannonade of four hours was found necessary before the Italian troops could enter the city by a breach. The losses on either side were insignificant. On September 20, General Kanzler, the Papal commandant, capitulated. General Cadorna, entering Rome at the head of his forces, was received with wild demonstrations of Italian enthusiasm. In a formal compact, King Victor Emmanuel now guaranteed to the Pope the following sovereign rights: He was to retain his guards and an income of 3,255,000 francs. He was to keep the Vatican, the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, Cas

Rome evacuated

The Pope's status

tel Gandolfo, and their dependencies, exempt alike from national taxation as from common-law jurisdiction. The same immunity was extended to any temporary residence of the Pope, Conclave, or Papal Council. The Pope was free to establish at the Vatican a post-office and telegraphic bureau, managed by his own officials. The Papal despatches and couriers were to be conveyed without let or hindrance like those of foreign governments. Church councils were free to meet at any time or place. No oath of allegiance to the King was required of the bishops. The royal Placet and Exequatur were abolished. Church seminaries and other Catholic institutions were to derive their authority from the Holy See at Rome, without any interference from the Italian Ministry of Education. After these arrangements had been made by the royal government, the Italian Parliament sanctioned the proposed transfer of the royal residence and national capital from Florence to Rome by an overwhelming majority of 192 over 18 votes. In view of the government deficit of 24,000,000 lire, a credit of 17,000,000 lire was voted by the Chambers.

Italian finances

While these striking changes were effected in Italy, the immediate cause of the Franco-Prussian war had been adjusted in Spain. Late in October, the Spanish crown was offered to Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, the second son of the King of Italy, and was accepted by him. On December 28, the day that King Amadeus I. landed at Cartagena, Marshal Prim was assassinated while driving to the Cortes in the Calle de Alcala at Madrid.

Amadeus, King of Spain

Death of Prim

Painted by Anton Von Werner

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1 Capt. d'Orcey 2 Gen. Faure 3 Gen. Castelnau 4 Gen. Wimpffen 5 Gen. Podbielski 6 Gen. Moltke 7 Count Bismarck
8 Capt. Graf Nostiz 9 Lieut.-Col. Verdy du Vernois 10 Major de Claer

THE OFFICIAL CAPITULATION OF SEDAN

1871

THE French army was in a terrible plight. Urged on by Gambetta, who had assumed all the power of a dictator, the recruiting officers pressed into service men whom they could not arm, whom they could not even feed. To the horrors of starvation were added the terrors of one of the bitterest winters ever known in this part of France. The major portion of the Army of the Loire, led by General Chanzy, who had taken the place of Aurelles de Paladine, fell back on Paris; the minor portion, under Bourbaki, who had been called from the north, marched eastward. Seventy thousand Germans, under Prince Frederick Charles, as they marched to meet Chanzy, likewise suffered severely. The battles between the Loire and Sarthe, at Azay and La Chartre, at Sargé and Nogent le Trou, at Lampron and La Chapelle, all fought between January 6 and January 10, were waged over hills and roads covered with snow and ice. One bloody field after another was defended by Chanzy with a courage born of despair. After a final sharp fight before Le Mans, on January 12, the Germans captured that city. Brave Chanzy retired to Laval, where he hoped to reorganize the remnants of his army. His northward march had been checked.

The French reserves

Chanzy checked

In the north, the Germans had also been successful. At Bapaume, on January 3, General von Göben, with an army of 10,000 men, held 40,000 Frenchmen, under Faidherbe, in check. In the night, Faidherbe retired to his fortifications. On the 19th, he emerged again, only to suffer his last defeat near St. Quentin. General von Göben took 13,000 prisoners.

Defeats of Faidherbe

On this same day, the last great battle was fought before Paris. The people had long been almost starving. Fresh meat became scarcer and scarcer. As a substitute for bread, baked flour and bran were sold. Toward the last, rats, bought at a franc apiece, dogs, cats, and the animals in the Zoological Gardens were eaten by the famished Parisians. Despite its wretched condition, the city had resisted month after month. After the last heavy siege guns were mounted by the Germans, the bombardment of St. Avron was immediately begun. Each day nearly 200 shells were discharged into the city lying on the left of the Seine. Still, as late as January 6, Trochu declared that "the Governor of Paris would never capitulate."

Plight of Paris

At Versailles, meanwhile, in the famous Hall of Mirrors, an event occurred, on January 18, which changed the destiny of Germany. On that day the King of Prussia proclaimed to a brilliant gathering of German princes and military officers the fusion of the German States into an empire. On the following day, the garrison of Paris made its last great sortie. From the southwestern side of the city, 100,000 men, under Trochu's personal direc-

German empire proclaimed

tion, burst forth in three great columns and attacked the lines of the Fifth German Army Corps, composed of 33,000 troops from Posen and Silesia. The fight, called by the French the battle of Mont Valérien, lasted a whole day. It ended with another retreat into the city. The casualties of the French were disproportionately heavy.

Sortie of Mont Valérien

Among the fallen was Alexandre Georges Henri Regnault, the well-known artist. None of Regnault's comrades saw him die, but the next day, on the field of Buzenval, his body was picked up by an ambulance driver. Regnault, who was but twenty-eight years old when he was killed, had already won the Prix de Rome, and had achieved renown by his celebrated pictures "Judith and Holofernes," "Salome," and "An Execution under the Moors at Granada," now at the Luxembourg. He also furnished twenty-seven designs for the illustration of Wey's "Rome." Most famous of all his pictures is his portrait of General Prim, painted in Spain during the revolutionary war of 1868, and subsequently acquired by the Luxembourg Gallery.

Death of Regnault

No one in Paris now cared to take upon himself the responsibility of another attack. There was barely food enough to last until February. Having sworn that he would not surrender, Trochu resigned his command. Vinoy took his place. Harassed by the German cannon without, by famine and disease within; crippled by the dissensions among the people; without any prospect of relief from the provinces—Parisians saw that resistance must soon end. By an irony of fate, Jules Favre, the man who had

Trochu resigns

voiced the formula "not a foot of our land," etc., received the commission of saving Paris from utter ruin. On January 23, he proposed terms to Bismarck which were rejected. Unconditional surrender was demanded. In a second conference, on the following day, Favre, in dejection of spirit, came to an agreement with Bismarck. Firing on both sides was to cease on January 27, at midnight. On the morrow, a "Convention" was signed, by the terms of which Paris virtually capitulated. A three weeks' armistice was declared, during which a National Assembly at Bordeaux was to decide whether or no the war should be continued. The forts of Paris, with all their war material, were surrendered. The 450,000 men, comprising the army, it was agreed, were to be considered prisoners of war, but were not to be deported to Germany; the National Guard were allowed to keep their arms, despite the warning words of Bismarck to the Parisian authorities; and a division of 12,000 men was to preserve order within the city. It was an honorable surrender. For 132 days the people had resisted manfully. When they yielded there was not enough food left for another fortnight.

Capitulation of Paris

Although Paris had capitulated, much blood was still shed. It had been stipulated in the Convention of Paris by Bismarck that the eastern departments were not to be included in the armistice, so that the operations then in progress against Belfort could be continued. Favre agreed on condition that Bourbaki's force, comprising the smaller portion of the divided army of the Loire and additional troops,

Campaign in eastern France

some 150,000 men in all, might retain full freedom of movement. With this army, Gambetta hoped to retrieve some of the French losses. Belfort, which had been besieged since the beginning of November, was to be relieved; Alsace was to be invaded; the German lines of retreat were to be cut off. In a strong position on the Lisaine, Werder, with his 50,000 Germans, awaited Bourbaki's attack. In a three days' battle (January 15, 16, 17), the Germans held off the enemy. The dead bodies of German soldiers covered the frozen stream. Bourbaki failed to break through Werder's lines. On the 18th, he began his retreat.

Bourbaki checked

It was Bourbaki's intention to fall back on Lyons. But it was too late. Manteuffel, with two army corps (led respectively by Fransecky and Zastrow), rushed to Werder's aid by way of Auxerre and Avallon. At Dijon, General Kettler was left behind with two regiments to watch the movements of Garibaldi, the confederate of the French Republic, who had gathered together an army of 20,000 volunteers. The main body of the German troops wedged itself between Garibaldi and Bourbaki, pressed forward by way of Gray and Pesme to Dôle, the junction of three railroads, and intercepted the provisions and clothes which had been sent to the starving, freezing men of Bourbaki. While Garibaldi, who had placed his volunteers on the heights about Dijon, fought with Kettler's detachment, under the impression that he was opposed by the entire German army, the troops under Zastrow and Fransecky, in a series of admirable forced marches, proceeded

Garibaldi's volunteers

Italians outwitted

to cut off Bourbaki from Lyons and to surround him in very much the same manner as MacMahon had been trapped at Sedan. The French could escape only by retiring southward over the Swiss frontier. Bourbaki, severely censured by Gambetta, attempted to kill himself. His place was taken by Clinchant. On February 1, the French were attacked at Pontarlier on three sides. At twelve o'clock the town was taken; and in the afternoon, near La Cluse in the Jura, the last shot of the war was fired. The French army of 83,000 men marched into the neutral territory of Switzerland and were disarmed.

Bourbaki trapped

The last battle

In the middle of February, the self-constituted National Assembly of France met at Bordeaux, placed Thiers at the head of the French Republic, and, on February 17, authorized him to conclude peace. Thiers surrounded himself with a Ministry in which were included Favre, Simon, Picard, and other members of the former government of national defence. Time for negotiations could be gained only after the surrender of Belfort, which had held out bravely for four months. A few weeks before, in the night of January 26–27, Colonel Denfert, the commandant, had succeeded in repelling an attack and in taking several hundred German prisoners. With the defeat of Bourbaki, however, there was no further hope of relief. Belfort was therefore ordered to capitulate by Jules Favre. In consideration of its gallant defence, the garrison of 12,000 men was allowed to march out with all the honors of war on February 16. Negotiations were now begun. That territory and a war indemnity would be demanded

Thiers at the helm

Surrender of Belfort

Bismarck's demands

had been expected. The extent of the territory and the amount of the indemnity, however, were determined only after a long, hard discussion between Bismarck and the Commission. The Prussian Chancellor demanded Alsace and German Lorraine, together with Metz and Diedenhofen (Thionville), and insisted upon the German troops entering Paris. Thiers pleaded in vain for easier terms. He succeeded in saving only Belfort. It was finally agreed that Alsace and Lorraine were to be ceded, and that France was to pay a war indemnity of five milliards of francs. The preliminary treaty of peace was signed at Versailles on February 26. On the following day Thiers tried to read the provisions of the treaty to the silent Assembly, but was so overcome by grief that Barthélemy St. Hilaire had to take the document from his hands to finish the painful recital. Despite the frantic efforts of the opposition, headed by Victor Hugo and Quinet, the Assembly accepted the terms by a vote of 546 to 107 on the first day of March.

Alsace-Lorraine ceded

On the following day the Germans entered Paris. They did not insist upon the occupation of the city, but marched out again on the following day; for it had been agreed in the treaty that no German soldiers were to remain in the city after the preliminary treaty had been ratified. The final treaty of peace was signed at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 10.

Germans enter Paris

Treaty of Frankfort

An important consequence of the Franco-Prussian war was that Russia, supported by Bismarck, repudiated the clause of the treaty of 1856, which forbade her keeping a fleet in the Black Sea. A

Russia re-enters Black Sea

conference of the great powers at London, while releasing Russia from that engagement, placed on record, as an essential principle of the law of nations, that no power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify its stipulations, without the consent of the contracting parties.

Versailles Assembly

The provisional government of France, after terms of peace were under way, determined to remove the seat of the National Assembly from Bordeaux to Versailles. This excited the distrust of the Paris populace. "Why not Paris?" was the cry. The Parisians believed it to be a plan to establish a reactionary monarchy. The Communists, who had twice attempted an insurrection since the siege (October 31, 1870, and January 22, 1871), succeeded in their third attempt in the middle of March. The government troops were driven out of Paris and the Commune was declared. Then came the second siege of Paris—this time by a French army. On Sunday morning, April 2, the Communists outside of Paris were worsted by the government troops. After one or two rallies they withdrew into Paris by the Pont de Neuilly and shut the gates. The prisoners were shot on both sides. The result of this first encounter was to intensify the hatred with which Thiers' government was regarded by the Republican fanatics. At Thiers' request, Marshal MacMahon had consented to take command of the troops for the National Assembly. He arrived at Versailles and assumed charge, after the first week in April. Though compelled to maintain a semblance of activity and to keep up the spirits of his soldiers,

The Commune

MacMahon was resolved to undertake no decisive movement till he had amassed the one hundred and fifty thousand fighting men which the German authorities had now consented to allow to Thiers' government. The former prisoners of war were still pouring into France, and had to be mustered in and organized anew. Several minor demonstrations were made in the second half of April. By the first week in May, at length, 128 batteries had been mounted over the beleaguered city. Fire was opened on the Communists' defences on the Pont du Jour. Fort Issy was taken, with 109 guns; the insurgents evacuating it under cover of night. Fort Vauves was set on fire, and had also to be evacuated for a time, but was subsequently re-entered by the forces of the Commune, to be held by them until the middle of May. Then it was recaptured and garrisoned by MacMahon's troops, the Communists making their escape by a subterranean passage. By this capture the southwestern front of the so-called *enceinte* was deprived of the last of its outlying defences. The siege had reached its last stage. To the north and east stood the grim barrier of the German forces, ready to bar any attempt at egress on the part of the pent-up insurgents. French regular troops lay encamped outside in the Bois de Boulogne. On May 21, it was discovered that the gate of St. Cloud had been left almost defenceless, and MacMahon's troops rushed in. Simultaneously the gate of Auteuil was stormed, and Marshal MacMahon, with all his forces, entered Paris. The city had to be taken street by street. The Communists

MacMahon invests the capital

Second siege of Paris

The city assaulted

murdered most of their remaining prisoners. No sooner had Paris been conquered than the victorious soldiers slaughtered their late foes in droves. Women were shot as well as men, for female incendiaries, known as *pétroleuses*, had helped to set fire to the public buildings and houses of the rich. The conflagration lasted several days, but by the efforts of the soldiers and a change of the wind it was at length subdued. The greater part of the Tuileries, the Library of the Louvre, and a portion of the Palais Royal had been consumed; also the Hotel de Ville, the Ministry of Finance, the Theatre Lyrique and Du Chatelet, a great part of the Rue Royale, and many other buildings. The Luxembourg was partially blown up, and the Column of Vendôme was upset. Paris presented a ghastly appearance. Mutilated corpses lay heaped together amid the blackened ruins. It was estimated that 10,000 insurgents had been killed during the fighting of that week. The ravages were far worse than those suffered from the prolonged German bombardment. Thus ended the two months' reign of the Commune. The episode has been immortalized in French letters by Victor Hugo's great poem "L'Année Terrible."

Bloody reprisals

"L'Année Terrible"

The thrilling scenes of the Franco-Prussian war have been further perpetuated by the graphic tales of Guy de Maupassant, and by the historic canvases of such battle painters as Camphausen, Menzel and Werner on the German side, and of Protais, Detaille and De Neuville, with others, in France.

After the fall of the Commune, the National Assembly and its chosen chief, Louis Adolph Thiers,

were left the only constituted power in France. Unauthorized they continued to rule the land on the basis of a parliamentary republic. Toward the end of June, Thiers negotiated a loan of two and a half milliards of francs, which enabled France to pay the first part of her war indemnity to Germany, and thus free a great part of her territory from foreign occupation. On the last day of August, Thiers was elected President of the Republic for three years, the National Assembly reserving the right to give the country a new constitution.

Thiers, French President

During these troublous times, on May 13, occurred the death of Daniel François Esprit Auber, the French operatic composer. His first successful work was the opera "La Bergère Châtelaine," produced in 1820. Soon after this, Auber associated himself with Scribe as librettist. Together they brought out a series of operas, chief among which were "Masaniello, ou la Muette de Portici," produced in 1828. After this success the two collaborators devoted themselves to the production of comic operas. In these, Auber's charming melodies, instinct with the national airs of France, together with his uniform grace and piquancy of orchestration, won a high place for him.

Death of Auber

Moritz von Schwind, the German artist, died during this year at Munich. His frescoes were executed in that city, while others are in Leipzig and at the National Gallery at Berlin. Schwind's favorite subjects were taken from old German fairy tales and folk-lore, and were invested by him with his own genial humor.

Moritz von Schwind

Zamacoïs

Spain this year lost one of her foremost modern artists by the death of Edouard Zamacoïs at the age of thirty-one. This artist, after studying with Detaille and Vibert under Meissonier, made his début in Paris at the Salon of 1863. During the following years he exhibited his famous "Conscripts in Spain," "The Entrance of the Toreadors," painted jointly with Vibert; "The First Sword," "A Buffoon of the Sixteenth Century," and "The Favorite of the King," now in America. One of the latest and most famous of Zamacoïs' paintings was "The Education of a Prince."

Rome, Italian capital

The transfer of the Italian capital from Florence to Rome was made on the first day of July, and on the following day King Victor Emmanuel entered the Eternal City to take up his residence at the Quirinal.

In Japan, a conference of the Daimios was held at Tokio in September to arrange for their retirement to private life. The imperial order dissolving all the Daimiates was obeyed. It was agreed that each ex-Daimio as well as the lesser chieftains should receive one-tenth of the income which they had drawn from their fiefs. The former Daimios were appointed prefects, but not for life. The imperial

End of feudalism in Japan

government undertook to enroll the Samurai, or fighting retainers of the Daimios, in the imperial army, or to recompense them with money. The assumption of this burden forced the Japanese Government to contract a loan of $165,000,000. Many of the Samurai who were paid off squandered their money, and as a result much poverty and want were

experienced. Another revolutionary change accomplished during the same year in Japan was the removal of the ancient disqualification of the Pariah castes of Eta Heiman.

In Brazil, while Dom Pedro II. was journeying in Europe, the Brazilian Chambers passed the Act of Emancipation which Emperor Pedro had long been anxious to carry through. On September 28, it was decreed that slavery should be abolished throughout the dominion of Brazil. For some time many of the slaves were still held in bondage, but facilities for emancipation were given, and all slave children born after the day on which the law passed were to be unconditionally free.

Emancipation of slaves in Brazil

On October 8, a fire broke out in Chicago, the city whose rapid growth and prosperity had been the marvel of America. It was at first alleged that the cause of the fire was the overturn of a kerosene lamp in a cow-shed. The conflagration, which began on a Sunday night, raged until noontime of the following Tuesday. The loss of life from this disaster was estimated at five hundred persons. One hundred thousand were rendered homeless. About one-third of the city was destroyed, and the burned area covered a space of 2,600 acres, involving a loss of more than $70,000,000 in real property. Aid was sent from far and near.

The Chicago fire

In New York, great excitement resulted from the disclosures of political and financial corruption on the part of Bill Tweed and his associates as published by the New York "Times." Matthew J. O'Rourke gave the incontestable figures showing

New York Tweed Ring exposed

that sums amounting to $3,000,000 had been squandered for county printing alone during the last three years. The new county court house instead of costing $2,500,000, as estimated, had actually cost over $12,000,000, the bulk of which was stolen. A vigilance Committee of Seventy citizens was formed to crush the Tammany Ring. Tweed, when confronted with the facts, insolently asked: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

About the same time news was received of the success of another famous newspaper enterprise. Henry M. Stanley had been sent to Africa by the New York "Herald" to obtain tidings of the long lost missionary David Livingstone. Stanley reached Ungamyambe in West Central Africa, November 10, thence marched into Niji and found Livingstone.

Stanley finds Livingstone

In Cuba, the Ten Years' War, which had been begun in 1868 by José Martì at Bayamo was in full sway, and helped to intensify the financial embarrassments of Spain. The Cuban insurgents obtained the support of sympathizers on the American mainland, and were thus enabled to wage war more effectually than they could otherwise have done. Maximo Gomez, a Santo Domingan, working in conjunction with Martì, led the insurgent forces. The Spanish authorities resorted to ruthless measures of repression. Hundreds of prisoners were shot, while others were huddled together in wretched captivity, to be transported to the Isle of Pines, or to other prison colonies of Spain.

War in Cuba

Gomez and Martì

1872

IN FRANCE, the disasters of the late war resulted in endless recriminations. Thiers carried out his negotiation for the 3,000,000 francs' liabilities still to be met to make the German troops evacuate French territory. In the spring, the occupation was limited to six eastern departments. French loan

Giuseppe Mazzini, the Italian patriot and republican radical, died at Pisa, on the 10th of March, at the age of sixty-seven. To Mazzini's burning enthusiasm and indomitable perseverance, as much as to Cavour or Garibaldi, Italian unity owed its successful accomplishment. A master not only of Italian, but of French and English literature, Mazzini furthermore distinguished himself as a scholarly commentator on Dante and as a philosophic writer. Death of Mazzini

Spain offered the only exception to this year's tranquil course. Amadeus, the "intruder King," as his dissatisfied subjects styled him, still remained on the throne, which brought him little but chagrin. In April, the Carlist insurrection broke out. All the future welfare and happiness of the country was represented as involved in the success of the legitimate heir to the throne. The son of Carlos VI. was championed by the Carlists as King of Spain. There was but one other claimant, Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, in whose favor the Duc de Montpensier Revolution in Spain

resigned his pretensions. The government suppressed the Carlist Juntas in Madrid, Valladolid, Burgos and other cities. Carlist risings were fomented in the Basque provinces, in Aragon, Navarre, and in Castile and Leon. The principal leader of the rebel forces was General Diaz de Rada. King Amadeus despatched Serrano to the scene of action. With 20,000 men he established headquarters, on April 29, at Tudela. He took the road to Pampeluna, drove the insurgents from Estrella, and sent detachments to the mountain region at the head of the Bidassoa. Meanwhile, De Rada retreated, and on May 2, Don Carlos crossed the frontier at Vera in Navarre, and found his adherents between the Pyrenees and the mountains separating Navarre from Guipuzcoa. On the same day, Rivera arrived at Echalar, two leagues from Vera. Don Carlos left Vera for Lesaca, to reach Guipuzcoa, but Serrano had placed a column in his way. Thus hemmed in, Don Carlos wheeled again toward Vera, seeking concealment in the mountains of Zulain. On May 4, the two forces met. General Moriones, with an advanced division, came up with Don Carlos and his 6,000 followers at Oroquita, in the valley of Basaburua. Moriones had 2,000 men and a mountain battery. The Carlists finally gave way with a loss of 750 prisoners. The Convention of Amorovieta, on May 27, led the government to believe that tranquillity was to ensue. Yet confusion reigned throughout the year in Spain. The Carlists in the north, the Federalists in the South, were everywhere exacting contribution, cutting the railways and tele-

Don Carlos defeated

Spanish resources drained

graphs, and putting a stop to commercial intercourse. The prolonged Cuban rebellion added to the drain of Spanish finances.

On April 2, Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, died at the age of eighty-one. Originally an artist and founder of the New York National Academy of Design, he conceived the idea of a telegraph. In 1835 he exhibited his invention, and in 1837 patented it. In 1857, he received from Emperor Louis Napoleon a gift of 400,000 francs. Death of Morse

In the midst of the negotiations with England over the Alabama Claims, a question arose to whom the island of San Juan in the Vancouver Channel should belong. The German Emperor, to whom the matter was referred for arbitration, decided in favor of the United States.

In November, a Presidential election was held, and General Grant was re-elected over Horace Greeley by a majority of 725,000 votes. The anxieties and exertions of the Presidential contest exhausted Greeley and unbalanced his mind. On November 29, he died in his sixty-second year. He was the founder of the New York "Tribune." A public funeral was accorded to him, and his death was referred to in the opening prayer of Congress in December. Death of Horace Greeley

On November 9, a conflagration occurred in Boston. In two days an area of eighty acres was burned over. The loss was estimated at $70,000,000.

Early in the year, the reorganization of the Japanese system of education was undertaken. For educational purposes the empire of Japan was divided

into eight districts, in each of which a university was to be established, to be supplied by some two hundred secondary schools of foreign languages. In the Japanese system of jurisprudence great progress was also made. Law schools were established, and in criminial practice defendants were allowed to have the assistance of counsel. The use of torture was abolished, and the list of capital crimes was diminished. A thorough revision of the imperial statutes and Japanese legal processes was begun. Foreigners were still permitted to bring their cases into their respective consular courts. Religious persecution was discountenanced. At the same time, Legations and Consulates were established abroad. The most rapid progress was made in journalism. Daily and weekly newspapers, and other periodical publications, equipped with metal type and modern printing presses, began to flood the country with information. The first railway was also opened.

Progress of Japan

In Mexico, President Benito Juarez died, on July 18. From his triumph at Gueretaro down to his death, Juarez had to deal with alternating conspiracy and revolt. Diaz's rebellion in eastern Mexico was suppressed just before the death of Juarez. He had appointed a new Ministry with sanguine hopes for his country. Larda de Tejade was elected President to succeed Juarez. The pacification of the country was completed before the close of the year, Porfirio Diaz accepting the amnesty proffered him.

Changes in Mexico

In Honduras, a civil war had been raging between ex-President Medina and the Provisional Government. On July 26, Medina was routed.

At the same time, a revolution broke out in Peru. President Balta was arrested, martial law was proclaimed at Lima, and Guiterrez, the Minister of War, declared himself supreme chief and dictator of the republic. Having no real hold upon the army, he tried to buy support with the aid of "forced loans" from the principal banks of the capital. The people of Lima rose in open revolt. The forces of Guiterrez melted away, and his brother was killed in a street fight. Guiterrez then sent a party of his bravos to murder Balta in his prison, and shut himself up in the citadel. Lima rallied at once to the legitimate government under the Vice-President. In despair, Guiterrez attempted to escape, but was captured and killed by the mob. The reins of power were handed over to Zevallos, who resigned them, on August 2, to Don Manuel Pardo, the Liberal candidate for the Presidency.

Latin-American upheavals

Guiterrez in Peru

Théophile Gautier, the French writer and art critic, died on October 23, at Paris. In 1830, Gautier published his first book "Poésies," to which he subsequently added the poem of "Albertus." Gautier's famous novel, "Mademoiselle de Maupin," appeared in 1835, followed shortly by the poem "La Comédie de la Mort," one of his most original productions. Gautier's next novel, "Le Capitaine Fracasse," attained an unusual success. Of his short stories, the most famous, perhaps, are his "Une Nuit de Cléopatre" and "La Morte Amoureuse."

Death of Gautier

1873

ON THE 9th of January the news was flashed from Chiselhurst to Versailles that ex-Emperor Napoleon III. was dead. Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was born at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808, and was the second son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, by his Queen, Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine, and her first husband, Vicomte de Beauharnais. In 1831, Prince Louis Napoleon and his only brother having joined the Italian Carbonari conspiring against the Papal Government, took part in the insurrection of Romagna. After the death of Napoleon III., and his funeral at Chiselhurst, to which many Bonapartists had come, it was agreed that the Empress and Prince Napoleon should undertake the political guardianship of the Prince Imperial. In Italy the news of Emperor Napoleon's death was received with genuine sorrow. Addresses of condolence from the Italian cities were sent to the Empress Eugènie. The royal family went into mourning. Spoleto, where Napoleon III. first fought for Italy, voted to erect a monument to him.

Death of Louis Napoleon

Lord Edward George Earle Bulwer-Lytton died on January 18, at Torquay, his usual winter resi-

dence. He made his literary reputation by the novels "Pelham" and the "Disowned" (1828); "Devereux" (1829), and "Paul Clifford" (1830). These were followed up with the popular romances of "Eugene Aram," the "Pilgrims of the Rhine," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Rienzi," and "Ernest Maltravers," with sequel "Alice." In connection with Macready's management at Covent Garden, Bulwer-Lytton produced his "Duchess de la Vallière," which proved a failure; but this was retrieved by the instant success of the "Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," and "Money." When he had thus shown his quick adaptability of talent, he returned to novel writing and published in steady succession "Night and Morning," "Zanoni," "The Last of the Barons," "Harold," "The Caxtons," "My Novel," and "What will he do with it?" Bulwer-Lytton entered Parliament for St. Ives in 1831, and supported the Reform Bill as a Whig, but changed his opinions and latterly supported the Conservatives. Under Lord Derby's Ministry he was Colonial Secretary, and in 1866 he entered the House of Lords as Baron Lytton. Bulwer-Lytton

In France, meanwhile, the Republican government grew stronger. Thiers had urged the definite proclamation of the Republic, and in May presented to the National Assembly a bill to this effect. The Monarchists foiled him. On May 24, Thiers resigned as President of the Republic, and on the same night Marshal MacMahon was elected to the Presidency. He appointed Ministers who were willing to pave the way for a reinstatement of the French mon- Fall of Thiers

archy. Chief among these was the Duc de Broglie. The monarchical Deputies in November confirmed for seven years MacMahon's tenure of the Presidency. The indemnity due from France to Germany as the consequence of the war had been paid on the 5th of September. The evacuation of Nancy and of Belfort had been effected on the 1st of August, that of Verdun, the last fortress, on September 16.

MacMahon French President

Justus, Baron von Liebig, one of the most eminent of modern chemists, died on April 18, at Munich. He first attracted the attention of the chemical world in 1824, by reading a paper before the French Academy of Sciences on fulminic acid and the fulminates, the true components of which were until then unknown. This also gained him the favor of Humboldt, and through the latter's influence he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the University of Giessen, a chair which he held for twenty-five years. Liebig is regarded as the founder of organic chemistry, owing to the many discoveries he made in this department. He did much to improve the methods of analysis. His "Chemistry of Food" brought about a more rational mode of cooking and use of food, while agriculture owes much to his application of chemistry to soils and manures.

Death of Liebig

In Africa, Ashantee warriors to the number of 12,000 men invaded British territory in February, making straight for Cape Coast Castle, but were foiled. In October, Sir Garnet Wolseley, the new British administrator, landed on the Cape

Ashantee War

Coast. After a hard campaign, which lasted for some months, the Ashantees were completely conquered.

In America, on the 4th of March, General Grant entered on his second term of office as President. Soon another Indian war disturbed the public serenity. General Wheaton, who had made an attack on the Modocs, in southern Oregon and northern California, had been utterly defeated. On the 13th of April a parley was held, which resulted in the shooting of General Canby and the massacre of all the peace envoys excepting one. General Davis, now in command, gave the savages no rest. After weeks of skirmishing the final blow was struck on the 20th of May. Many of the Modocs yielded. Captain Jack with the others tried to escape. The troops captured the refugees. Captain Jack was tried by court-martial at Fort Klamath, Oregon, and was condemned to death. Modoc War

Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, died this year at Florence. While still a boy, Powers acquired an American reputation by his medallions and busts of such men as Andrew Jackson, Webster, Calhoun, and Clay. After a short residence in the city of Washington, he went to Italy in 1837 and settled in Florence. "The Greek Slave," upon which much of his fame rests, was finished in the early forties. Celebrated among the famous persons who sat for Powers were President Van Buren, John Quincy Adams, Chief-Justice Marshall, George Marshall, George Peabody, Vanderbilt. Winthrop, Sparks, Everett and the Grand Hiram Powers

duchess of Tuscany. Of his ideal representations the most famous are his "Eve," "Faith, Hope and Charity" and "Il Penseroso."

Trial of Tweed Ring

In New York, the exposures of the corrupt practices of Tweed and his Tammany henchmen resulted in a sensational criminal trial of the worst offenders. Tweed was found guilty on each of fifty-seven indictments. He was imprisoned, but was at last released. Civil suits were brought to recover $6,000,000, and he was sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $3,000,000 bail. Tweed escaped from jail and made his way to Cuba and Spain. He was there arrested and extradited, to be again lodged in jail in New York.

Atchinese War

Holland this year had a troublesome and expensive war against the Sultan of Atchin in Sumatra. The cession of the Gold Coast to the British by the Dutch, was balanced by Holland's annexation of the Island of Sumatra. The Atchinese repelled the Dutch landing forces with such loss, that the invaders had to retire and wait for reinforcements before renewing the war. Another expedition was sent out, and at the end of December, General Van Swilen, the Dutch commander, gained an important victory, a revolution having broken out in Atchin.

Death of Manzoni

Two notable deaths occurred in Italy. At Milan, on May 23, died Alessandro Manzoni, the poet-patriot, at the age of ninety. A few days later Signor Terbano Rattazzi, the distinguished statesman and ex-Minister, died in his sixty-fifth year.

Upheaval in Morocco

The Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Muley Mohammed, died in September, and war broke out between his

Painted by Edouard Detaille

THE DEFENCE OF CHAMPIGNY

brother, Muley Abbas, and his son, who both claimed the crown.

Spain lost a great dramatist by the death of Breton de Las Herreras. He was one of the most prolific writers, producing no less than 150 dramas, besides many collections of lyrics, patriotic odes and satires. His influence is manifest in the works of succeeding Spanish playwrights, such as Saavedra, Gil y Zerata, Hartzenbusch and José Zerilla. King Amadeus, convinced that tranquillity could not be established by him in Spain, renounced the crown in February. At Madrid, on February 16, the Republic was officially proclaimed. The Carlists, meanwhile, had profited by the chaotic state of politics in Spain. General Moriones had been superseded in the command of the government troops by Gen. Pazia, who in turn made way in March for General Nouvilas. The troops at Barcelona mutinied. Toward the middle of March the head of the Figueras Government went to Barcelona in aid of the Captain-General of the eastern provinces. Ripoll and Berja were captured by the Carlists. On June 1, the Constituent Cortes met. On the 8th a Federal Republic was proclaimed, and Castelar and Figueras resigned. Revolt broke out at Alcay. At Malaga an insurrection resulted in terrible destruction of life and property. At Cartagena complete anarchy ensued. General Campos was despatched with a land force, and Admiral Lobo with a naval squadron. Meantime there was another ministerial crisis. The Cortes elected Señor Salmeron to succeed Pi y Margall.

Las Herreras

Amadeus abdicates

Spanish Republic

Civil war

Return of Don Carlos

Don Carlos re-entered Spain by the village of Zumarragardi, which was the stronghold of the Carlist forces of Navarre and Guypuzzoa. On the 2d of August he took the oath of fidelity to the Fueros at Guernica. He then advanced with Lizzaraza and his troops upon Estrella, which he captured. On September 7, Salmeron resigned and Señor Emilio Castelar became President of the republic. A fortnight later the Cortes conferred dictatorial power on Castelar. Admiral Lobo failed to defeat a Cartagenian squadron and was dismissed. General Campos was superseded. Admiral Chiccarro and General Caballos then conducted the operations of the government by sea and land against the Cartagenians. But Caballos was himself superseded by General Voninquez. On November 26, the admiral bombarded the place in vain. Meanwhile General Moriones, who had been reinstated in September, fought a doubtful battle at Maneru on the 6th of October. On November 7, he was defeated at Monte Jurra. Neither side at the close of the year had obtained decisive results. General Moriones was in a difficult position at Castro-Urdiales, and Bilbao was threatened by the Carlist troops.

Government changes

Progress of war

In Cuba, after a lull in hostilities, owing to the proclamation of the republic in Spain, the merciless guerilla war was resumed. On the last day of October the American schooner "Virginius," while conveying men and arms from New York to the insurgents in Cuba, was captured by the Spanish gunboat "Tornado." The filibusters, many of

The "Virginius" affair

whom were British and American, were tried in Santiago de Cuba, found guilty and shot. After much correspondence, the "Virginius" was surrendered to the American Government, but on her way home she foundered. Effectual protest against the Spanish Government's proceedings on the part of the United States was made all but impossible by the forbidding attitude of the European Powers.

Sir Edwin Landseer, one of the most popular English artists of the Nineteenth Century, died during this year. Born in 1802, the son of John Landseer, the celebrated engraver, he began his artistic career at a very early age. In 1826 he was elected associate of the Academy and became a full-fledged Academician in 1831. His famous portrait of "Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs" was painted about this time. Soon he was recognized as the foremost artist of England. Fourteen of his pictures are in the National Gallery in London, among them the famous "Dialogue at Waterloo," while sixteen are in the Sheepshanks' Collection at the South Kensington Museum. Of his work as a sculptor, the best specimens perhaps are the lions at the base of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, London.

Sir Edwin Landseer

On December 14, Louis Jean Rodolphe Agassiz, one of the most eminent naturalists, died at New York. Born in Switzerland, he studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. He afterward published several works on natural history, and a work entitled "Studies of Glaciers," which gave him a Euro-

Death of Agassiz

pean reputation. Agassiz left Europe for America in 1846, and was appointed Professor of Zoology and Geology at Harvard, which post he retained till his death. He explored every portion of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the Valley of the Mississippi, and the great plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains. He also accompanied an exploring expedition to Brazil and superintended an investigation of the deep-sea bottom of the Gulf Stream.

John Stuart Mill

John Stuart Mill, the great English exponent of modern utilitarianism and inductive logic, also died in this year. He was an advocate of the theory of the "happiness of the majority," or the "greatest good of the greatest number," as a general test of morality. Mill's "Political Economy" achieved great success. He took a decided stand for the emancipation of woman.

1874

IN SPAIN, when the year opened, the dictator, Castelar, was preparing to meet the factious Cortes which had been adjourned since September, and which the intrigues of President Salmeron had helped to dispose against him. On the 2d of January he surrendered the dictatorship. Marshal Serrano became the chief executive of the Republic. By a decree the Cortes was dissolved. Madrid remained tranquil, but at Saragossa, Barcelona and Valencia barricades were raised. The struggle, however, was of short duration. Within ten days a striking military success gave the new government credit. Cartagena surrendered to General Lopez Dominguez. Contreas and Galvay, with the members of the Junta and 2,000 convicts, managed to escape on board the "Muncia," and were landed in Mess-el-Kebir in Algeria, where they became prisoners of the French authorities. The Carlist war blazed on and became more formidable. Early in January the headquarters of General Moriones were at Laredo and those of Don Carlos at Somorrostro. In the middle of February General Moriones advanced to Somorrostro, but stormy weather helped to prevent the squadron at the mouth of the river from co-operation. On the

Progress of Carlist war

Fall of Cartagena

Bilbao bombarded

21st, Don Carlos, leaving Durango, began to shell Bilbao. Moriones pushed forward against the enemy, but the Carlists were intrenched upon an elevated plateau, bristling with batteries, and twice repulsed their assailants. The loss sustained by the Republicans was 1800. Moriones resigned. Marshal Serrano left Madrid and raised the Republican force in the north to 30,000. Admiral Topete was despatched to Santander to direct the operations of the navy. Bilbao still held out. On March 25-27 another attempt was made to break the enemy's ranks, but the Carlists remained in line. Two Republican generals, Rivera and Loma, were wounded. Later Concha opened fire along his entire front. General Echaque advanced. The Carlists reserved their fire until the column was within two hundred yards. The foremost platoons were literally mowed down. When Marshal Concha about 7 P.M. rushed forward to rally his men he was shot dead. General Echaque, on whom the command devolved, evacuated all the positions and set fire to the villages. The Republicans lost some five thousand at this battle, fought at Peña Mura.

Republicans repulsed

Marshal Concha killed

Peña Mura

Then came the recognition of the de facto government at Madrid by the German Emperor. The example was promptly imitated at Paris and London and subsequently at Vienna. Russia held back. The Czar even wrote a friendly letter to Don Carlos. The Carlists now overran the north-eastern provinces, only the fortresses holding out against them. They threatened Bilbao and Pastu Galete, and cannonaded Puycerda, from which,

Carlists overrun northern Spain

however, they were repulsed. Soon that portion of their forces occupying Aragon and Valencia under Don Alfonso, brother of the Pretender, boldly advanced toward Madrid, making straight for Cuenca in Castile. Cuenca resisted spiritedly. After a terrible bombardment the city capitulated. It proved of no practical importance. The Republicans advanced in force and the victors had speedily to abandon their prize. Not only that, but Brigadier Lopez Pintu overtook them at Salvacannete on the 20th, and rescued the whole Republican division, which had been taken prisoners at Cuenca, besides capturing a considerable number of Carlists. In Navarre the capture of Laguardia by the Carlists under Dorregaray was more than avenged by the defeat of Moriones, inflicted upon them at Oteiza on August 11. Still the balance of success inclined to the Pretender's cause. Ultimately the tide of success again turned against the Carlists. Puycerda, threatened by their forces, was relieved by Dominguez and his troops after five encounters. The insurgents received a yet more signal defeat near Pampeluna on September 25, when they attacked Moriones. In November, the contest had shifted to the banks of the Bidassoa. Trun was invested by the Carlists and was bombarded. Six days later General Lama advanced from San Sebastian, and, after some resistance, occupied the land from Oyarzum to San Marcial to the south of Trun, and opened fire on the Carlist positions. General Lareras gave effectual assistance. The Carlists retired to Vera. But soon they reinvested Trun, and

Trun bombarded

the victorious army of Lama and Lareras was blockaded at San Sebastian. Pampeluna, too, which the march of Moriones in October had relieved, was again surrounded by the rebel forces. On receipt of this news at Madrid, the President of the Republic, Marshal Serrano, assumed the command of the "Army of the North." Serrano's efforts to stem the tide proved vain. On the last day of the year it was announced that Campos had entered Valencia with two brigades, and proclaimed Alfonso king. Soon the news reached the Hotel Basilevsky at Paris, where Queen Isabella and her son were residing, that the Armies of the North and Centre had made common cause with Campos' battalions, that the Madrid garrison had proclaimed the Prince, King of Spain, as Alfonso XII., and that a Regency Ministry had been constituted.

Alfonso proclaimed king

Serrano overthrown

In America, Millard Fillmore died in his seventy-fourth year at Buffalo. He was elected Vice-President in 1848, and succeeded to the Presidency on Taylor's death. Three days later occurred the death of Charles Sumner, the well-known American statesman. An unflinching champion of the anti-slavery struggle in the United States, Charles Sumner was at one period among the most hated public men in America. In New York, Samuel J. Tilden was elected Governor, in recognition of his fearless persecution of the corrupt members of the Tammany and Canal "rings."

Deaths of Fillmore and Sumner

Samuel J. Tilden

Wars and revolts were abundant among the South American States. In the Argentine Republic a rebellion broke out · ainst the new President,

Avellanada, headed by General Mitre, who had formerly held the supreme post. After a few weeks the rebellion collapsed. Mitre fled to Uruguay, and the other rebel chiefs retreated to the interior.

In consequence of repeated outrages upon Japanese shipping by the savages of Formosa, the Mikado, in the spring of this year, despatched Ambassador Soyejima to Peking. The Chinese Tsungli Yamen disclaimed responsibility for eastern Formosa. On the return of the embassy, a Japanese expedition of 1,300 men, under command of Saigo Yorimichi, occupied the eastern end of Formosa. When the Japanese soldiers failed to withdraw, the Chinese Government made emphatic protests. For a while war between China and Japan appeared imminent. Finally another Japanese Embassy, sent to Peking under the leadership of Okubo, brought about a peaceful arrangement. The Japanese evacuated Formosa on the payment of an indemnity of $700,000 by China.

Japanese occupy Formosa

The British empire was enlarged this year by the annexation of the Fiji Islands. England paid the King's debts of £80,000, and pensioned him.

England takes Fiji Islands

François Guizot, the French statesman and historian, died at the age of eighty-seven, in Normandy. Guizot's political career began in 1815, when he was made Secretary to the Minister of the Interior. On Napoleon's return he gave up his post, but after the second Restoration again took office, which he held until the murder of the Duc de Berri in 1820, when he retired. For the next ten years he was occupied upon the historical works which have

Death of Guizot

made his literary fame. After the revolution of July, 1830, he became Provisional Minister of Instruction and afterward Minister of the Interior. He kept in office until the revolution of February, 1848, put an end to the monarchy.

Michelet

By the death of Michelet, France lost another noteworthy historian. He was the author of a very popular "History of France," and was noted for his bold Philippics against the Jesuits. Ledru-Rollin, Guizot's opponent for three generations, also passed away.

Ledru-Rollin

Germany lost one of her foremost artists by the death of Wilhelm von Kaulbach at Munich. As an illustrator he won distinction by his drawings for Goethe's "Reynard, the Fox," and by his illustrations for the Gospels and the Shakespeare gallery. Kaulbach's genius as a decorative painter is best exemplified by his designs for the stairway of the new museum in Berlin, on which he worked for many years. At the French Salon, Arnold Böcklin's "Sea Idyl," which had taken the medal at Berlin, was exhibited. The picture created a great stir, and the critics united in pronouncing Böcklin "the most original German painter of the age."

Wilhelm von Kaulbach

Arnold Boecklin

Toward the close of the year, Mariano Fortuny, the great Spanish "Virtuoso of Color," died at Rome. When twenty years old he won the Prix de Rome. During the Spanish war, in 1859-60, he accompanied General Prim to Morocco. Most renowned among his canvases are "The Spanish Marriage" and the "Choice of a Model."

Fortuny

1875

AFTER eleven years of intermittent labor, the famous Grand Opera House of Paris was completed under the supervision of its architect, Charles Garnier, and inaugurated on January 5 by President MacMahon. During the Franco-Prussian war work had been suspended, and the vast structure was used as a military storehouse, hospital, barracks, observatory and prison. The walls and ceilings were decorated by Baudry with beautiful designs.

The Delagoa Bay arbitration, the decision upon which had been committed to the President of the French Republic, ended this year in favor of the Portuguese Government. The British claim for this bay and its coast was based on the settlement of the Dutch on the English River in 1720, and their subsequent cession to Great Britain of their South African possessions. The Portuguese, however, claimed the territory after the discovery by Vasco da Gama, and its occupancy since. Delagoa Bay controversy

On the 12th of February the Emperor of China died, under suspicious circumstances, in his nineteenth year. The Empress Dowager and the Empress' mother selected the only son of the seventh Prince as the successor to the throne. Chinese succession

In England, Charles Kingsley, the famous clergy-

Death of Kingsley

man, novelist and poet died at Eversley. In 1848 he published his poem, "The Saint's Tragedy," which was followed in 1849 by the novel "Alton Locke." In 1853 he published "Hypatia" and in 1855 "Westward Ho!" both brilliant historical novels. They were followed by "Two Years Ago," "Hereward," "The Last of the English," "Glaucos" and the "Water Babies."

Sir Charles Lyell

Sir Charles Lyell, the apostle of uniformitarianism in geology, died at a ripe age. He carried to its logical conclusion Hutton's doctrine that present geological causes are like those to which the past changes of the globe were due. Convinced by Darwin, Lyell adopted the transmutation theory of species, and thus completed his doctrine.

Jean Francois Millet

One of the foremost artists of the Nineteenth Century was lost to France by the death of Jean François Millet. He was the pupil of Delaroche and formed ties of friendship with Corot, Theodore Rousseau, Dupré and Diaz. During his 'prentice years in the Latin Quarter, Millet often endured cold and hunger, especially after his pitiful pension expired. In 1853, he exhibited at the Salon his "Reapers," "Shepherd," and "Sheepshearers," and received his first medal. In 1857, he exhibited "The Gleaners," a picture which became famous. After this there was much discussion over each one of Millet's successive works. Thus his "Woman Grazing Her Cow," "Peasants Bearing a Calf Born in the Field," and the "Knitting Lesson," were bitterly criticised on one hand and passionately praised on the other. Most renowned of Millet's paintings

is "L'Angélus du Soir." Another of his world-famous pictures is "The Man with the Hoe," sold to San Francisco. On this subject Edwin Markham, late in the century, wrote his celebrated lines:

"L'Angelus"

"The Man with the Hoe"

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within his brain?
O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God,
After the silence of the centuries?

In Spain, as soon as the force of the victory of the counter-revolution was felt at Madrid, Loma took command of the Army of the North; Quesada of the Centre, and Campos became Captain-General of Catalonia. The Duke de Serbo, devoted to the cause of Isabella, became Civil Governor of Madrid. Prince Alfonso entered Madrid, where he announced the re-establishment of the monarchy. The Carlist insurgents were then threatening Pampeluna. They had 25,000 men and the government 45,000. Laserna's left wing under Moriones relieved Pampeluna early in February, and the King entered the city on the 6th. The Carlists won a victory which checked the progress of the

Alfonso enters Madrid

Alfonsists. The war went on. Its narrow area became narrower as the fortunes of the Carlists declined. The expectation that the fall of Leo d'Urgal would prove a turning point in the war was soon borne out.

Decline of Carlist cause

In the month of November the difficulty of the Spanish Government was increased by a dispute with the United States over the rebellion in Cuba. A note was delivered at Madrid by Cushing, the American Minister, complaining that the Cuban insurrection was daily growing more insupportable to the people of the United States. The President suggested that he did not desire annexation, but the elevation of Cuba to an independent colony. Expectations of war were rife. Happily, the tone of President Grant's remarks in his message on the 7th of December allayed the prevalent apprehension. The United States abstained from any measure so decisive as the recognition of the insurgent Cuban Government.

Cuban war

American remonstrance

To the discomfiture of European chancelleries, the announcement was made, on November 26, that the British Government had bought from the Khedive of Egypt for £4,000,000 all his shares in the Suez Canal, about nine-tenths of the whole. The main ground of this purchase was a determination to secure for English shipping free passage between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

Admiral Enomoto of Japan signed a convention at St. Petersburg, by which Russia received the Island of Sagalien, while Japan obtained all the Kurile Islands.

1876

NEW YEAR'S DAY was ushered in with unusual festivities throughout the United States. It began the "Centennial Year," or hundredth anniversary since the Declaration of Independence, and a general amnesty was granted to all unpardoned Confederates. American Centennial

In Portugal, on January 16, the Chamber of Deputies voted to liberate all slaves in the islands of Cape de Verde and the Azores. This liberal measure was confirmed by the Upper House.

In Spain, the Carlist war drew to a close. Captain-General Campos planned the seizure of the Valley of the Bassidoa, so as to cut the Carlists off from supplies except by sea. To effect this he arranged that Generals Quesada, Moriones, Loma and Primo da Rivera, should operate with separate divisions by way of diversion. General Moriones captured the heights of Garabi-Maudi above Guetaria, under cover of a feint on January 25. Quesada advancing from Vittoria pushed the Carlists toward him in the direction of Guipozoa, and took Durango on February 5. Loma, having taken Valmonade, occupied Guernica before February 8. The three now moved upon Guipozoa, and met King Alfonso on his road to Vergera. Meanwhile, General Campos' strategy

Primo da Rivera, after capturing the heights of Monte Jurra above Estella on February 19, took that town itself, heretofore the headquarters of the Carlists. On the same day, Campos defeated the Carlists above Veras, and the Carlists withdrew their last battalion. Don Carlos himself took refuge on French territory on February 28, and surrendered to the Governor of Bayonne. With him went General Lizzarraga and five battalions of troops. The remainder surrendered. Thus ended the civil war which had devastated Spain for so many years.

Flight of Don Carlos

The Eastern Question this year took an alarming turn. Herzegovina, where revolt had broken out the year before, had long been one of the most disturbed parts of the Ottoman Empire. The rebellion was attended by the usual atrocities. The Christians complained of foul outrages, and the Mohammedans in turn accused them of murdering Turkish travellers. After several months the European Cabinets tried to make peace through their agents. This attempt wholly failed. The insurgents would not lay down arms unless the Powers would protect them. The Servians and Montenegrins gave the rebels secret help. The result of the international *pour parlers* was the famous Andrassy note, seemingly acquiesced in by the Sultan. Shortly afterward, on May 6, the French and German Consuls were killed at Salonica, during a fanatic outbreak of the Mohammedans. Other events quickly followed. On the last day of the month Sultan Abdul Aziz was deposed at the Yildiz Kiosk, and his eldest son succeeded him as Murad V. Not

Revolt of Herzegovina

Andrassy note

long afterward, the ex-Sultan, who had been conveyed across the Golden Horn to Catragan, was murdered by order of his Ministers. A fortnight later, as the Ministers were holding their meeting in the palace of Midhat Pasha, the Minister of War and one of his colleagues were murdered by Circassian officers. Meanwhile, a rebellion had broken out in Bulgaria. This happened after the burning of Christian villages, the massacre of old and young, and indescribable horrors at Babak. The Servians likewise were preparing for war. On the last day of June, Servia formally proclaimed that she intended to join Bosnia and Herzegovina to secure the liberation of the Slavic Christians from the yoke of the Porte. Simultaneously the warlike Prince of Montenegro took up the same cause. On July 2, Prince Nikitia set out with his army from the capital, Cettigne, and hostilities commenced. The Servians, 50,000 strong, crossed the mountains in two divisions, and thus carried the war into the enemy's country. But soon they suffered serious defeat near Belfina. The Turks penetrated by way of Granada and Randerola into Servia. On August 5, the Servians were driven from their position at Kujazevach, while on the following day a Turkish column under Hassah Pasha occupied the defile of Vraternitza and the village of Galgan on the Timok. After this, the Turks advanced on Tescieza and put the Servians to flight. This opened the way to Alexinatz. Prince Milan summoned the foreign Consuls to the palace, and expressed his willingness to accept the intervention of the Powers.

Abdul Aziz murdered

Balkan States revolt

The Servian campaign

Milan appeals to Powers

On September 1, under the walls of Alexinatz, the Servian army was completely defeated. The Porte declined an armistice and made demands which the Powers declared to be inadmissible.

At this critical juncture a *coup d'état* at Constantinople intervened. Sultan Murad becoming insane was deposed August 21, and his brother, Abdul Hamid II., was called to the succession. Finally, on September 16, the Porte agreed to a suspension of hostilities until the 25th. England now proposed that the *status quo* should be maintained in Servia and Montenegro; administrative reforms looking to self-government, but not to independence of the Porte, should be established in Bosnia and Bulgaria. These negotiations were hindered by the proclamation of Prince Milan as King of Servia at Deligrad. Prince Milan rejected the proposal of Turkey to prolong the truce until October 2. War broke out again. Despite the help of Russian volunteers, the success was on the side of the Turks, except in Montenegro. A struggle from October 19 to 23, ended with the taking of Dugunis, the greatest success of the campaign. Russia made a demand for a six weeks' armistice, but the Porte asked six months. Russia would not agree to this, and on October 31, General Ignatieff called on Turkey to agree to the shorter armistice within forty-eight hours. On the day the ultimatum was presented, Alexinatz was captured by the Turks and Deligrad was occupied by them on the following day, thus opening the road to Belgrade. Turkey declared herself ready to accept an armistice. On

Murad V. deposed

Servia declares independence

Russian ultimatum

the conclusion of the armistice, England proposed a conference of the Powers at Constantinople. All the recommendations of the conference were rejected by Turkey. Midhat Pasha was now Grand Vizier. Balkan conference

In Mexico a revolution had broken out in consequence of the attempted re-election of Lerdo as President. Eventually his rival, Porfirio Diaz, gained possession of the country, and, on November 16, defeated the government troops under Alatorre near Humantia. Puebla fell on the 18th, by revolt of the troops in favor of Diaz. Lerdo de Tepada, with one regiment, fled from the capital on the 21st, and with his escort reached Morelia, where he attempted to maintain the constitutional government. On the 23d, Porfirio Diaz entered the city amid unusual rejoicings. Vera Cruz declared adherence to Diaz, and on the 30th he was officially proclaimed Provisional President of the Republic. Mexican revolution

Porfirio Dias President

On May 10, the Centennial Exposition was inaugurated at Philadelphia by President Grant. The ceremonies were opened with a march composed by Richard Wagner. One of the greatest features of the Centennial Exposition was the exhibit of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell. Born at Edinburgh in 1847, Bell was educated there and in Germany, and settled in Canada in 1870. In 1872, he came to the United States and introduced a system of visible speech for the education of deaf mutes, which his father, a distinguished Edinburgh teacher of elocution, had invented. He became pro- Centennia Exposition

Bell's telephone

fessor of vocal physiology in Boston, where he constructed his telephone.

Among the American artists whose contributions to the great exposition brought them renown were John J. Rogers and William M. Storey, the sculptors, and Elihu Vedder, the well-known illustrator.

Campaign against Sioux

The United States had entered into a treaty with the Sioux Indians, by which these were to leave their lands in the Black Hills to enter into a new reservation. Sitting Bull, the chief of the Sioux, refused to sign it. The Indians, led by him, chose a strong position in the Bad Lands in southern Montana. The plan of the United States troops was to converge on them in three columns—General Gibbon from the west, General Crook from the south, and General Terry from the east. In the last-named body was the Seventh Cavalry under Custer. In advancing from the south, Crook was impeded. Terry moved up the Yellowstone Valley.

The Custer massacre

Custer with five troops of horse was ambushed. Custer and all his men were slain. Gibbon and Terry came up three days after the massacre. In July, General Sheridan was put in command of the expedition against the Sioux. On November 24, the Sioux were severely defeated in a pass in the Big Horn Mountains. This ended the war with the Sioux for a time.

Alphonse Esquiros, the French writer and politician, died on May 12. His first work, a volume of poetry, "Les Hirondelles," appeared in 1834. This was followed by romances and a commentary on the Life of Christ, "L'Evangile

du Peuple," for which he was imprisoned. He then published "Les Chants d'un Prisonnier," "Les Vierges Folles," "Les Vierges Sages," and "L'Histoire des Montagnards." He entered the Assembly in 1848, and on being proscribed, at the *coup d'état*, took refuge in England, where his sketches of English life and manners in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" brought him celebrity. On the fall of the Second Empire he was appointed administrator of Bouches du Rhone, where he expelled the Jesuits and sequestered their property. The outcry against these arbitrary measures obliged Gambetta to remove him, but for a fortnight Esquiros bid the government defiance. His resignation and departure were the signal for new disturbances. Alphonse Esquiros

The famous novelist Georges Sand (Madame Dudevant), died on the 8th of June. In conjunction with Jules Sandeau, a young lawyer, she wrote "Rose et Blanche," which was published in 1831. Her next book was "Indiana," which had a brilliant success. "Valantine," "Lelia," "Jacques Andri," "Leone Leoni," "La dernière Aldini," "Lavania" and others appeared within a few years. In 1854 she published "Histoire de ma Vie," a psychological autobiography. Among her later novels are "La Mare au Diable," "François le Champi," "La Petite Fadette," "Les Mâitres Sonneurs," "L'Homme de Neige," "Pierre Qui Roll," "Consuelo" and "The Countess of Rudolstadt." Georges Sand's works consist of some sixty novels, many plays, and numerous articles in literary Death of Georges Sand

journals. Much has been written concerning her relations with Alfred de Musset and Frederic Chopin.

Harriet Martineau

Harriet Martineau, the celebrated English author, died on June 27, at Ambleside in England. She was born at Norwich, June 12, 1802, of Huguenot descent. Her first work "Devotional Exercises for the Young," appeared in 1823. Next came a number of stories written to convey some youthful lesson. "Illustrations of Political Economy," 1831–34, in nine volumes, was followed by "Illustrations of Taxation" and "Poor Laws and Paupers." After visiting the United States, in 1834, she published "Society in America" and a "Retrospect on Western Travel." In 1839–40 appeared "Deerbrook" and "The Hour and the Man," two novels, the first of which acquired wide popularity. In 1853 she published "Comte's Positive Philosophy." Among her other works was a "History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace," "England and Her Soldiers," and "Health, Husbandry and Handicraft." A candid autobiography was found among her posthumous manuscripts.

Giacomo Antonelli

At Rome, Giacomo Antonelli died in his seventy-second year. He opposed the assumption of the Italian crown by Victor Emmanuel. Virtually he was the Prime Minister of the Pope.

Denmark lost one of her most philosophic poets in Frederik Paludan-Müller. His profound epic poem "Adam Homo" marks the transition of Danish poetry to its modern pessimistic tendencies. Still another of his conceptions of life is to be

found in his drama "Kalanus," in which Grecian culture and sensualism are contrasted with East Indian asceticism.

Meanwhile the Boers continued their irregular warfare with the Kaffir tribes, and with the most disastrous results. In a battle at the end of the year the army of the Transvaal was totally defeated and its leader killed. The Cape Government was appealed to in the interest of peace and security. Boers and Kaffirs

In Cuba, the revolt continued, and volunteers and money poured into the island. The insurgents were reported to be 10,000 strong. Early in October the government succeeded in getting the Cuba loan of $3,000,000 on the security of the customs dues, and late in the year General Martinez Campos, having been appointed Commander-in-Chief, arrived with 14,000 men accompanied by a fleet under Don Francisco de Selano. Cuban revolt

1877

EARLY in the year a great rebellion broke out in Japan. It was led by Saigo Takamori, formerly a marshal of the empire, with a large following of Samurai and the discontented peasants of Satsuma. Two departments of administration were abolished, and several thousand office-holders discharged, many of whom joined the great rebellion. It was the final struggle between the forces of feudalism and modern constitutional government. After a brief but bloody campaign the rebels were routed. Their leader Saigo, at his own request, was beheaded by one of his friends. In the ultimate treatment of the overthrown rebels the Mikado showed a wise spirit of leniency. Of 38,000 prisoners attainted for treason, almost all were pardoned. About one thousand of the leading men were confined in the government fortresses, and only twenty of the most gravely implicated men were shot. The contest lasted several months and cost Japan some $50,000,000, and many thousands of lives. To redress the grievances of the peasants and farmers, the government made haste to reduce the national land tax from three to two and a half per cent, while the local tax was cut down to one-fifth. The loss to the treasury from this was

Final revolt in Japan

End of Saigo

Sweeping reforms

made good by a diminution of the salaries of nearly all the government officials.

The continued disorders in the Turkish dominions gave Russia an opportunity of interfering in the affairs of the Porte. To avert war between Russia and Turkey, the six great European powers signed a protocol at London asserting the necessity of reforms and providing for disarmament on certain conditions. On the determination of the Porte to listen to no such proposals, Russia declared war, on April 24. Already Russia had concluded a treaty with Roumania, which not long after proclaimed its independence; while Servia and Montenegro eagerly embraced the opportunity to secure their independence.

Turkey rejects reforms

Balkan States unleashed

On the very day of the declaration of war the Russian forces crossed the frontier into Asia, while in Europe they passed into Roumania.

Russia makes war

The Russians had a great advantage in possessing the province of Transcaucasia as a base of operations. At the opening of the campaign, the total strength of the Russian army of the Caucasus numbered about 150,000 men of six divisions, commanded by the Grandduke Michael Nicolayevich, assisted by divisional commanders. The Turkish army, under Mukhtar Pasha on the frontier, consisted of 80,000 regular troops, 15,000 Circassians, 4,000 Kurds, and 25,000 militia—thus making a total of 124,000 men. Of these 22,000 were stationed at Erzeroum, the headquarters of the Turkish army, 28,000 at Kars, and 12,000 at Ardahan.

During the first few weeks of the campaign, the

Campaign in Asia

salient events were a battle before Kars, April 29 and 30, in which the Russians were victorious, a defeat of the Russians at Batoum May 11, the capture of Sukbrum Kalé, a Russian military post near the Turkish frontier, on May 14, and the taking of Ardahan by the Russians on the 17th.

On the Danube the Russian army consisted of nine army corps and a total of 310,000 men, 55,806 horses and 972 guns. These forces were supplemented by the Roumanian army under Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, 72,000 strong, of whom about 17,000 were regulars and properly equipped.

The Turkish army on the south side of the Danube numbered about 247,000 men, scattered in fortified towns over a frontier of 500 miles. After two weeks of preparation and delay, the Russians accomplished the passage of the Danube between June 21 and June 30. The crossing was effected at four different points—Galatz, Braila, and Hirsova into the Dobrudscha and from Simnitza to Sistova. By the morning of July 1, 60,000 Russians had crossed the Danube.

Russians cross the Danube

Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief on the Danube, maintained a fatuous inactivity. A number of Russian successes quickly followed the passage of the Danube. On July 7, Tirnova was captured, and on July 16 Nicopolis was carried by assault after severe fighting. Six thousand Turkish soldiers with guns and munitions of war fell to the victors. But the most striking achievement of the Russians was the expedition of General Gourko, who, starting from Tirnova on July 12,

Tirnova and Nicopolis surrender

led a flying detachment composed of all arms across the Balkans on the 14th, by way of the Hainkoi Pass, into Roumelia as far as Yeni-Sagra, almost without opposition. Gourko's raid

The Russian army in Asia, after driving in the Turkish outposts, captured some of the principal fortified positions, invested Kars and seemed likely to reach Erzeroum without any serious reverse. But as time went on the campaign in Armenia suddenly collapsed. In August, the army of invasion met with a series of defeats, of which the battle of Kizil-Tipe was an example. In Europe, too, reverses came that changed for a time the whole aspect of the campaign. Plevna and the Shipka Pass became names of ominous import to the soldiers of the Czar. The first disastrous action before Plevna took place on July 20, when a brigade of infantry, under the command of General Schildner-Schuldner, fell into a trap and was wellnigh cut to pieces. On the last day of July, the second battle of Plevna was fought, in which the Turkish forces, 50,000 strong, completely defeated the Russians, after a terrible conflict, with a loss of 8,000 killed and as many wounded. South of the Balkans the forces of the Czar met with the same ill-fortune. Suleiman Pasha, having defeated General Gourko's force at Eski-Sagra on August 15, and driven the Russians back to the mountains, assailed the Russian fortified positions in the Shipka Pass, and then followed a series of sanguinary conflicts to which the war had hitherto furnished no parallel. The Turks claimed a victory on the Lorn; Kizil-Tipe

Russians repulsed at Plevna

Eski-Sagra

Shipka Pass

Fall of Loftcha

but this was followed by a Russian success of much importance—the capture of Loftcha on the 3d of September.

Abdul Kerim Pasha was recalled from the command of the Turkish forces on the Danube, and that appointment was given provisionally to Mehemet Ali Pasha. On September 1, Osman Pasha with 25,000 men made a determined but unsuccessful attack against the Russian left centre, which held a strongly fortified position around the villages of Pelisat and Zgalince. In this perfectly useless sortie, after losing 3,000 men, he was defeated and driven back by General Zubov. The successful dash at Loftcha was followed by a series of desperate assaults by the Russian and Roumanian forces on the fortified positions of Osman Pasha at Plevna. The conflict began September 11, and day after day the slaughter went on till the Russian losses before Plevna amounted to more than 12,000 and those of the Roumanians to 3,000 men. In the Shipka Pass, Suleiman Pasha lost more than 12,000 soldiers.

Fighting before Plevna

Appalling losses

While the war in the East continued, the Republic of France passed through a crisis. An open conflict occurred at the funeral of the composer Félicien David. As a member of the Legion of Honor the dead man was entitled to a military escort. Learning that David in his will had expressed a desire to be buried without religious ceremonies, the commanding officer marched his troops back to their barracks. The government suffered this insubordination to go unpunished. As

French Cabinet crisis

a result Dufaure's Ministry lost the respect of the country and soon had to resign. MacMahon allowed Jules Simon to form a new Ministry in expectation that he would compromise the Republican majority by ultra-radical measures. In this the Monarchists were disappointed. MacMahon resolved to get rid of Simon. Unable to do this by Parliamentary means, since Simon controlled the majority in the Assembly, he encouraged the Clericals in their scheme of a monster petition to the government against the Pope's further "imprisonment." In the Assembly, Simon declared from the tribune "it is not a fact that the Pope is a prisoner. Statements to this effect are, if not altogether false, at least grossly exaggerated." The Pope, in Rome, took the earliest opportunity to complain publicly that the French Minister-President had called him "a liar." This created a great uproar in France. Marshal MacMahon requested Simon to resign. All his colleagues in the Cabinet resigned with him. In the face of the Republican majority in the House, MacMahon intrusted the Duke de Broglie with the formation of a new Monarchist Ministry. When the Chambers protested against this breach of constitutional government the Senate, at the request of MacMahon, dissolved the Lower House. A turbulent electoral campaign followed. MacMahon published a manifesto in which he declared that the government, in case of hostile elections, would not yield. Gambetta replied menacingly that France would compel MacMahon either to submit or to resign—"*se soumettre ou se démettre.*"

Simon's Ministry

Friction with Clericals

Mac-Mahon's measures

For these words Gambetta was condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 4,000 francs, but the government did not dare to enforce the sentence.

Death of Thiers

In the midst of the election occurred the death of Louis Adolphe Thiers, one of the most eminent figures of republican France. While struggling with poverty at Paris young Thiers made his name as a political writer. He took part with Armand Carrel and Mignet in the foundation of the "Journal National." In its columns Thiers was the strongest advocate of constitutional liberty. Under the government of Louis Philippe, Thiers filled several prominent offices, until in 1840, when he was called to the head of the Ministry. After he was superseded by Guizot he returned to his historical labors. After the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, Thiers was banished. Amnestied in the following year, he returned to France to remain in comparative retirement till 1863. During the convulsions of 1870–71, Thiers came to the front together with Gambetta to save France. On the fall of Paris he was returned to the National Assembly, and, on February 17, 1871, he was declared chief of the executive power. The Assembly prolonged Thiers's tenure of office, and changed his title to that of President. When the Chambers turned against him, Thiers accepted his deposition with dignity, and once more went into retirement. Still he continued to be regarded as head of the Constitutional Conservatives. As a historian, Thiers won renown by his great history of the French Revolution, and his history of the Consulate and the Empire.

At this year's Salon the painter Jean Paul Laurens exhibited his famous "Austrian Staff Officers around the Deathbed of Marceau." Laurens had previously attracted attention with his first picture exhibited at the Salon of 1863, and later by his "Death of the Duke d'Enghien," by his "Francesco di Borgia before the dead Isabella of Portugal," and by "The Last Moments of Maximilian." Jean Paul Laurens

The result of the exciting French elections was a Republican victory. Of the new deputies 320 Republicans were returned as against 112 Bonapartists and 98 Royalists. A second dissolution was frustrated by the opposition of the thirteen constitutional Orleanists who held the balance of power in the Senate. As a result of election frauds ninety-three members of the government faction were unseated. The Broglie Ministry resigned. Still MacMahon would not yield, but formed another Ministry of Monarchists under Roche Bouet. On Jules Ferry's motion the Republican majority refused to enter into relations with the unparliamentary Cabinet. Its measures for the levy of taxes were ignored. At last President MacMahon had the good sense to yield. "*Se soumettre*" was preferred to "*se démettre.*" Dufaure was permitted to form a Republican Cabinet, the majority of whom were Protestants. The victory was Gambetta's. At once a bill was introduced granting amnesty for all recent political offences. Sweeping changes were also made in the administration. Out of eighty-seven prefects eighty-three were removed. Then the Chambers adjourned until the next year.

Defeat of French Government

MacMahon obstinate

Triumph of Gambetta

American politics

In North America, early in the year, a bitter political contest had arisen over the disputed election of Rutherford Hayes. In January, Congress concurred in a vote appointing a Commission for counting the electoral vote, and to settle all questions concerning the election in Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and other disputed States. Two bodies in South Carolina claimed to be the Legislature. One gave the majority to Hayes, the other to Tilden. In Florida both parties claimed the vote for President by a small majority. Scores of influential politicians from the North hurried to these States. The Republicans had the Federal troops to back them. By a vote of eight Republicans to seven Democrats the Electoral Commission declared for Hayes. This result was attributed to William E. Chandler's political strategy. On March 2, Congress, in joint session, confirmed the election of Hayes and Wheeler, giving Hayes the majority of one vote over Tilden. On the following day the House repudiated this decision and declared that Tilden and Hendricks were elected by 196 electoral votes—a vote of 186 to 88, 66 not voting. The country was brought to the verge of civil war. Hayes was privately sworn in as President on March 4, but his inauguration was deferred until the following Monday. Tilden silenced his indignant followers by a dignified declaration of withdrawal. Hayes began his administration with the set purpose of restoring peaceful relations between the North and South. The Federal troops were withdrawn. A bitter contest for the governorship

Hayes-Tilden contest

Tilden counted out

Hayes nineteenth President

in South Carolina was appeased by the President's advising one of the claimants, Chamberlain, to withdraw. Wade Hampton was sworn in as Governor, and gave general satisfaction by his administration.

On February 12, Bell exhibited his telephone at Salem, Massachusetts, and on May 10 he described his invention before the Boston Academy. The first business telephone was erected between Boston and Somerville, three miles. Elisha Gray filed a caveat for his telephone three hours after Bell's was filed. Thomas A. Edison invented his phonograph. Among the prominent Americans who died during this year were Motley, the historian, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, the millionnaire.

Bell's telephone

Gray's telephone

Edison's phonograph

The Sioux Indians were overtaken and again defeated by General Miles, and the Sioux war ended. In July, another Indian war broke out in the northwest. The Nez Perçés of Idaho declined to occupy the reservation in that State and Oregon. Chief Joseph set out with his tribe for Canada. General Merritt declared this Indian march of 1,500 miles a wonderful exploit. On the other side of the mountains the Indians were confronted by Miles, but crossed the Missouri. Chief Joseph was at last defeated by Miles in the Bear Paw Mountains on October 4. The Nez Perçés submitted.

Nez Perce war

On August 28, Brigham Young, the president of the Mormon Church, died at a ripe age. He was one of the twelve founders of Nauvoo. After the murder of the prophet, Joseph Smith, and the flight of the Mormons from Nauvoo, Young became their leader and was elected president on their settlement

Death of Brigham Young

in Utah. When Utah was made a Territory he was appointed Governor by President Polk. Utah flourished under his rule and he long withstood successfully the efforts of the United States Government to establish its authority there. In 1852 he announced that polygamy had been commanded in a special revelation to Joseph Smith, which was generally accepted by the Mormons. Brigham Young set the example by taking to himself a number of wives.

Great American railroad strike

A great railroad strike in 1877 caused trouble and upheavals in North America. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reduced wages by ten per cent, and a strike was declared in July, which was followed by strikes on all the principal railway lines. Railway traffic was at a standstill. The Brotherhood of Engineers, which joined in the strike, had 50,000 members, and several million dollars at its command. Appeal was made to the Federal authorities. At Pittsburg, on July 21, the strikers attacked the soldiers. Buildings were burned with 2,000 laden freight cars, and general disorders followed. At length the Federal troops suppressed the strike. The loss was $10,000,000. The strikers raised a riot at Reading, and thirteen were killed and forty-three wounded. President Hayes issued proclamations for the suppression of disorder in West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Another riot in Chicago, July 26, resulted in the killing of nineteen persons. Here the police were assisted by United States cavalry in charging the crowd. A reaction set in about the 27th, when

Bloody riots

many of the laborers returned to work; and by the 30th nearly all of the roads, especially east of Buffalo, were in operation again.

In South Africa, after desultory fighting with the forces of the bankrupted South African republic, the annexation of the Transvaal territory could be proclaimed. An administrator with an executive council and legislative assembly for the new colony were appointed at Cape Town. Under pressure from France and England, the Queen of Madagascar was prevailed upon to issue a proclamation, on June 20, for the total abolition of slavery.

Transvaal annexed to England

On March 24, Walter Bagehot, the eminent English economist and literary critic, died at his birthplace, Langport in Somerset, in his fifty-first year. He gained distinction by his books on "The English Constitution," "Physics and Politics" and "Lombard Street."

Death of Bagehot

Johannes Runeberg, the Finnish poet and greatest writer in Swedish literature, died at the age of seventy-three. His first verses were published in 1830 and were well received. The "Elk-Hunters," an epic, appeared in 1832, and won for him a permanent place in the literature of his language. "Hanna," a love story in hexameters, was published in 1836. The last of his hexameter narratives was "Christmas Eve." With "Nadeschda" the poet abandoned the idyllic and assumed a more tragic tone. The tendency thus begun was continued in "Kung Fjalar." Runeberg's greatest work is his "Tales of Ensign Stal," a collection of poems dealing with the scenes of the war which ended in

Johannes Runeberg

the annexation of Finland to Russia. The first of these poems, "Our Country," immediately became the national song of Sweden and Finland.

In Germany, Field-Marshal Count Von Wrangel, one of the early reformers of the Prussian military system, died in his ninety-third year. He saw service in all of Prussia's campaigns during the nineteenth century, having entered the army as a cadet before 1800.

German necrology

Later in the year the death of Princess Alice of Hesse, the second daughter of Queen Victoria, was lamented as a general loss. This gifted princess, after her marriage to the Grandduke of Hesse-Darmstadt, won international renown in 1870 by her noble services for the relief of the sick and wounded on both sides.

"Anna Karenina"

The great book of the year in Russia was Tolstoi's novel, "Anna Karénina," which raised its author to the same high rank among modern Russian writers as that held by Turgenyev before him.

In the autumn, Europe was startled by the news of a great and decisive Russian victory over the Turks. On October 14 and 15 the Turks lost at one blow all the fruits of a long and brilliant series of victories in Armenia. On the 14th, General Lazarov outflanked the right of the Turkish army under Mukhtar Pasha, and the next day the Grand-

Russian campaign in Armenia

duke Michael attacked the centre of the Turkish position with overwhelming force, while General Lazarov assaulted the rear. By 9 P.M. twenty-six battalions with seven pashas had surrendered with thirty-six guns. The Turkish stronghold on Mount

Acolias was taken and the army cut in two. The right wing was compelled to lay down its arms, while Mukhtar Pasha with the left wing retreated to Kars. The spoil was great, including thousands of tents and standards, and immense quantities of ammunition. The remnant of Mukhtar's army, reinforced by Ismail Pasha's troops, took up a strong position at Kupri Koi before Erzeroum, from which it was driven in wild confusion on November 4, the Turkish commander retreating toward Trebizonde. On November 18, the famous fortress of Kars was taken by assault after a desperate conflict which raged for twelve hours. The Turks lost 5,000 in casualties, 300 cannon and 10,000 prisoners.

Crushing Turkish defeat

Fall of Kars

In Europe, the victory of Doling Dubnik, on the 24th of October, was dearly bought by the Russians, who lost in that action 2,500 men and 100 officers. About 7,000 Turks were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. At Telis the Russians took a Turkish intrenched position with 4,000 or 5,000 men, and by the capture of Provitz and Etropol, November 23 and 24, they forced Mehemet Ali to retreat from Orkhanie to Kamarli, where, however, the Russians were defeated December 3.

The campaign in Europe

Plevna, which had defied the Czar's armies for nearly five months, exhausted its food and ammunition early in December. No relief came. The Russians were still under its walls and Osman Pasha saw no alternative but unconditional surrender or cutting his way through the hostile army. On the 9th of December, having resolved to break the Russian lines, he issued forth from Plevna with a force

Siege of Plevna

of 32,000 men, 26,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. At daybreak the fighting began. The Turks steadily advanced and carried the first Russian lines. Again they advanced and carried two batteries of six guns each in the second line. For hours the fight raged between the second and third line of the Russians in favor of neither side, until at last the Turkish ammunition ran short, and that hard-fought day was decided against the Turks. The conditions of capitulation were quickly settled. They included nothing less than the complete surrender of the town and its intrenchments, Osman Pasha, his army and its arms, 10 pashas, 2,128 officers and 97 guns. Several of the Russian armies of invasion had been placed in jeopardy from deficient numbers and incompetent generals, but now, by the fall of Plevna, 100,000 men were set at liberty for offensive purposes.

Osman Pasha comes out

Turks surrender

In Armenia the regular siege of Erzeroum had begun about the middle of December. It had not yet shared the fate of Kars, but this was owing to the severity of the winter. In Europe, the Turkish troops were withdrawn from positions they could no longer hope to hold, while the military power of Russia was steadily advanced. By Christmas Day the Russian losses had reached a total of 80,435 men. The losses of the Turks were very much greater: 80,000 of their soldiers were prisoners in the hands of the Russians. Under these circumstances the Porte addressed a circular note to the European Powers imploring mediation.

Siege of Erzeroum

Heavy Turkish losses

1878

IT BECAME evident at the outset of the year that Turkish resistance was failing. General Gourko, after a sharp contest in which he lost some 700 men, carried the fortified position of Tashkersen, in the valley of Sofra, and proceeded to force his way to that place through the Etropol Balkans. After an incredible effort the whole force gradually crossed and Sofra was occupied on the 6th of January. Following up their success in the Troyan Pass, the Russians, under General Radebsky, took the Shipka, though defended by a Turkish army of forty-one battalions, ten batteries of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry. Meanwhile Generals Mirsky and Skobelev had penetrated the Balkans by the Troyan Pass and occupied Kezanlik. There the Turks were inclosed between the two armies. Terrified, the Sultan instructed the general in the field to conclude an armistice. Just as the Sultan's envoys set out for the Russian camp, the last army in Roumelia was defeated, and its remnants were transported by sea for the defence of Constantinople, while Adrianople was yielded without a blow.

Fall of Sofra

Skobelev's advance

Fall of Adrianople

The time had now come when the interests of Great Britain were plainly threatened. Parliament

England aroused

met on January 17, having been summoned before the usual time, since "some unexpected occurrence may render it incumbent to adopt measures of precaution." When the news arrived that the Russians were threatening Gallipoli and the Dardanelles, and had advanced within thirty miles of Constantinople, the English Liberals withdrew their opposition to the vote of £6,000,000 demanded by government, and the British fleet was ordered to enter the Sea of Marmora.

Truce of Adrianople

After weeks of suspense the terms for an armistice and preliminaries of peace had been agreed on at Adrianople. They comprised the establishment of a Principality of Bulgaria; the payment of a war indemnity or a territorial compensation; the independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each of the principalities; the introduction of reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina; an ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar on the question of the Straits, and, lastly, the evacuation of the Danube fortresses by the Turks.

On February 20, the Russians occupied Rustchuk, thus obtaining complete control of the passage of the Danube, and the following day completed the evacuation of Erzeroum, which had begun on the 17th. In spite of many obstacles, negotiations progressed and the Grandduke Nicholas, by arrangement with the Porte, removed his headquarters from Adrianople to San Stefano. Eventually, after innumerable delays, a preliminary treaty between Russia and Turkey was signed at San Stefano on

Treaty of San Stefano

the 3d day of March. It all but destroyed the Sultan's power, and placed what was left to him at the mercy of Russia.

The dissatisfaction of the Powers with the Treaty of San Stefano was outspoken. General Ignatiev, who was despatched on a mission to Vienna, found the Austrian court firm in the position that European sanction was indispensable for the treaty. Finally in July an International Congress met at Berlin, made up of the representatives of the six great Powers and Turkey. In the Berlin Treaty, which was signed on the 13th of July, the treaty of San Stefano was modified. The results were the division of Bulgaria into two parts, Bulgaria proper and Eastern Roumelia, the cession of parts of Armenia to Russia and Persia, the independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, the transfer of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austrian administration, and the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia. According to this Berlin Treaty, Greece was also to have an accession of territory, and, by a separate arrangement previously made, Turkey ceded Cyprus to Great Britain. Ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Berlin on the 3d of August. In Russia, general indignation was expressed at the interference of the outside Powers.

Powers intervene

Treaty of Berlin

Victor Emmanuel, first King of Italy, died on January 9 in Rome. As ruler of Sardinia, aided by his celebrated Minister, Cavour, he regulated the finances, reorganized the army, and secularized the Church property, for which he was excommunicated by Pope Pio Nono. He took part in the

Death of Victor Emmanuel

Crimean War, and, in 1859, assisted by France, renewed the contest with Austria, taking part in the battles of Magenta and Solferino. On March 17, 1861, he assumed the title of King of Italy, and early in 1865 Florence became the royal residence. On the enforced withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome in 1870, the city annexed itself to Italy, and in the following year the King took up his residence in the Quirinal. His son, the Prince of Piedmont, succeeded him as King Humbert IV.

Death of Pio Nono

One month later, on the 7th of February, Pius IX. (Pio Nono) died at the Vatican. Mastai Ferretti was born at Sinigaglia near Ancona, on May 13, 1792, the son of a noble family. Early he adopted the clerical profession and held various ecclesiastical offices under Leo XII., who appointed him Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827, and to the see of Imola in 1832. Here he acquired much popularity by his liberal tendencies. He further showed his benevolent nature during a mission to Naples at the time

Mastai Ferretti's career

of the cholera epidemic, when he sold his plate, furniture and equipage to relieve the sufferers. Although raised to the cardinalate in 1840, he resided in his diocese until his election to the pontificate in 1846. His accession was signalized by the release of 2,000 political prisoners and reforms. When Italy rose against Austria, Pio Nono took fright at the threatened fall of dynasties and drew back. He protested that as Pontiff he could not make war against a Christian power. Disaster, bloodshed and anarchy followed, and he had to seek safety in flight. The short-lived Roman Re-

public was proclaimed. After the capture of Rome by the French, the Pope returned but left the direction of State affairs principally in the hands of his Secretary of State, Cardinal Antonelli. On the death of that distinguished prelate, Pio Nono again bestowed his whole attention to the Church. He recalled the Jesuits, canonized saints, countenanced miracles, and defined new dogmas. The new dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin was settled by a papal decree in 1854, and the dogma of papal infallibility was established by the Ecumenical Council of 1870.

Dogma of Immaculate conception

Dogma of papal infallibility

By this time only the Vatican was left to the Pope. He declined all honors, and year after year confined himself to the Vatican and its gardens, declaring that he was under restraint, and a prisoner in his own palace.

On Pio Nono's death the Vatican conclave assembled at once to elect a successor, and on the 20th of February, Cardinal Pecci, the favorite of the religious but moderate party, was proclaimed as Pope under the name of Leo XIII. His installation in the Chair of St. Peter was celebrated on the 3d of March in the Sistine Chapel. In regard to the Royal House and Government of Italy, Pope Leo XIII. maintained the same attitude as his predecessor.

Pecci elected Pope

Claude Bernard, the most distinguished French physiologist of modern times, died in Paris. In 1849, he discovered what is called the glycogenic function of the liver, and proved that the liver cells have the power of converting certain substances into

Claude Bernard

a starch-like compound, called glycogen. In medical annals the year is otherwise memorable. At the Salpêtrière in Paris, Dr. Jean Martin Charcot expounded the phenomena of hypnotism and showed that mental states could be influenced and artificial somnambulism induced with beneficial results in certain human ills. Charcot was soon followed in these new investigations by Dr. Rudolph Heidenhain of Breslau.

Charcot

Heidenhain

On the 12th of June, the ex-King of Hanover, George V., Prince Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cumberland, died at Paris. He succeeded his father, the Duke of Cumberland, King Ernest Augustus of Hanover, in 1851, but was ousted by Prussia in 1866. His reign had been unfortunate throughout.

George V. of Hanover

On the same day in New York, William Cullen Bryant, the well-known American poet and journalist, died. He was born in Massachusetts in 1794, and at the age of ten published translations from Latin poets. At thirteen he wrote "The Embargo," a satire on Thomas Jefferson, and at eighteen "Thanatopsis." In 1815 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced with success till 1825, when he established the New York "Review." In 1826 he joined the staff of the New York "Evening Post," of which he was long chief editor. His poems, first collected in 1832, took rank as the best America had up to that time produced.

William Cullen Bryant

In Japan, the era of absolute government drew to a close. On July 27, the Mikado's promise, given at Kioto in 1868, was fulfilled in part by an imperial

Progress in Japan

edict convoking provincial assemblies to sit once a year in each ken. These assemblies were empowered to dispose of questions affecting local taxation and provincial government.

The autumn season of this year in London was enlivened by a sensational libel suit brought against John Ruskin by the American painter James A. M. Whistler. It was grounded upon the following passage, which appeared in Ruskin's "Fors Clavigera":

Ruskin on Whistler

"For Mr. Whistler's own sake, no less than for the protection of the purchaser, Sir Coutts Lindsay ought not to have admitted works into the gallery in which the ill-educated conceit of the artist so nearly approached the aspect of wilful imposture. I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face."

Ruskin's attorneys claimed this to be a fair and *bona fide* criticism upon a painting which had been exposed to public view. The decision of the court gave to Whistler one farthing damages, and no costs. To the Grosvenor Gallery of this year Whistler had sent "Variations in Flesh Color and Green." Before this he had exhibited his famous "Nocturnes" and his portrait of Henry Irving as Philip II., known as "An Arrangement in Black." Whistler's peculiar fame in London dated from an exhibition of his works in 1874.

Whistler's libel suit

Throughout the year the American people were stirred over the remonetizing of silver. New and cheaper ways of getting it had been devised. In

American silver controversy

this year the production of gold yielded eighty tons, while that of silver was 770 tons. The value of silver went down until a silver dollar was worth only ninety cents in gold. To prevent the payment of debts in silver, Congress had "demonetized" it, in 1873, declaring all debts payable in gold. This was the so-called "Crime of 1873."

On February 21 the American Congress passed the Bland silver bill with two amendments—one limiting silver coinage, and the other providing for an international monetary conference. On February 28 the President vetoed the bill. Congress passed it over his veto. It revived coinage of the standard silver dollars of 412½ grains to the extent of not less than $2,000,000, or more than $4,000,000 a month, all seigniorage to accrue to the Treasury. These dollars were to be full legal tender for all debts public or private. For the first time in seventeen years gold and paper dollars had equal value.

The Bland bill

In the same week a convention at Toledo organized the National Greenback Party. It advocated the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, the substitution of greenbacks for national banknotes, woman suffrage, and the advancement of working people.

Later the Senate voted an appropriation to pay the fisheries award. It was to be paid "if the government of her Britannic Majesty, after a full review of all the facts and circumstances of the case, shall conclude and declare the award to be lawfully and honorably due." In September, Secretary Everett communicated to the British Government his argu-

Fisheries indemnity paid

ments against the Halifax award. In November the award was paid to England with a protest.

General Grant made a tour around the world, starting in May, and visiting England and the Continent, Egypt, India, China and Japan, returning to San Francisco September 20, 1879. He received flattering attentions everywhere—from Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, and the great men of India, China and Japan. General Grant's tour

During this year in America, Longfellow published his "Keremos," Whittier brought out "The Vision of Echard," while Joaquin Miller wrote his "Songs of Italy." On December 19, Bayard Taylor, the poet, died at the American Embassy in Berlin. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1825. At seventeen he was a printer's apprentice and contributed verses to the newspapers. A collection of these early verses, under the title "Ximena," was published in 1844, after which he went to Europe and travelled over the country on foot. On his return he published "Views Afoot." Subsequently he wrote for the "Literary World," and was at intervals a writer for the New York "Tribune." In other fields Bayard Taylor won distinction. He accompanied Commodore Greely on his important mission to Japan. In 1862 he was Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg. In 1877 he was appointed Minister to Germany, in which service he died. Bayard Taylor earned renown not only by the glow and splendor of his Oriental poems, but also by his admirable metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust." Death of Bayard Taylor

Death of Henry Lewes

The death of George Henry Lewes, essayist, historian and philosopher, occurred a few days before that of Taylor. His first important work was his "Biographical History of Philosophy from Thales to Comte," originally published in 1845, and subsesequently much extended. Later he was literary editor of the "Leader," during that time publishing his "Life of Robespierre" (1850) and a compendium of "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences" (1853). His "Life of Goethe," which won him a European reputation, was published in 1855. To a subsequent period belong his "Sea-side Studies" (1858), "Physiology of Common Life" (1860), and "Studies in Animal Life" (1861), besides occasional papers. In 1864 he published a study on Aristotle, and in 1865 founded the "Fortnightly Review." The chief work of his life, aiming at the systematic development of his philosophical views, is entitled "Problems of Life and Mind" (1873–77). Besides the works already mentioned he wrote several dramas and novels. He was the common-law husband of George Eliot.

Lewes' works

The third British invasion of Afghanistan, in consequence of Shere Ali having repulsed a British envoy, could scarcely be styled a war. Long before this, in 1872, an arrangement had been entered into between Lord Granville and Prince Gortschakov, by which Afghanistan was declared to be "outside the sphere within which Russia might feel called upon to exercise her influence." The Oxus was laid down as the boundary of the territories of the Ameers of Bokhara and Afghan-

Painted by Franz Von Lenbach

HIS HOLINESS, POPE LEO XIII.

XIXth Cent., Vol. Three

istan, and of the legitimate influence of Russia and Great Britain. But this did not prevent Russia in 1878—the period when the two empires were diplomatically at odds—from sending the fatal Stoletov Mission to Kabul. The Afghan Ameer, Shere Ali, frightened and beset, fled from his capital, and Yakoob Khan—the son whom he had imprisoned in spite of British remonstrance—reigned in his stead at Kabul. The war, which opened in November, progressed without apparent difficulties. On the 20th of December, Jellalabad was entered without opposition, and on the last day of December, despatches announced that the advance of the British troops continued unopposed.

Third Afghan war

1879

IN JANUARY, intelligence reached England that Cetewayo, the King of the Zulus, had repudiated Sir Bartle Frere's demands, that he should admit a British resident and disperse his army. Lord Chelmsford, the commander of the British forces in South Africa, proceeded to the front ready to invade Zululand. January 11 was the limit fixed for Cetewayo's submission. Early in February the English troops crossed the frontier. On the 11th a British detachment near Isandhlwana was annihilated. Part of a column, commanded by Colonel Gynn, was likewise surprised at Rorke's Drift by nearly 20,000 Zulus and was overpowered. The first battalion of the Twenty-fourth Foot was almost destroyed. Five hundred men with thirty officers were killed. A convoy of supplies—102 wagons, 1,000 oxen, 2 guns, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition—fell into the hands of the Zulus. In July came the news of Lord Chelmsford's victory at Ulundi, which completely crushed the power of the Zulus. On the outbreak of the Zulu war the French Prince Imperial, only son of the late Napoleon III. and ex-Empress Eugénie, obtained permission to join the English army at the front, and

Zulu war

Rorke's Drift

Ulundi

was attached to Lord Chelmsford's staff. He was detailed on a reconnoitring party under Captain Carey. On June 2, they were surprised by Zulus while resting in a field of corn near a deserted kraal. The Prince, unable to mount his spirited horse, was left behind. The next morning the naked body of the Prince was found with fourteen assegai wounds—all in front. The ground around him showed that he had sold his life dearly. He was carried back to camp on a bier of lances, to be buried beside his father at Chiselhurst.

Death of Prince Imperial

England lost one of her best known artists by the death of Charles Landseer. A pupil of his father, the celebrated engraver, he entered the Royal Academy in 1815, in his sixteenth year. Later in life he was appointed keeper of the Academy, an office he held until 1873. Four of his earlier works are in the National Gallery: "Clarissa Harlowe in the Sponging House" (1832); "The Sack of Basing House" (1835); "Bloodhounds and Pups" (1838), and "The Pillaging of a Jew's House" (1839). Among his later works some of the best known are: "Cromwell at the House of Sir Walter Stewart" (1868); "Surrender of Arundel Castle" (1871), and "Anila Concealing her Correspondence," finished shortly before his death.

Charles Landseer

On July 8, James Gordon Bennett sent out the "Jeannette," under the sanction of Congress, on an Arctic exploring trip, under Captain De Long of the navy. A few survivors reached Siberia and finally the United States. Lieutenant Schwatka of

De Long Arctic expedition

the navy led a Franklin search expedition overland, and discovered remains of Franklin's crew, and brought home those of Lieutenant Irving. On September 29, Major Thornbury and seventeen men were killed in a fight with Indians at Mill Creek near Rawlins. The Apache Indians retreated before General Merritt on November 9, and then suddenly turned and attacked their pursuers, killing thirty-two men.

Apache war

During this year, Dr. Hansen found that leprosy was caused by a particular bacillus. He found that the germs were exceedingly difficult to cultivate artificially, and that the disease, awful as it is, is not highly contagious.

Dr. Hansen

Louis Vulliemin, one of the most distinguished French historians of Switzerland, died at Orbe on the 10th of August. His patriotic counsels had guided three generations of his countrymen. He was a pupil of the renowned Pestalozzi. In collaboration with Charles Mounard he first brought out a "History of the Swiss Confederation" in eleven volumes. He was a great friend of M. Thiers for over forty years. "La Reine Bertue," "Chillon," "Le Doyen Bridel" and "Souvenirs à mes Petits Enfants" are prominent among his later works.

Louis Vulliemin

On the 27th of August, Sir Rowland Hill, the great English postal reformer and introducer of penny postage, died in England at the age of eighty-four. In 1837, he published a pamphlet recommending a low and uniform rate of postage. The scheme was approved by a committee of the

Sir Rowland Hill

Commons, which examined it in 1838. Early in 1840 the system was carried into effect, and was soon followed by most civilized countries. Hill received an appointment by the government. In 1846 he was presented with a public testimonial of £13,000. In 1864 he retired with a pension of £2,000 and a grant of £20,000 voted by Parliament.

Khedive Ismail withdraws

In Egypt, on the 26th of June, the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, abdicated in favor of his son Tewfik, in consequence of the pressure put upon him by the European Powers. On the 30th he left Alexandria on his yacht "Mahroussa" for Naples, taking with him his harem and treasures. A new Egyptian Ministry was constituted under Cherif Pasha, on July 3. On the 14th of August, at Cairo, the Sultan's Firman, investing Prince Tewfik with the viceroyalty of Egypt, was presented.

Peace with Turkey ratified

A definite treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey had been signed on February 8, at Constantinople. A week later an imperial manifesto was issued at St. Petersburg, announcing the ratification of the Russo-Turkish treaty and the recall of the troops from the occupied provinces. Before engaging in their punitive campaign against the Tekke Turkomans of the Steppe, the Russians collected 3,000 camels. The Tekke Turkomans attacking at Burma, April 15, defeated the Russian vanguard of 2,000 men and captured a large number of the camels. Pursuit was made by General Lomakin, with reinforcements from Karasnozodsk. The Tekkes, whose march was impeded by the

Turkoman campaign

captured camels, were overtaken. Instead of dispersing the camels and attacking the Russians in loose order as heretofore, the Tekkes dismounted, occupied a position half-way up the hillside, and making the camels kneel down in the front, fired from behind the living wall, with the steadiness and rapidity of European troops. The encounter lasted until night. Then the Tekkes marched east carrying their booty with them, and the Russians retraced their steps to the west.

Russian reverses

In Afghanistan, after feeble resistance at Ali Masdid, and the more strenuous defence of the Peiwar Heights, the regular army melted away. General Roberts forbore from advancing beyond the Shutargardan. The Khibar force having at length reached Jalala, remained there expectant. Meanwhile the Ameer, stunned by his reverses, relapsed into a gloomy torpor and died on February 21 Yakoob Khan, his son, succeeded him and presently made overtures for peace. Matters remained unsettled till, on May 8, Yakoob Khan came in person to the British camp at Gandamaka. On the 26th of May the treaty of Gandamaka between Great Britain and Afghanistan was signed, in which an extension of the British frontier, the control by Britain of the foreign policy of Afghanistan, and the residence of a British envoy in Kabul were the chief stipulations. On July 24, Sir Louis P. Cavagnari arrived at Kabul and was received with marked respect. On September 3, Cavagnari and members of the mission were treacherously attacked, and slain by the Afghans. Roberts was

Afghan war

Death of Shere Ali

Treaty of Gandamaka

Cavagnari murdered at Kabul

at Simla when this report reached him. On the morrow, at the head of six thousand men, he started for Ali Kheyl. Pushing on thence to Kabul, he encountered the Afghan army, 10,000 strong, intrenched at Charasia. Roberts advance

To General Baker fell the task of dislodging the enemy from the heights above the Chardeh Valley, with 2,000 men, while a second column, under Major White of the Ninety-second Highlanders, was directed to take the Sang-i-Nawishta defile, where the enemy had concentrated all his guns. By four in the afternoon the ridges were gained, Major White joining General Baker in the rear of the original Afghan position. The Afghans lost 300 killed and 20 guns. The British casualties were 78 killed and wounded. Roberts marched early on the following morning through the Sang-i-Nawishta defile to Beni Hissar, on the Kabul road. On October 8, the great cantonment of Sherpur was occupied by the cavalry brigade, under Brigadier-General Massy, who captured 73 guns. Some troops occupied the Bala Hissar, or citadel-palace of Kabul. This march was described by Roberts himself as a more difficult task than his subsequent famous march to Kandahar. General Gough, with Colonel Money, defeated the tribesmen still holding the Shutargardan Pass, but, on the approach of the winter season, evacuated the pass to march to Sherpur. There General Roberts prepared to spend the winter. Battle of Charasia British at Sherpur

Toward the close of the previous year difficulties had arisen in South America between Chile and

The nitrate war

Bolivia. Chile laid claim to a part of the nitrate districts, operated by Bolivians. Peru supported Bolivia. Chile declared war upon both States on February 5. Owing to the long coast line of the belligerents, the war was bound to be fought out on the sea.

Bolivia had no fleet whatever. Peru had only six serviceable ships besides some transports. Four of these were ironclads, the best of which, the turret ship "Huascar," had figured in an encounter with English ships two years before. The Chilean fleet, though much stronger than that of Peru, had ships of inferior speed, had no dock wherein to clean the bottoms of her ironclads, nor, indeed, any fortified naval port. As a result, the Chilean merchant marine was forthwith driven off the sea. The Chilean Admiral, Rebollèdo, blockaded Iquique. In May he learned that President Prado of Peru was sailing south from Callao to Arica with a strong expedition. Rebollèdo at once went to intercept this expedition, leaving his two slowest and weakest ships, the "Esmeralda," commanded by Arturo Prat, and "Covadonga" at Iquique. President Prado, having slipped by the Chileans in a thick fog, received news at Arica of the situation at Iquique. In order to capture or destroy the two weak Chilean vessels at Iquique, he despatched thither his two strongest vessels, the "Huascar," commanded by Captain Grau, and the "Independenzia," Captain Moore. The four ships met on May 21, in one of the most spirited naval battles recorded in modern times. Captain Prat

Chile at a disadvantage

was killed as he boarded the "Huascar," and his ship, the "Esmeralda," was sunk. The Chilean gunboat "Covadonga," on the other hand, succeeded in destroying the more powerful Peruvian "Independenzia." Battle of Iquique

The next incident of the war was a sensational attempt of the "Huascar" to sink the Chilean ship "Magallanes," before dawn on July 10, in Iquique Harbor. Steaming suddenly into the harbor without lights, the "Huascar" three times tried to ram the Chilean, but always failed. Throughout the night the two ships kept up an incessant fire. Just as the "Huascar" was struck on the water line by a 115-pounder, the Chilean ironclad "Almirante Cochrane" appeared in the harbor and the "Huascar" made off. Her captain now received strict injunctions to risk no further engagement. He confined himself to harrying the Chilean coast and capturing defenceless vessels, among others the Chilean transport "Rimac," with a regiment of cavalry, many munitions of war, and $500,000 of specie. The "Huascar"

By this time the Chilean Government, exasperated by the "Huascar's" depredations, sent the "Cochrane" to Valparaiso to be thoroughly overhauled. Her bottom was cleaned by divers. Captain Laterre, who had distinguished himself on the "Magallanes," was placed in command of her. When she emerged, after a month of repairs, her speed was eleven knots—one knot faster than that of the "Huascar." Admiral Riveros of the Chilean fleet now went in search of the "Huascar." He encountered the Peruvian monitor "Maco Capac," The "Cochrane" refitted

and the gunboat "Pilcomayo," at Arica, but was so intent upon his greater prey that he declined to engage them. Dividing his strong fleet into two squadrons, one of which was to steam inshore so as to drive the "Huascar" into the path of the other steaming on a parallel course, Admiral Riveros proceeded to Angamos Point. Early on the morning of October 8 the "Huascar" was sighted, together with the "Union." Her commander, Grau, steamed away at a speed of ten knots. Admiral Riveros, outdistanced as he was, held steadily on with the "Blanco" and "Covadonga." Next morning smoke was sighted out at sea, and Grau tried to get out of his bad position between the two Chilean squadrons. His convoy, "L'Union," succeeded in getting away to the north, hotly pursued by the "Loa" and the "O'Higgins." By nine o'clock Grau, who was not aware of the "Cochrane's" refit, was appalled to find himself outsteamed by that vessel. The "Cochrane" and "Blanco" jointly engaged the "Huascar." One of the "Cochrane's" first shots entered the "Huascar's" turret and put twelve men out of the fight, besides jamming the turret. The "Cochrane" manœuvred astern of the "Huascar," where her big turret guns could not reach her, and poured a hot rifle fire from her high fighting tops and bridge on to the "Huascar's" upper deck. A nine-inch shell from the "Cochrane" struck the conning tower and Grau was blown to pieces. An officer at the steering wheel just below the Admiral was likewise killed.

Pursuit of the "Huascar"

A fierce sea-fight

End of Admiral Grau

Another shell struck the roof of the turret and disabled all those within it. While the "Huascar" was temporarily beyond control, the "Cochrane" tried to ram her, but missed her by five yards. As she passed by she poured her broadside into the "Huascar" at a range of a few yards. The "Huascar's" four-and-a-half inch armor was riddled. Eluding the "Cochrane's" ram a second time, the "Huascar" now tried to ram the "Blanco," but failed. Commander Aguirre, upon whom the charge of the ship had devolved, was killed by another shot, which burst inside of the turret. The two Chilean ships were now manœuvring closer and tried in turn to ram. It was then that a shot from the "Blanco," passing through the "Huascar," struck the "Cochrane" in the stern and disabled twelve of her men. Lieutenant Garrozon, the last surviving officer on the "Huascar," finding that he could scarcely move her, resolved to scuttle the ship. Rather than go to the bottom some of the Peruvian seamen ran forward and waved towels in token of surrender. Both the "Cochrane" and "Blanco" sent boats, and, boarding the "Huascar," found the engineer engaged in opening the main injection valve. He was stopped at the point of a pistol. The interior of the ship was in a horrible condition. Dead and dying were strewn about and the decks ran with blood. It was found that the "Huascar" had been hit by heavy projectiles nearly thirty times. Her killed and wounded numbered 64. Some 140 prisoners were taken, 35 of whom were English. The "Huascar," after her

Grau's officers killed

Peruvians surrender

capture, was patched up and taken to Valparaiso, where she was repaired and refitted with a new armament. On November 15 she went to sea under the Chilean flag. A little later she succeeded in capturing the Peruvian gunboat "Pilcomayo." The transfer of this vessel to the Chilean fleet destroyed Peru's chances upon the sea. Henceforth Peru and Bolivia fought at a disadvantage.

"Huascar's" loss irreparable

About this time an outbreak occurred in the Central American State of Colombia. The insurgents, who called themselves Commonists, gained possession of the town of Bucara Manga. They set fire to the public buildings and maintained a brief reign of terror. Within a week the government troops drove them from their positions and the revolt was ended. Late in the year, as the result of the naval disasters inflicted by Chile, insurrection broke out in Peru. President Prado was forced to resign the government and flee the country. Pierola was proclaimed dictator.

Revolt in Colombia

Prado driven from Peru

In the beginning of December the Emperor of Russia had another narrow escape. He was returning from Livadia to St. Petersburg, stopping over at Moscow. By accident or design the train conveying the imperial luggage was following instead of preceding the Czar's train. On entering the outskirts of Moscow a mine was exploded under the second train. Most of the cars were thrown off the track, but no lives were lost. It was found that the mine which was laid in a carefully built tunnel under the railway had been set off by electricity from a house in the neighborhood.

Plot to murder Czar

It was during the same week, some two months after General Roberts' arrival at Kabul, that the Afghans at the behest of their most fanatic leaders rose against the English in their country. One hundred thousand men took to arms. Roberts tried to prevent a coalition of the various bodies of tribesmen by sending one brigade under McPherson westward, and another under Baker toward Maidan. This left the British military post at Sherpur in a dangerously weak state. On December 11, McPherson's cavalry attempted to cut off a force of about ten thousand Afghans. The British Lancers were repulsed and routed. Roberts now hastened up with his Highlanders, barely in time to secure McPherson's line of retreat. Baker's brigade was hastily summoned. On the following morning Colonel Money, with a part of McPherson's force, tried to dislodge the Afghans from the crest of the Takt-i-Shah. All day long the British fought without making material gains. On the next day the rest of McPherson's brigade and Baker's column, which had just arrived, threw themselves into the fight. The Afghans, dislodged from one position, held themselves in others. Their reinforcements were on the Asmei Heights. Colonel Jenkins of the Guides succeeded in storming these heights, but was soon after dislodged from the crest, losing two guns. It was at this time that Captain Voustan led a dashing charge of twelve Punjab horsemen up a steep conical hill, and himself killed five Afghans. For this he received the Victoria Cross. General Roberts was compelled to

Afghanistan up in arms

McPherson repulsed

Battle of Takt-i-Shah

British retreat

abandon the Asmei Heights and the Bala Hissar. He fell back on his defences at Sherpur. The British were hard beset at Sherpur. On December 23, the anniversary of the murder of Sir William MacNaughton at this place in 1841, the Afghans attacked in force. The fighting lasted all day, the Afghans bringing scaling ladders to enter the works only to be repulsed with great slaughter. At nightfall a heavy snowstorm set in and the Afghans gave up their assault. The British casualties were sixty-five killed and wounded, among whom was Brigadier-General Hugh Gough. On Christmas Eve, British reinforcements arrived under General Charles Gough and Colonel Hudson, and the Bala Hissar was reoccupied.

Afghans assault Sherpur

British hold firm

With the death of James Clerk-Maxwell, the famous Scottish physicist, a thinker was lost to England who contributed much to the advancement of modern science. Maxwell's greatest work was done in the field of electricity. When but twenty-three years of age he boldly explained, by means of the motions of an incompressible fluid, some of the less complicated phenomena of electricity and magnetism, and showed how the laws of attraction of magnets and currents may be clearly conceived without making any assumption as to the physical nature of electricity. Maxwell labored to confirm the connection, surmised by Faraday, between light, electricity and magnetism and arrived at the conclusion that the velocity of electromotion in a given medium must be identical with the velocity of light in the same medium.

James Clerk-Maxwell

1880

THE alliance between Germany and Austria was cemented by another meeting of the Emperors at Gastein. At the time of their meeting some political material for the increase of armies in both countries was made out of the fact that the fortifications of Cracow and Przemyel on the Russian frontier had been strengthened. Conference at Gastein

In Russia, another attempt was made to assassinate the Czar. As the Czar and his guests were about to dine at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, on February 17, the dining-room was blown up. Ten men of the Finland guard were killed, while fifty-three were wounded. After this affair Count Melikov was put at the head of a supreme executive committee with extraordinary powers. He consented to relax the severe restrictions on the students of the universities and higher technical schools. Count Alexei Tolstoi, the originator of these laws, resigned. Early in summer the Czarina died. Two months later, the Emperor married again. The campaign against the Turkomans was resumed about the same time. For some time no appreciable gains were made on either side. The Winter Palace plot

Russian reforms

Gustave Flaubert, the most refined writer and stylist of the French school of realism, died in

Death of Flaubert

May in his sixtieth year. Originally an ardent admirer of Victor Hugo and Byron, he suddenly changed from his extreme romanticism to that of realism. The result of this change was his famous work "Madame Bovary," the forerunner of the naturalistic productions of Goncourt and Zola. The book came out as a serial, and parts of it were suppressed by the government. The sensational lawsuit that resulted proved the making of Flaubert, as a literary celebrity. Of his later works, "L'Education Sentimentale," "Histoire d'un Jeune Homme," and the three stories "Trois Contes," are most worthy of mention. A very pessimistic and satirical novel, "Bouvard et Pecuchet," was written in his last days at Croisset near Rouen, but was never finished. In spite of his realism, Flaubert had a distinctly romantic nature. He classed his novels under two heads: those written for pleasure and those for work. Of "Madame Bovary," which belonged to the latter class, he said: "When I wrote this book I felt like a man playing the piano with leaden balls attached to each finger joint." Industry of this sort Flaubert had in plenty. He read and annotated fifteen hundred books before he wrote "Salammbo."

"Madame Bovary"

"Salammbo"

Afghan war resumed

In Afghanistan the situation of the British grew more perilous. Early in the spring General Roberts at Sherpur despatched a force under General Ross to Shekabad. On April 25, a sharp action was fought on the old battlefield of Charasia. A British force under Colonel Jenkins was penned in and had to be reinforced by a brigade under

McPherson. Before this General Bonell Stewart had left Kandahar with a strong column to open communications with Kabul. A British division under Primrose was left at Kandahar. On April 19, Stewart's column, while approaching Ghuznee, encountered the Afghan swordsmen at Ahmed Khel. The onslaught of the Afghans was so impetuous that the British line of battle was thrown back some two hundred yards and the left was enveloped by the Afghan horsemen. The British rearguard coming up turned the scale of the battle. Altogether, 135 British soldiers were put out of action. General Stewart fought another engagement beyond Ghuznee on April 23, and drove off the enemy with a loss of 400 men. On May 2, he arrived at Sherpur. Stewart's march from Kandahar, though not so conspicuous for results as Roberts' famous return march, was a brilliant achievement.

Battle of Ahmed Khel

Stewart's march to Sherpur

Late in June, Ayub Khan, younger brother to Yakoob Khan, held a prisoner by the British, set out from Herat with 6,000 men, resolved to seize Kandahar. General Burrowes, at Kandahar, marched out with a British brigade and joined forces with the Afghan governor. Within a fortnight the native Afghan troops mutinied and deserted to Ayub Khan. On July 27, the two armies came within sight at Maiwand. The British, instead of resorting to their usual offensive tactics, formed in compact masses, and lying down received the various onslaughts of the Afghans. Once or twice the British cavalry attempted to charge but lost heavily in horses under the hot

Disaster of Maiwand

fire of the Ghazi sharpshooters. After several hours of such fighting, the Afghans stormed a part of the British position and captured a battery of horse artillery. The native troops of the British centre were thrown into disorder and fell back upon the British soldiery. In the words of General Burrowes, the British line "commencing from the left, rolled up like a wave to the right." As a last resort a cavalry charge was ordered. Only a few officers and men responded. A remnant of the British infantry succeeded in joining the guns and cavalry in the rear of the baggage train. Thence the flight went on to Kandahar, over forty miles distant. From every village and hamlet the natives fired on the fleeing soldiers. Fortunately for them they were met by a British relief column under General Brooke, which cleared the way back to Kandahar. In the disastrous fight at Maiwand, the British lost more than 1,500 men. Some idea of the desperate nature of the encounter can be gathered from the fact that whereas but fourteen officers and forty-two white soldiers were wounded, the number of the killed was twenty-six officers and two hundred and ninety-seven white soldiers.

Retreat to Kandahar

As soon as Ayub Khan and his Afghans appeared before Kandahar, the British garrison made a sortie. This, too, proved disastrous. Brigadier-General Brooke and a large number of his officers and men lost their lives in the affair. After this the British remained penned up in Kandahar.

Disastrous sortie

It was on July 29 that the report of the disas-

ters before Kandahar reached the British at Kabul. Roberts immediately offered to lead an expedition to Kandahar to relieve the garrison there. The offer was accepted by Sir Donald Stewart. On August 9, Roberts set out on his famous march from Sherpur with 18,500 men. The guns had to be carried on mules. The expedition marched at a rate of more than sixteen miles a day. Instead of a frontal attack on the Afghan besiegers, Roberts turned their position. On September 1, the Highlanders stormed the villages of Gundi Mulla and Pir Painal. The Afghans fled, after a loss of more than a thousand men. The march to Kandahar was pronounced by British military critics as one of the most remarkable achievements of its kind. Stewart's previous march, Sherman's march to the sea, and Roberts' subsequent march to Pretoria, are the nearest approach to it in modern times. Roberts forthwith became an idol of the British army. Much to Roberts' disgust the British Government gave orders to evacuate Kandahar. The districts of Pishin, Sibi and Thal Chotiali were annexed. Yakoob Khan was kept in confinement. Abdur Rahman, a grandson of Dost Mohammed, was recognized as Ameer. Afghanistan proper was evacuated.

Roberts' march to Kandahar

British evacuate Afghanistan

The King of Greece opened the Boulé this year with a warlike speech on the Turkish boundary question. Once more the Powers had to intercede. In Armenia the situation was equally threatening. Members of the newly formed Kurdish league ravaged the country, burning villages and killing

Renewal of Turkish troubles

many inhabitants. On the other hand the Porte complained that Roumelia and Bulgaria were stirred up by Russian agitators. As a result of international conferences at Berlin, a joint demand for compliance with the provisions of the Berlin Conference was made on the Porte in July. As Turkey failed to come to terms, the Powers made a naval demonstration on the coast of Albania, where the Montenegrins were giving trouble. Dulcigno was exacted from Turkey, and Montenegrin forces occupied that place. Servia was compelled to extend the same customs privileges to Austria as she did to Great Britain. Roumania secured the recognition of her independence by accepting the provisions of the Berlin purchasing convention, whereby her railway lines were joined to those of the other Balkan States.

Changes in Balkans

In France a new Republican Ministry had been formed under Freycinet, backed largely by the powerful influence of Gambetta. This Ministry took action against the powerful Society of Jesus. Expelled from France, the Jesuits sought refuge in Spain and Portugal. A bill for exclusively secular instruction in the public schools in France was passed through the Chambers by the government. Next a general amnesty was extended to the Communists of 1871. Among the radical Republicans who now returned to France was Rochefort, who at once resumed his agitation against Gambetta. A Cabinet crisis resulted in another Ministry, headed by Ferry. The anti-clerical measures of the government were enforced throughout

French Jesuits expelled

Henri Rochefort

France. Ferdinand de Lesseps raised sufficient funds wherewith to establish his company for the proposed construction of an inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Panama. This French project was resented by the American people as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. In a message to Congress, President Hayes demanded that any canal across the Isthmus of Panama or through any territory of Central or South America would have to be subject to the control of the United States.

Panama Canal project

On June 2, the Republican Convention met at Chicago. Conkling, with 306 delegates, made a determined effort to renominate President Grant for a third term but failed. Grant's rivals were Blaine and Sherman. The opposition finally united and nominated Garfield and Arthur. A Democratic convention met at Cincinnati, on June 22, and nominated Hancock and English. Each candidate carried sixteen States, which gave 214 electoral votes to the Republicans and 155 to the Democrats.

Grant fails of third term

During this year the Apache Indians, under Victoria, were driven into Mexico. The chieftain was killed and most of the band dispersed. Later in the year, some fifteen hundred of Sitting Bull's Indians returned from British America and surrendered to the United States authorities.

Difficulties with Indians

The erection of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, 4,250 feet above the Pacific Ocean, was begun. General Lew Wallace brought out his Biblical novel "Ben Hur." Other American books of

"Ben Hur"

the year were Mark Twain's "A Tramp Abroad" and W. D. Howells's "Undiscovered Country." Late in the year Sara Bernhardt made her first appearance in America at Booth's Theatre in New York. A careful study of typhoid fever resulted in Eberth's discovery of the typhus germ.

Death of George Eliot

Toward the close of the year, the readers of George Eliot's novels were saddened by the death of this most eminent of English woman novelists. Marian Evans, better known as George Eliot, was born in 1819, in Warwickshire. As a girl she went to London and became associated with several writers for the "Westminster Review," among them John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer, John Chapman and George Henry Lewes. Her first serious work was a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," published in 1846, followed by a translation of Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity." About this time the manuscript of "Scenes of Clerical Life," her first imaginative work, was submitted anonymously to "Blackwood's Magazine" by George Henry Lewes, and was at once accepted as a work of rare genius. The novel "Adam Bede," published over the signature of George Eliot in 1859, made that name a household word throughout the English-speaking world. The book was generally accepted as the work of a man. By the time "The Mill on the Floss" appeared in 1860, the author was known in London as the intimate companion and literary associate of George Henry Lewes. The close association between these two gifted writers terminated only with the death of Lewes in 1878. George

Marian Evans' career

Eliot's succeeding stories were "Silas Marner," the historical novel "Romola," "Felix Holt" and "Middlemarch." Less successful than these novels were her collections of verse, such as "The Spanish Gypsy" and the "Legend of Jubal." George Eliot's last novel, "Daniel Deronda," published in 1876, was generally held to be based on the character of Disraeli, though this was denied by the author. In May she was married to J. W. Cross. Within a few months after this marriage came her death. George Eliot's rank as a novelist is sufficiently indicated by the fact that she held her own with such eminent contemporaries as Dickens and Thackeray in England, and Georges Sand and Balzac in France. All of her books are distinguished by the seriousness of their tone and purpose.

Ole Bull

Ole Bornemann Bull, the famous Norwegian violinist, died this year at his birthplace, Bergen. Born in 1810, he was trained as a violinist in his father's orchestra. His first great success was achieved in early manhood at Bologna. After this he appeared in concerts at Paris, London and New York, and created almost as great a sensation as Paganini. In technical proficiency Ole Bull rivalled some of the great Italian virtuoso's effects, while he surpassed him in depth of musical feeling.

Turkoman campaign

The Russian campaign against the Turkomans had been waged with varying success. The Turkomans repeatedly cut the Russian line of communication. Early in December a detachment of Cossacks surprised and captured a strong position of the

enemy near Geok Tepe. By the middle of December, General Skobelev attempted a reconnoissance in force, only to suffer a signal reverse. On Christmas Eve the Russians recaptured their positions at Geok Tepe.

Boers proclaim independence

In South Africa, the British annexation of the Transvaal was repudiated by the Boers. The Volksraad was reconvened, and on December 16 the Republic of South Africa was once more proclaimed at Heidelburg. The first shots between the Boers and British were exchanged at the town of Potchefstroom, on the refusal of Major Clarke to allow the Boer proclamation to be printed. After a spirited defence, the British had to surrender. A letter was sent to Pretoria to Sir Owen Lanyan, calling upon him to transfer the government within forty-eight hours. Sir Owen's reply to the Boer demand was a proclamation offering pardon to those rebels who would submit and return to their homes. On December 20 an engagement was fought on the road from Heidelburg to Pretoria. The British officers were picked off during the early part of the fight. A large number of the men were shot down while attempting to charge. Their dying colonel ordered a surrender. Of the whole British force eighty-six were buried on the field and twenty-six died afterward of their wounds. The Boer casualties were one killed and five wounded.

Potchefstroom

Signal British reverse

1881

THE state of affairs in the Transvaal grew threatening for the English. On January 3 Joubert, the Boer Commandant, was at Cold Stream on the borders of Natal with seven hundred men. Colonel Winsloe was besieged outside Potchefstroom, Sir Owen Lanyan at Pretoria, and Major Montague at Starndeon. The Boers had also taken possession of Utrecht and were besieging Lydenberg. The victories gained in the next month by the Boers culminated in the defeat of the British at Majuba Hill, on the 27th of February. On that Saturday night some six hundred British troops under Sir George Colby intrenched themselves at the top of Majuba Hill, overlooking the enemy's position at Laing's Nek. The Boers were not aware of this movement until the British opened fire upon them at 5 A.M. After six hours' firing, in which everything seemed favorable for the British, the Boers, four hundred in number, stormed Majuba Hill. General Colby was killed, and with him fell two officers and eighty-two men. The Boers took one hundred and twenty-two prisoners. Unwilling further to prosecute the war, Prime Minister Gladstone entered into a treaty of peace by which the Boers gained their indepen-

War in South Africa

Majuba Hill

Gladstone makes peace

dence. England reserved to herself the right to veto all foreign treaties that might be entered into by the South African Republic.

During this period England lost one of the greatest of her modern prose writers in Thomas Carlyle. His career as an author may be said to have begun with the issue in monthly parts of his life of Schiller in the "London Magazine," in 1823. In 1824 he published a translation of Legendre's Geometry, with his own essay on Proportion. In the same year appeared his translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," followed by other translations from the German. The publication of "Sartor Resartus," in 1833, made Carlyle famous. His next work of importance was "The French Revolution," which appeared in 1837. It would have been published sooner, but for the famous loss of the first manuscript. Carlyle reproduced the lost first volume from his notes, but always declared that the first draft was the best. "Chartism," published in 1839, and "Past and Present," in 1843, were small works in which Carlyle poured unmeasured scorn on certain of his contemporaries. In 1845, he published "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches" with elucidations of his own. This work served to turn the current of English feeling in favor of the great Protector. The longest and most laborious of all Carlyle's works was the "History of Frederick the Great." The ten volumes appeared at intervals between 1858 and 1865, and may be said to have closed his literary career.

Thomas Carlyle

Carlyle's death was followed by that of Benjamin

Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, the eminent British statesman and novelist. Of Jewish extraction, he was the eldest son of Isaac D'Israeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature." In 1826, Benjamin Disraeli published his first novel, "Vivian Grey," which achieved immediate success. His next novel, "Coningsby," was followed at short intervals by "Contarini Fleming," "Alroy," "Henrietta Temple," "Venetia" and "The Revolutionary Epic." In 1837, Disraeli gained an entrance to the House of Commons from Maidstone. His first speech was received with ridicule, but Disraeli finished it with a passionate declaration that the time would come when he must be heard. He became a leader of the so-called "Young England" party. Having acquired the Manor of Hughendon in Buckinghamshire, Disraeli was re-elected to the Commons in 1847, and retained this seat until he was raised to the peerage nearly thirty years later. He first served as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby. He was out of office from 1853 to 1858, when he was reappointed. In 1868 he became Premier on the resignation of Lord Derby, but his tenure of office was short. In 1874 he again became Prime Minister and remained in power for six years. It was during this time that he became Earl of Beaconsfield. As such he took a prominent part in the conclusion of the famous Balkan treaty at Berlin in 1878. On his return from Berlin he was at the zenith of popularity. But in 1880, when an overwhelming Liberal majority was returned, Beaconsfield re-

Death of Disraeli

Beaconsfield's Premiership

signed office, though he still retained the leadership of his party. Within a few months of Disraeli's death, the publication of a last novel called "Endymion" showed still the vigor of his intellect.

Death of Dostoyevsky

When Feodor Mikhailovitch Dostoyevsky died, Russia lost one of her foremost psychological novelists. Dostoyevsky's trenchant pen often embroiled him in difficulties with the government. For his participation in a conspiracy, in 1849, he was arrested and condemned to death. His sentence having been commuted to exile, he was sent to Siberia, where he passed the bitterest time of his life, and where he gathered much of the material afterward used in his powerful stories. On the accession of Alexander II. he was pardoned. Dostoyevsky's best known novels are "The Poor People," "The Degraded and Insulted," "Memoirs from the House of Death," also published as "Buried Alive" (his Siberian memoirs), and "Crime and Punishment."

End of Turkoman war

The year had begun in Russia with General Skobelev's brilliant successes over the Tekke Turkomans. On January 24, after a siege of three weeks, the Turkomans' stronghold of Geok Tepe was taken by storm; large quantities of guns, ammunition and provisions were captured, and the Turkomans fled in confusion, leaving their dead on the field. This virtually terminated the expedition. On April 9, Skobelev received the submission of the principal Turkoman leaders at Askabad. Thus another extensive territory in Central Asia was brought within Russian influence.

In March, at the assembly of nobles, it was decided to petition the Czar to abolish the system of banishing political offenders without trial. Nine days later, as the Czar was driving along the banks of the Catherine Canal, early in the afternoon, on March 13, a dynamite bomb thrown by one Rousakov burst under the carriage, wounding a Cossack and other persons standing near. The Czar stepped out of his carriage unhurt with his brother, the Grandduke Michael. He turned to walk home, when another bomb was thrown. When the smoke cleared away the Czar was lying in a pool of blood, while the assassin with other bystanders lay wounded. The Czar was conveyed to the Winter Palace, where he died two hours later.

Assassination of Alexander II.

Alexander II. will ever be remembered for his emancipation of the serfs, which gave freedom to 22,000,000 human beings. In February, 1864, the Polish serfs were similarly liberated. Alexander in several other measures evinced a desire to improve the condition of his people. He aimed at the subjugation of the half-civilized hordes of Central Asia. During his reign the limits of the Russian Empire became coterminous with those of China. The draft of a liberal constitution was found in his desk after his assassination. The question of granting a constitution to Russia, discussed between the new Czar and his advisers, was soon dismissed. Nihilism progressed accordingly.

Alexander's lasting measures

Another sensational assassination was perpetrated this year in the United States of America. Presi-

President Garfield assassinated

dent Garfield, after four months' administration, was shot on July 2, by Charles Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker, as the President and Secretary of State Blaine were about to leave Washington for New York. For two months Garfield hovered between life and death, until, on September 19, he suddenly expired. He was the second President of the North American Republic who died from the bullet of an assassin. James Abram Garfield began his career as driver for a canal boat. When the Civil War broke out, Garfield, who had become a college president and Senator, was appointed to a Colonelcy and was soon raised to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was Rosecranz's chief of staff, and his gallantry was conspicuous at Chickamauga. While in the field he was elected to Congress, and remained in that body seventeen years, when he was elected to the United States Senate. He did not take his seat, because of his nomination for the Presidency.

When Arthur became President, Garfield's Cabinet Ministers resigned, but Arthur requested them to retain their places until Congress should meet. All complied except Windom, and Judge Folger of New York took his place. Later Frelinghuysen became Secretary of State in place of Blaine, and Kirkwood was succeeded by Teller, Hunt by W. E. Chandler, James by Howe and McVeagh by Brewster. Lincoln's son alone served under both Garfield and Arthur.

Arthur's Cabinet changes

Strong desire was still evinced by the United States Government to terminate the war between

Chile and Peru, after the fall of Lima. A special envoy was sent to Chile and another to Peru with suggestions for friendly relations, but at the close of the year the situation was little changed. Nitrate war drags on

In October, the Mikado of Japan announced by a proclamation that a Parliament would be established to meet in 1890. The provisional Senate and annual assembly of Ken prefects was adjourned sine die. The new Japanese Constitution consisted of sixty-six articles, with 266 expositionary clauses. The rights of sovereignty and executive power, according to the organic laws of the Empire, were vested in the person of the Mikado, who was declared inviolable. The Mikado's Ministers were accountable to him alone. Certain expenditures of the realm, specified in the Constitution, were confirmed to the imperial government in perpetuity. A Parliament was created to meet once a year, to be opened, prorogued, closed or dissolved by the Emperor. The Upper House was composed of three classes; to wit, hereditary peers, nominated peers and elected members, the last two classes never to exceed the number of hereditary members. The House of Representatives was composed of 300 members, of national taxpayers to the amount of $15 annually, each to serve four years. Trial by jury, freedom from search, of religious belief, of speech, of press and of public meeting within the limits of civic ordinances, were confirmed to the Japanese people in a bill of rights. Japanese Constitution

Parliamentary provisions

José Echegaray, one of Spain's foremost modern

dramatists, brought out his famous play, "El Gran Galeoto." Before this success Echegaray, who had begun his career as an engineer, had shown his dramatic talents with "La Esposa del Vengador," "La Ultima Noche," "En el Puño de la Espada," and "Locura o Santidad."

Echegaray

Dr. Ogden of Aberdeen, about the same time, published an account of experiments which he had made to ascertain the causes of inflammation and suppuration. He arrived at the conclusion that suppuration was caused by certain bacteria. The results achieved afterward found ample verification.

Dr. Ogden's researches

Another death to be recorded in this year is that of Maximilien Littré, the philologist and philosopher to whom France owes her great "Dictionnaire de la Langue Française. Littré was a man of vast learning and one of the finest linguists of his time. Besides his famous dictionary he wrote "Histoire de la Langue Française," "Etudes sur les Barbares et le Moyen-âge," "Médecines et Médecins," "La Science au point de vue philosophique," and "De l'Établissement de la troisème République." France also lost Auguste Blanc, the great conspirator and brother of the eminent economist Louis Blanc. Auguste Blanc spent thirty-seven years of his life in prison. He died at Paris. During his long life of seventy-six years, he took part in every socialistic and revolutionary movement in France. Even at the last his extreme utterances put him in constant jeopardy.

Death of Littré

Auguste Blanc

The Tunis campaign about this time took the world by surprise; but the elements of the storm

had been for years gathering along the coast of the Mediterranean. For the last sixty years the policy of France had been to assume a protectorate over Tunis. In recent years rivalry had sprung up between the French and Italians. Italy, which had some fifteen thousand of her subjects there, had considerable commercial interests at stake, while the French were chiefly influenced by political considerations. Hostile operations against Tunis were undertaken in the last week of April by Generals Logerot, Forgemol and Delebecque. The Island of Taberka, protected by an old Moorish castle, was bombarded by French men-of-war and captured. On the 27th, Kep was taken, and, on May 1, Biserta was occupied and made a base of operations, 13,000 men landing under Generals Breart and Maurande.

French war on Tunis

When Beja was taken, it was assumed in France that the war was over. The Bey practically accepted the protection of France, and the French expedition was recalled. An insurrection forthwith broke out against the Bey. He was accused of selling his country. In the south, the seaport of Sfax was seized by the Arabs and the foreign residents in the country were threatened. France made immediate preparations to reconquer Tunis. A strong squadron of twenty men-of-war under Vice-Admiral Garnault demonstrated on the coast of Tunis. On July 5, the bombardment of Sfax was begun by two French vessels. During the next few days several more war vessels joined in the bombardment, which was kept up until the middle of July. After the fortifications were be-

Arab resentment

Capture of Sfax

lieved to have been sufficiently reduced, three thousand men were landed and quickly carried the water battery and gates of the town. The French losses were insignificant.

On September 10, General Saussier opened the campaign in the south with a proclamation to the Arabs giving them the alternative of submission or subjection. On October 27, he made his entry into Keyrouan, which had surrendered a few days previously to General Etielle. Though the military ends were obtained, there yet remained the exploration of the southern regions. On November 8, General Forgemol advanced upon Gafra, to whose inhabitants he granted a truce, while General Logerot turned toward Gabé only to find that the Arabs had broken up their camps and were flying in confusion. Hotly pursued, the majority sued for peace, abandoning their two principal chiefs. Finally the Bey's army was disbanded and a fresh native force under General Lambert was organized. Owing to the display of overwhelming forces, which struck terror into the tribes, the Tunisian campaign was almost bloodless.

Campaign in Southern Tunis

1882

EGYPT continued to excite the attention of the various European chancelleries. It remained to be seen whether the military revolt of the previous year was imbued with the strength of a national movement. The British and French Governments, representing the European Condominium at Cairo, addressed an identical note to the Khedive, in which they expressed a determination "to ward off by united efforts all causes of external or internal complications which might menace the régime established in Egypt." At the same time an outcry against European officials was raised by the Egyptian press, and the Khedive was driven to receive deputations voicing the general discontent of the country. A plot to murder Arabi Pasha, the War Minister, was barely frustrated. In May the allied fleet appeared off Alexandria. The feeling against the Europeans grew stronger day by day. The Egyptian troops began throwing up batteries and earthworks. By this time Arabi Pasha was practically sole dictator. On June 11, the entire population of Alexandria rose against the Europeans. The British, Italian and Greek Consuls were attacked, and some two hundred and fifty Eu-

Egypt restive

Naval demonstration

ropeans, chiefly Maltese and Greeks, were murdered. The Admirals avowed their inability to quell the revolt. In the meantime the works on the fortifications of Alexandria were pushed with all possible speed. Now the British Admiral threatened to bombard Alexandria, if work were not immediately stopped. Three days later, on July 10, a formal ultimatum was despatched to Arabi Pasha, demanding the surrender of the forts into British hands. No satisfactory reply was received by nightfall, and the European inhabitants embarked on board the ships provided for their reception. The twenty-four hours' grace having expired, Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour opened fire on the forts of Alexandria with the entire fleet of ten ironclads and five gunboats under his command. The fire was returned by the forts, and the bombardment continued all day.

British ultimatum

Bombardment of Alexandria

In general the gunnery of the British fleet was very indifferent. After the bombardment a close inspection of the forts showed them to be far from demolished. Almost all the guns might have been fought again. Out of a total of 16,233 rounds fired from the Nordenfeldts, only seven found their mark. On the British side the flagship "Alexandra" was hit twenty-four times. The "Inflexible" was the most damaged and had to be docked for repairs. The British losses in men were five killed and twenty-eight wounded. The Egyptian losses were estimated upward of three hundred. During the night Alexandria was seen to be in flames, and in the morning the forts and towers were found almost

Arabi Pasha withdraws

deserted. The convicts had been set free, and with the Bedouins were pillaging the town and massacring all the Europeans they could find. Arabi had retired with his forces and thousands of refugees. Parties of marines and bluejackets landed and blew up some of the guns in the forts and cleared the streets of looters. The British Government was now hurrying up troops with which it proposed to reconquer Egypt for the Khedive from his soldiers with whom he had, up to the time of the bombardment, been openly associated. Troops were despatched from England and India. Sir Archibald Alison was the first officer to locate the insurgent forces. Subsequently skirmishes and engagements were almost of daily occurrence, while Arabi Pasha, with his army of 20,000 Egyptian troops, was fortifying his position at Tel-el-Kebir. Tel-el-Kebir
The British commanders awaited reinforcements. The last of these arrived during the first half of September. September 13, Sir Garnet Wolseley, with 13,000 men and 60 guns, attacked Arabi's position and carried it by assault. The Egyptians were routed with a loss of 2,000 and 1,200 prisoners. Arabi fled. Pressing rapidly over the battlefield, the British made straight for Zagazig, which was occupied in the course of the day. On the evening of the 14th they reached Cairo and captured Arabi with Toulba Pasha. The Egyptian garrison of 1,000 men laid down their arms. Arabi Pasha taken
On the last day of the year, Lord Dufferin forwarded the first instalment of his scheme for the so-called regeneration of Egypt. He also laid down propos-

als for the absolute neutralization of the Suez Canal, by rendering it available for all nations at all times and for all purposes, provided peace was maintained within its limits.

In summer, the smouldering ill-feeling between Korea and Japan, which dated from Korea's refusal to pay further tribute to Japan in 1872, had burst into flame. A Korean mob attacked the Japanese and Chinese Legations at Seoul. Several of the inmates were murdered and the rest forced to flee. Japan despatched an expedition to Korea to exact reparation. China at once sent an expedition of her own to offset that of Japan. A temporary accommodation was effected, but the troops of both countries remained in the disputed territory.

Chinese-Japanese friction in Korea

This year is memorable for the death of Dr. Theodor Schwann, the founder of the cell theory in physiology. His famous study of cellular structures was published in 1839, under the title of "Microscopical Investigations," in which he endeavored to unify vegetable and animal tissues. Schwann is otherwise known as the discoverer of pepsin. Another event of interest to physicians was Dr. Robert Koch's discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis, and his means of treating consumption by inoculation. Although his method was not successful in the treatment of human beings, it proved of great service in detecting the presence of tuberculosis in cattle.

Death of Schwann

Koch's discoveries

Berthold Auerbach, one of Germany's prominent novelists, died in his seventieth year. Necessity and not the artist's impulse drove him to letters.

His reputation as a writer rests on the "Black Forest Stories," in which he described the homely simplicity of German peasant life. Of the forty or more volumes which he has left behind him, only the "Villa on the Rhine," "Waldfried," "After Thirty Years," and "Brigitta," won lasting success. Berthold Auerbach

England meanwhile had suffered the loss of two great leaders—one in the field of art and the other in science. Gabriel Charles Dante Rossetti died in April. Rossetti early showed a predilection for art, studied in the Royal Academy, then became a pupil of Ford Madox Brown, and in 1848 joined Holman Hunt, Thomas Woolner, Millais and others in founding the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. In 1849, he exhibited his painting of the "Girlhood of the Virgin." In his early paintings Rossetti used brilliant hues which made his work glow with green, purple and gold, and tints as vivid as those of fourteenth century illuminations. After 1860 he produced a new class of works, such as the "Sibylla Palmifera," "Monna," "Vanna," and the magnificent "Venus Verticordia." Next to his masterpiece, "Dante's Dream," are the "Salutation of Beatrice," "The Dying Beatrice," "La Pia," and "Proserpine." Rossetti was no less successful as a poet. His chief works were the "House of Life," "The King's Tragedy" and other ballads, "Dante at Verona," and the "Blessed Damozel," written at the age of eighteen. In 1861 he published his early Italian poets translated in the original metres. His famous prose story of "Hand and Soul" was written in 1849. In the "Ballads Dante Gabriel Rossetti

The artist

The poet

and Sonnets," 1880, the mature effects of his powers were perhaps more fully made known. Late in life Rossetti destroyed all that remained of his unpublished writings. His fame as an artist exceeds that of his poetry, but he must still be regarded as one of the most original English poets of the Nineteenth Century.

Death of Darwin

On April 19 occurred the death of Charles Robert Darwin, the greatest naturalist of the century. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge, and early devoted himself to natural history. In 1831 he was appointed naturalist to the surveying voyage of the "Beagle." As he expressed it in later years: "The voyage of the 'Beagle' was by far the most important event in my life, and determined my whole career." After a five years' circumnavigation of the globe, Darwin came home with rich stores of knowledge, which he soon gave to the public in various works. In 1839 he published his "Journal of Researches during a Voyage around the World," which was followed by a series of geological observations. In 1859, he published his epoch-making work, "The Origin of Species." Darwin's subsequent works are largely based on the material he had accumulated for the elaboration of his great theory of natural selection. Most prominent of these are the "Descent of Man," 1871; "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," 1872; "The Power of Movement in Plants," 1880; "The Formation of Vegetable Mould," 1881—the last containing a vast amount of information in regard to the common earth-

"The Origin of Species"

worm. Late in life Darwin was honored by the recognition of all the learned societies of Europe. Darwin's burial, on April 26, was in the broadest sense a national funeral, for around his grave stood an assemblage of the foremost men of his age, such as few warriors and statesmen have ever drawn together.

In the United States of America the trial of Charles Guiteau, for the assassination of President Garfield, was concluded early in this year with the conviction of the assassin. Sentence of death was pronounced January 25; five months later Guiteau was hanged. In March some of the conspirators in the notorious Star Route frauds were brought to trial. Indictments were found against Brady, Peck, Miner and the Dorsey brothers, who had made fraudulent mail bids. The jury disagreed and a new trial had to be held. It was found that 296 contracts had been obtained with worthless bonds for $8,000,000. A defalcation of $5,000,000 was alleged in "expediting" privileges. James G. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, was believed to be implicated.

Guiteau hanged

Star Route frauds

On March 23, the bodies of DeLong and others of the "Jeannette" Polar expedition were found by Melville, near the mouth of the Lena River. A part of the Greely expedition under Brainard penetrated to a higher latitude than had ever before been reached.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, died on March 24, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1826 he accepted the professorship of modern languages

Death of Longfellow

at Bowdoin, being allowed three years to prepare for the post by study and travel. His impressions of Europe were given in his "Outre-Mer." In 1835 he succeeded George Ticknor as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard. It was during this period that the works on which his fame chiefly rests were undertaken. In their chronological order his works are as follows: "Ballads and Other Poems," 1841; "Poems on Slavery," 1842; "The Spanish Student," 1843; "The Waif: A Collection of Poems, with Proem," 1845; "The Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1845; "The Belfry of Bruges," etc., 1846; "The Estray: A Collection of Poems," 1847; "Evangeline," 1847; "Kavanagh: A Tale," 1849; "The Seaside and the Fireside," 1850, and "The Golden Legend," 1851. In 1854, Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University. After this he brought out the best known of his longer poems: "The Song of Hiawatha," 1855; followed in turn by "The Courtship of Miles Standish," 1858; "Tales of a Wayside Inn," 1863; "Flower de Luce," 1867; "The New England Tragedies," 1868; Dante's "Divine Comedy: A Translation," 1867; "The Divine Tragedy," 1871; "Christus: A Mystery," 1872; "Three Books of Song," 1872; "Aftermath," 1874; "The Masque of Pandora," 1875; "Poems of Places" (a collection in thirty-one volumes), 1876–1879; "Keramos," 1878; "Ultima Thule," 1880; "In the Harbor" (posthumous), 1882; "Michael Angelo" (posthumous), 1883. The poet's equable temper and gracious manners made him one

of the most delightful men of his generation. Among his firmest friends may be mentioned Agassiz, Charles Sumner, Hawthorne, President Felton, Lowell, Holmes, Norton, Luigi Monti and Thomas W. Parsons.

Soon after Longfellow's death, his friend and colleague, Ralph Waldo Emerson, died at Concord, Massachusetts. In 1829, he took charge of a Unitarian Church in Boston, but resigned in 1832. He spent the greater part of 1833 in Europe, where he formed a lifelong friendship with Carlyle. On his return he began his career as a lecturer in Concord, which he followed for a long series of years. After a second visit to England, Emerson wrote his "English Traits," in some respects one of the most interesting of his works. In 1836 he published a small volume called "Nature," and in 1840 he became one of the original editors of the "Dial," a transcendental magazine. Two volumes of his lectures in the form of essays were published in 1841 and in 1844, and two years later he brought out his first poems. In the same year his miscellaneous addresses were published in England. Then followed, in quick succession, "Representative Men," 1850; the "Conduct of Life," 1860; "May Day, and other Poems," 1869; with "Society and Solitude," in 1876; "Parnassus," a collection of poems and letters and social aims. A complete collection of Emerson's works was published in London soon after his death, with an introduction by John Morley, in which Emerson's place in literature has been strictly defined.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

A revolution broke out in March at Cape Haytien, in Hayti, against General Solomon, the President, which was joined by the towns of Gonaives and Port-au-Prince. Martial law was proclaimed and the President marched on Cape Haytien with 3,000 men. By the end of April the insurrection was over.

Revolution in Hayti

The prospect of peace between Chile and Peru, at the beginning of the year promised early realization, but in summer fighting was renewed. In October another attempt to negotiate peace was made, but failed.

Servia, supported by Austria-Hungary, was proclaimed a kingdom, with the consent of the Powers, in the beginning of March. Prince Milan, a member of the family of Urilosch Obrenovich, which had obtained the semi-independence of Servia, in 1816, assumed the title of Milan I.

Milan, King of Servia

One of the most romantic figures of the century passed away with the death of Giuseppe Garibaldi at Caprera in June. Born at Nice, he received little education, and was a sailor on trading vessels. In 1834 he joined the "Young Italy" party, and being condemned to death for his share in Mazzini's schemes, escaped to Marseilles, took service in the fleet of the Bey of Tunis, and finally went to South America. In the service of the Republic of Rio Grande against the Brazilians he became a brilliant leader, and with his famous legion he subsequently gave the Montevideans such effective aid against Buenos Ayres as to earn the title of "Hero of Montevideo." In 1849, he returned to Italy,

Death of Garibaldi

raised volunteers, and harassed the Austrians and Bourbons until the establishment of Italian unity. After this great end had been accomplished, Garibaldi aided the French Republican Government against the Germans in 1871, and with 20,000 volunteers harassed the border territory. At the end of the war he became a member of the French Assembly, but soon resigned and returned to Italy. When Rome became the capital of Italy, in January, 1875, Garibaldi took his seat in the Italian Parliament. The latter part of his life was spent at Caprera.

The aggressive actions of the French in Madagascar continued. Their contention was that the government had promulgated a law prohibiting natives from selling land to foreigners, and that the Hova flag had been planted at Passandada Bay, over which the French claimed rights. A conference between the ambassadors who were sent to Paris by the Queen of the Hovas and the French negotiators was held on October 18. The ambassadors refused to grant the French demands and left Paris in November. A naval division was soon placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral St. Pierre, who was intrusted with the enforcement of the French claims in Madagascar.

French designs on Madagascar

In China the French displayed the same spirit. The treaty of 1874 gave France the protectorate of Annam. The failure of the Emperor of that country fully to perform his share of the contract, and the presence of Chinese troops in Tonquin, were considered to threaten the security of the French

War in Tonquin

colony of Cochin-China. On April 25, the French forces under Colonel Rivère captured Hanoi, the capital of Tonquin. The expedition had left Saigon at the end of March, sailed up the river and landed on French territory just outside of the town. The Viceroy and Mandarins withdrew in the citadel, nearly four miles in circumference, and defended by 8,000 Annamites. Two French columns, commanded by Captain de Villers, forced their way through the northern gate. After capturing Hanoi, the French assumed authority over the whole territory, which resulted in 10,000 Chinese troops being sent across the frontier. Negotiations were still in progress between Peking and Paris at the close of the year.

Capture of Hanoi

Death of Louis Blanc

Louis Blanc, the historian, economist and politician, died at Paris late in the year. He began his public career as a journalist in Paris, and in 1839 founded the "Revue du Progrès," in which appeared his great essay on "L'Organisation du Travail." In 1841–44 appeared his "Histoire de Dix Ans: 1830–40." Louis Blanc's share in the Paris Revolution of 1848 led to his prosecution for conspiracy, but he escaped to England. There he wrote his famous "Histoire de la Revolution Française," which was published in twelve volumes. Among his other works are "Lettres sur l'Angleterre," 1865–67; "Histoire de la Revolution de 1848," "Questions d'Aujour d'huit et Demain, 1873–74." On the fall of the Second Empire he returned to Paris, and became a member of the National Assembly. A state funeral was awarded

him. On this occasion public demonstrations of grief on the part of the workingmen of Paris showed the stronghold he retained on popular regard.

A few minutes before midnight, on the last day of the year, occurred the death of Léon Gambetta. He was one of the most striking figures of France under the Republic, and showed himself capable of inspiring others with passionate enthusiasm for his country. Born in 1838 at Cahors, of Genoese extraction, Gambetta was educated for the Church, but afterward became a lawyer. In November, 1868, he gained the leadership of the Republican party by his defence of Deleschuze, a noted Republican. He showed himself irreconcilable against Louis Napoleon and his imperial projects; in particular against the policy which led to the war with Prussia. All the power of personal magnetism was shown during the latter part of the war, when he organized a fierce but vain resistance against the invaders. After the war he held office in several short-lived Ministries, and in November, 1881, accepted the Premiership. The sweeping changes proposed by him speedily rallied a majority against him, and after six months he resigned. On the death of the great leader, Gambetta's once so formidable party collapsed.

End of Gambetta

1883

GAMBETTA'S state funeral was held at the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. A procession two miles in length marched through Paris. Later Gambetta's body was buried at Nice.

The friendly offices of England as mediator between France and Madagascar were declined in January. Soon after this the French man-of-war "Flore," carrying the flag of Admiral Pierre, arrived off Tamatave. An ultimatum, demanding the recognition of all rights claimed by the French, was forwarded to the Prime Minister at Antananarivo. On June 10, after a negative reply, the French fleet of six vessels opened fire on the forts. Soon afterward the Hovas withdrew, and, on June 14, the French flag was hoisted. The territory around Tamatave was put under French military rule.

Tamatave bombarded

During several months the Tonquin question was left in abeyance. Despite the protests of the Chinese, desultory fighting between the Black Flags and the French troops was resumed. In May, Commandant Rivère made a sortie from Hanoi with but one hundred and fifty men. He met the enemy on ground covered with bamboo, from which the Annamites shot down Rivère and his

Disaster of Hanoi

troops. After this disaster three ironclads were despatched from Quiberon, Brest and Corfu, to be followed by other vessels. Reinforcements were sent to Tonquin by the Governor of Cochin-China, and troops were also despatched from New Caledonia.

Death of Wagner

On February 13, Richard Wagner, the most original dramatic composer of the Nineteenth Century, died at Venice. At the age of fourteen Wagner wrote a tragedy, but showed no particular taste for music. After his matriculation as a student of philology and esthetics, at the University at Leipzig, he took a six months' course in composition, and wrote some early works, giving indications of his later individuality. The first public performance of one of his works was at the Gewand Haus in Leipzig early in 1833. Removing to Prague, Wagner wrote his first opera libretto. Called to the Würzburg Theatre by his brother Albert, he became chorus-master and composed the romantic opera "The Fairies," which was never performed until after his death. After several disheartening experiences in Magdeburg and Riga, Wagner set out for France in 1839. He spent four weeks in the company of Meyerbeer at Boulogne, and then repaired to Paris, but was unable to get a hearing there. In the meanwhile "Rienzi" had been accepted by the Opera at Dresden. The success of the first performance, in 1842, was so great that the management was induced to bring out the "Flying Dutchman" early next year. The originality of this opera raised a storm of oppo-

Early compositions

sition, which raged from then on throughout the civilized world, as one after another of Wagner's new works appeared. In the face of this opposition Wagner was appointed conductor of the Dresden Opera, and there brought out "Tannhäuser." The Dresden critic, Schladebach, then accepted as one of the foremost musical critics in Germany, pronounced this work to be "devoid of either melody or form." This criticism was re-echoed throughout Germany, so that when Wagner tried to bring out "Lohengrin," in 1848, the Dresden Opera refused to experiment with it. In exasperation, Wagner openly expressed his sympathy with the revolutionary tendencies of the period. On the suppression of the May Revolution of 1849 he had to flee from Dresden. Liszt provided him with funds and a passport to France. After a brief stay in Paris Wagner betook himself to Zurich. There during the next few years he wrote his remarkable essays: "Art and Revolution," 1849; "The Art of the Future," "Art and Climate" "The Jews in Music," 1850; and the "Opera and Drama," as well as commentaries upon the performances of "Tannhäuser" and the "Flying Dutchman," 1852. From Zurich he was called to conduct eight concerts of the London Philharmonic Society, in 1855, after which he went once more to Paris. Napoleon III. became interested in him and ordered "Tannhäuser" to be brought out at the Paris Opera. This was done in 1861, amid tumultuous opposition. Amnestied by the King of Saxony, Wagner returned to Dresden. His new opera, "Tristan and

Wagner's critics

Revolutionary essays

"Tannhäuser"

Isolde," was accepted by the Vienna Opera, but after fifty-three rehearsals it was given up as impracticable. "Lohengrin," on the other hand, achieved a notable success at Vienna, and was hailed, by Liszt and his followers, as one of the masterpieces of the age. The turning-point of Wagner's career came in 1864, when young King Louis II. of Bavaria invited him to Munich with promises of royal aid for all his projects. Von Bülow was summoned to Munich at the same time to produce "Tristan and Isolde." In the face of more violent opposition, Wagner withdrew from Munich to Switzerland, where, with the continued aid of King Louis, he finished his scores for "Die Meistersinger" and "The Ring of the Niebelungs." In 1870, having divorced his first wife, he married Cosima, the daughter of Liszt, after her divorce from Hans von Bülow. In the meanwhile the King of Bavaria built for him the famous opera house at Bayreuth. The expenses were defrayed in part by special Wagner concerts given throughout Germany. In 1876, three complete performances of "The Ring of the Niebelungs" were given at Bayreuth—Hans Richter conducting and Wilhelmj leading the violins. Emperor William, King Louis and a host of musical notabilities attended. Though a grand success, the undertaking left Wagner plunged in debt. Another concert tour in London did not suffice to settle this debt, nor could it be paid until Louis set aside for Wagner the profits derived from further performances of the Niebelung Cycle at the Royal Opera House in Munich. Wagner's last years were

"Lohengrin"

"Tristan and Isolde"

Niebelung Cycle

"Parsifal"

spent in literary work, and in the completion of his last dramatic composition, "Parsifal." Ill health drove him to Venice, in 1882, and there death overtook him. He was buried in the garden of his villa, Wahnfried, at Bayreuth.

Wagner's style of composition marks a new epoch in the history of music. His reforms in operatic composition went far beyond those of Gluck. To quote his own words: "The mistake in the art form in the opera consists in this, that in it, the means of expression (music) was made the end, and the end to be expressed (the drama) was made a means." Acting on this theory, Wagner wrote the

Wagner's genius

words for all of his operas, arousing no less hostility by his free treatment of German verse forms than he did by his innovations in music. No other composer or German writer has called forth such floods of criticism, not only in Germany but throughout all civilized countries. Sides were taken for or against Wagner, and among those that figured in the discussion were found such widely divergent spirits as Liszt, Schopenhauer, Baudelaire, Gautier, Saint-Saëns, Hans von Bülow and Nietzsche. So much is certain that in novelty of effect, rhythmic variety and thematic treatment, Wagner's music stands unexampled in the history of music up to his time.

During the latter part of March an insurrection broke out in Hayti, and the outskirts of the town of Miragoane were seized by the rebels. They in

Revolution in Hayti

turn were attacked by the government troops, but the latter were defeated with a loss of eighty-five

killed and wounded. The place was subsequently bombarded, but again the regular troops were repulsed with the loss of two vessels and many men. The rebels then seized Jacmel and held nearly the whole of the western coast.

In the United States, during this interval, popular rejoicings were held over the opening of the great suspension bridge spanning the East River between New York and Brooklyn. The opening was attended by President Arthur, by the Governor of the State of New York, and by the Mayors of Brooklyn and New York City, with a host of other functionaries. The cost of the bridge had been $15,500,000. Measuring 5,989 feet, it exceeded the length of all other suspension bridges then in existence. When the bridge was thrown open to the public, such crowds attempted to cross it that a number of persons were killed in the crush. In consequence of this, radical changes were made in the approaches to the bridge. Peter Cooper, the great philanthropist, died in New York, where he had served as Mayor. His fame is commemorated in the great mechanic institute of New York bearing his name. The year was otherwise notable for the successful labor strikes of American telegraph operators and glass blowers. During early autumn nearly 100,000 strikers were out of work.

Completion of Brooklyn Bridge

The construction of the Panama Canal went on so steadily this year that De Lesseps and others of its promoters predicted the completion of the Canal within five years. Prior to this the engineers had been chiefly occupied with preliminary labors.

The Panama canal

Now more than 10,000 laborers were engaged, and this number was soon increased to 15,000.

Complete anarchy prevailed in Armenia. The Turkish authorities lost all control over the province. Trade caravans were persistently pillaged and foreign consuls were insulted. The tribe of Malisson, numbering 60,000, made a raid on Scutari, but were repulsed by the Turkish troops. In Russia the long-delayed coronation of Emperor Alexander III. was celebrated in May at Moscow. All the sovereigns and governments of Europe were represented at this magnificent display, which lasted from May 27 to June 2. The event called forth manifestations of loyalty from all parts of the empire. In liberal circles keen disappointment was felt at the new Czar's silence on the subject of liberal reforms. On the day after the coronation ceremonies, riots broke out at St. Petersburg.

Coronation of Alexander III.

In the meantime the Comte de Chambord (Henri V.) died, on August 24, at Frohsdorf. As the son of the Duc de Berri, and grandson of Charles X., he was the head of the elder branch of the Bourbons. After the accession of Louis Philippe, his life was spent mostly in exile. He was buried with great solemnity in the Cathedral of Goetz, next to the tombs of Charles X. and the Duc d'Angoulême. No princes of the House of Orleans attended his funeral, owing to the refusal of the Comtesse de Chambord to recognize the Comte de Paris as head of the reunited Houses of Bourbon and Orleans.

Death of Henri V.

During summer the excesses of the revolutionists in Hayti had reached such serious proportions that

a French squadron was despatched to West Indian waters. In August a severe battle had been fought before Jacmel, with the rebels claiming the victory. On September 13, an attempt was made to assassinate the President. By the end of September riots broke out at Port-au-Prince. The rebellious negroes attacked the foreign warehouses and sacked the town. It was then that the French Consul asked his government to interfere. At this juncture the death of Bazelais, the leader of the rebels, was hailed as opportune by the supporters of the weak government. Hayti

Late in the year the colossal bronze figure of Germania, erected as a national monument on the site of Arminius's early victory over the Romans, near Rüdesheim, was unveiled by Emperor William, in the presence of eighty thousand spectators. The monument, rising to a total height of eighty feet, had cost nearly two million marks, part of which was raised by public subscriptions. Immediately after the ceremony, it was made known that the police had barely prevented a dynamite plot to blow up Emperor William and his companions, as they were about to unveil the great statue.

On December 6, the Parliament Houses of Belgium at Brussels burned down. The Parliamentary library, with all the archives, was destroyed in the flames.

In South America, the war of Chile against Peru and Bolivia, which had been waged since 1879, was brought to a close. It was essentially End of Chilean war

a naval war. Though Peru and Bolivia had armies of 88,000 men in the field, a Chilean expedition of 30,000, with the aid of their navy, could strike at the enemy's detachments and destroy them in detail. In the end Peru had to sue for peace. The province of Tara Paca was ceded to Chile. The Department of Tacna was likewise occupied by Chile. It was agreed that, at the expiration of ten years, the inhabitants of Tacna could decide by vote whether they would remain under Chilean rule.

Ivan Turgényey

Russia lost one of her leading writers by the death of Ivan Turgényev on September 3—or August 22, according to the Russian calendar. Born at Orel, in 1818, Turgényev was educated for the civil service and received an appointment in the Ministry of the Interior in 1843. Soon after this he published "The Diary of the Hunter," a book in which he first revealed his high talent for vivid descriptions and incisive grasp of character. In 1846, he resigned from the civil service and went abroad. After his return in 1852, Emperor Nicholas decreed his banishment to Siberia for sentiments expressed in an essay on Gogol, but Turgényev was permitted to leave Russia as a free man to live abroad. Much of his time was spent in Paris and at Baden Baden. There he brought out most of those telling stories and novels, founded on Russian life, which placed him among the foremost novelists of the age.

Diphtheria bacillus

This year is memorable to physicians for the discovery of the diphtheria bacillus by Klebs and Loeffler.

1884

AT THE opening of the year, Egypt was seriously affected by the troubles in the Soudan. There the tide of the Mahdist war had risen so rapidly that it threatened not only the overthrow of the Khedive's rule, but also to invade Egypt itself. Early in January, General Gordon accepted a mission from the King of the Belgians to proceed to the Congo River. The object was to put an end to the slave trade in the district of Niam Niam, whence the Soudan slave dealers drew their chief supplies. On January 18, having been reinstated in his rank in the British army, Gordon was despatched instead to Egypt for service in the Soudan. In February, Baker Pasha's column of 3,500, which was sent forward to the garrisons in the Soudan, was routed and dispersed in its first engagement on the road to Sinket. General Graham, with 4,000 Anglo-Egyptian troops, defeated Osman Digna at Trinkat. Later he gained another signal victory over Osman Digna, capturing his intrenched camp at Tamas.

Gordon's mission

Defeat of Osman Digna

In June, the Mikado issued an order readjusting the system of nobility. In the newly created orders of Princes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts and Barons were the names of several Daimios and

former Samurai, who had distinguished themselves during recent years. Three hundred men in all were ennobled on the score of merit. It was expected that out of these newly created nobles would be constituted the Upper House, or Chamber of Peers, in the projected Parliament. In December, the Japanese Legation in Seoul was once more attacked by Koreans, aided by Chinese soldiers. The Legationers had to flee. The Japanese Government obtained reparation for the outrage. Count Ito was despatched to Peking to effect a permanent arrangement in regard to Korea.

Friction in Korea

Provoked by the leniency of China toward the Black Flags on the Tonquin frontier, France began hostilities against China. Without a previous declaration of war, the port of Kelung, in the Island of Formosa, was forcibly seized on August 6. Nine days later China declared war on France. Before this declaration a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Courbe ascended the River Min, as far as the Chinese naval arsenal at Foochow. In the river lay a poor Chinese squadron of war junks, wooden sloops, transport steamers, one modern composite cruiser and seven steam launches fitted with spar torpedoes. The French had three modern cruisers, three composite gunboats, besides the wooden flagship and the armored cruiser "Triomphante," lying at the mouth of the Min. When the two fleets came in sight of one another, it was believed that hostilities would be opened at once. For several days, however, the French remained quiet. An American squadron

French war with China

of four vessels and three English warships likewise lay in the river. The Chinese remained close under the enemy's guns, and flattered themselves that the French Admiral was not serious in his intentions. Shortly before two in the afternoon of August 23, the "Triomphante" exchanged signals with the French flagship. Six minutes later the French gunboat "Lynx" opened fire. The French ships sank the clumsy Chinese junks one by one. Even when they were helpless and sinking, the French flagship continued to ply them with her machine guns. In seven minutes from the first shot this so-called engagement was virtually over and every Chinese ship was sunk or sinking. The Chinese losses were 521 killed, 150 wounded and several hundred missing. Admiral Courbe reported his losses as six killed and twenty-seven wounded. In French naval annals the event goes by the name of "La Grande Gloire du Foochow." As the historian of "Ironclads in Action" curtly remarks: "This fight, if fight we can call it, was little more than slaughter, necessary no doubt, but yet deserving no extravagant laudations. It may be placed in the same class with the bombardment of Alexandria." In October, 600 French soldiers having landed at Pamsuret fell into an ambush and were routed by General Tse.

Battle of Foochow

Tse defeats the French

France lost one of her most prominent statesmen in Eugène Rouher. He was the most powerful Minister of the Second French Empire. When Louis Napoleon became President of France, he made Rouher his Prime Minister, with the title

Eugène Rouher

of Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals. He was intrusted with the drawing up of the Constitution, and participated in the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, which put France at the mercy of Napoleon. After this, Rouher was made Vice-President of the Council of State. When Ollivier's Ministry was formed, on January 2, 1870, Rouher was appointed President of the Senate. It was on his advice to Empress Eugenie that the disastrous campaign against Germany was undertaken. Rouher's activity after 1871 was confined to bolstering up the cause of the fallen empire. By the death of the Prince Imperial, Rouher's hopes were shattered. His health failed him and he died in dejection.

England about the same time lost one of her most eminent novelists by the death of Charles Reade. He made his first reputation by the novel "Peg Woffington." Afterward he dramatized it, in conjunction with Tom Taylor, under the title of "Masks and Faces." This was followed by "Christie Johnston" and "Never too Late to Mend," in which he attacked the English prison system, in 1857. Reade's other works are: "The Course of True Love never does run Smooth," 1857; "Jack of all Trades," 1858; "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," 1859; "White Lies," 1860; "The Cloister and the Hearth," 1861; "Hard Cash," 1863; "Griffith Gaunt," 1866; "Foul Play," with Dion Boucicault, 1868; "Put Yourself in his Place," 1870; "A Terrible Temptation," 1871; "A Simpleton," 1873; "The Wandering Heir," 1875; "A Hero and

Charles Reade

Martyr," 1876; and "The Woman-Hater," 1877; besides producing the following dramas: "Gold," 1850; "Two Loves and a Life," 1854; "The King's Rivals," 1854; "Wandering Heir," 1875, and "The Scuttled Ship," 1877.

Rescue of Lieut. Greely

Lieutenant Greely and seven survivors of his exploration party were rescued in Lady Franklin Bay in the Arctic regions, on June 22, by an American relief expedition under Commander Schley. Seventeen of their comrades had perished. They were brought home in July. On August 22, the last strip of the Northern Pacific Railroad was completed.

Grover Cleveland's first election

On October 29, the Rev. Dr. Burchard, one of a delegation of clergymen, who called on Blaine, the Republican candidate for the American Presidency, used the words "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," while referring to the antecedents of the Democratic party. This expression is said to have turned New York over to the Democrats by a majority of 1,047, thus defeating Blaine. On November 4, the twenty-fifth Presidential election was held. Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, received 4,874,986 votes; Blaine, 4,851,981; St. John, 150,626, and Butler, 133,825. Cleveland's plurality was 23,005. When the result was announced serious negro disturbances broke out in the South. Napoleonville, Louisiana, and Palacka, Florida, were set on fire, the negroes refusing to assist in extinguishing the flames. On December 6, thirty-six years after the first stone was laid, the great obelisk of Washington was completed.

The height of the shaft was 555 feet, and its weight 81,000 tons, the total cost of the monument amounting to a million and a half dollars. Among the noteworthy books published in America this year were Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," Justin Winsor's "America," and books of verse by Sidney Lanier and Joaquin Miller. Wendell Phillips, the great anti-slavery orator, died in his seventy-third year.

Grant's financial reverses

The declining years of Ulysses S. Grant were burdened by the financial failure of the firm of Grant & Ward, in which his sons were interested. The firm owed $16,000,000. Grant paid a share of the liabilities, even selling, to satisfy the demands of the creditors, the valuable presents he had received in his journey around the world.

Auguste Bonheur

Auguste Bonheur, the landscape painter and brother of Rosa Bonheur, died this year at the age of sixty. He painted several pictures of animal life, which were generally considered inferior to those of his sister, whereas his landscapes were held to be distinctly superior. Among his best known works are "The Coasts of Brageac," now at the Museum of Amiens; "The Gorges of Puy-Griou," which was purchased by the French Government; his "Souvenirs of Auvergne" and "Souvenirs of the Pyrenées," attracted a great deal of attention at the exposition of 1867. At the Salon of 1878 he exhibited his "Valley of the Jordanne."

Vienna also lost a great artist by the death of Hans Makart, early in October. Born at Salzburg,

in 1840, Makart studied under Piloty in Munich, and exhibited his first famous picture "Roman Ruins," at the Paris Exposition of 1867. His reputation as an artist dated from this time. At Vienna, where he settled, he painted his first historical picture, "Catherine Cornaro," which was purchased by the Berlin National Gallery for 50,000 marks. At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia he took a gold medal and again at the Paris Exposition of 1878, where he first exhibited his "Entrance of Charles V. into Antwerp." Most typical of his work, however, were his paintings of allegorical subjects, such as "The Seven Capital Sins," "The Five Senses," and "The Gifts of Sea and Earth." Hans Makart

A scientific achievement of the year was Nicolaier's discovery of the lockjaw bacillus. A bacteriologist who also worked along the same line was the Japanese investigator Kitasato, to whom belongs the credit of having simultaneously studied the *bacillus tetani*. In surgery, an important advance was made by Dr. Bennett of London, who showed that it was possible to locate a tumor within the brain with great accuracy, even though the disorder was not apparent on the exterior. Dr. Robert Koch, who, two years before, had discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis, announced the existence of a bacillus of Asiatic cholera. Nicolaier Kitasato Dr. Bennett Robert Koch

1885

THE beginning of 1885 found the garrison of Khartoum reduced to the last straits by famine, desertion and treachery. Gordon believed that the British troops were pushing on to his relief, and made supreme efforts for the defence. On January 26, the city was carried by the treachery of one of the Pashas, who opened the city gates to the Mahdi's troops. Gordon was taken captive. When Sir C. Wilson, who was ascending the Nile to relieve Gordon, arrived he found the city in possession of the enemy and retired. On the day of Wilson's appearance before Khartoum, General Gordon was put to death.

End of Gordon

Charles George Gordon, or "Chinese Gordon," as he was called, was born in 1833 at Woolwich, England. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1852, and served in the Crimea in 1854–56. Gordon crushed the Taiping Rebellion in China by means of specially trained corps of Chinese. On his return to England with the rank of colonel, he became chief engineer at Gravesend, where his military talent and philanthropy were conspicuous. From 1874 to 1879 he was Governor of the Soudan under the Khedive. For a few months in 1882 he held an appointment at the Cape. He had just accepted

Gordon's career

a mission to the Congo from the King of the Belgians when he was sent to withdraw the garrisons shut up in the Soudan by the Mahdi. An almost solitary ride across the desert brought him to Khartoum. Within a few weeks, after a glimmer of success, he found himself surrounded by enemies, and shut off from the rest of the world. The manner of his death was learned only when Kitchener stormed Khartoum in later years. He was survived by Slatin Pasha, the Austrian, and Neufeldt.

The Egyptian campaign was by no means brought to an end. On January 10, General Earle's column, advancing by way of the Nile from Carbi to Berber, attacked the fortified canal position at Dalka and carried it. General Earle himself fell in the fight. The Soudan campaign In March, General Sir G. Graham moved from Suakim toward Hassham, and soon met the Arabs in force. A hot engagement took place on the 20th, with the Arabs as aggressors. The troops under General Sir John McNeil were surprised, and the Arabs effected an entry into the zarida or earthworks established by the Egyptian troops at Suakim. A fierce struggle ensued and the Arabs were forced to retire. The losses were severe on both sides. Two-thirds of the camels and mules were killed and maimed. In May, Lord Wolseley, who had been recalled from the Upper Nile, arrived at Suakim and assumed command. On July 30, the garrison of Kassala, unable to hold out longer, made an amicable arrangement with the hostile tribes and surrendered the town after a heroic resistance of more than a year. Late in the year the Arabs

on the Upper Nile attacked the English garrisons at Kossab and elsewhere. Reinforcements were ordered from England, and General Stephenson started for Wady Halfa.

Saskatchewan rebellion

The failure of the Canadian Government to secure to the Indians and half-breeds of the Northwest their ownership of the lands in the Saskatchewan Valley had aroused resentment. As the dissatisfaction grew, the half-breeds, known as Métis, turned to their old rebel leader, Riel, who dwelt in exile in Montana. He came in response to their call. Riel made common cause with such redoubtable Indian chieftains as Crowfoot of the Blackfeet tribe, Pound Maker of the Crees, and Big Bear of the Ojibways. A report that Great Britain was on the verge of war with Russia prompted Riel to decisive action. On March 18, he assumed mastery at Batoche and appointed Gabriel Dumont, a famous buffalo hunter, his second in command. Dumont forthwith made a raid on the Canadian Government stores at Dutch Lake. A detachment of mounted police from Carleton, who tried to intercept Dumont, were outstripped, and another stronger detachment was beaten off with serious loss. The grim news from Dutch Lake aroused all Canada. Within three days troops were despatched from Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Ontario. The new Canadian Pacific Railway, then approaching completion, could not carry them fast enough to the front. Before they arrived, the rebellion had spread up the entire Saskatchewan Valley. The town of Battleford was threatened by the

Canada aroused

Crees. A chieftain named Travelling Spirit tricked the white settlers of Troy Lake into disarming, and then let his braves butcher them. Francis Dickens, a son of the great novelist, in vain tried to hold Fort Pitt against the assaults of Big Bear's men. By this time the soldiers were arriving and advanced in three columns. Behind strong intrenchments at Fish Creek, Riel's sharpshooters under Dumont held back the soldiers for two days. Another Canadian column under Colonel Otter made matters worse, by an unwarranted attack on the hitherto peaceful Crees, controlled by Pound Maker. Entering the Cree Reservation, they fell into an ambush at Cut Knife Hill, and had to retire in confusion. One week after this affair, on May 9, was fought the famous three days' battle at Batoche's Ferry, at which Captain Howard, the American commander of a Gatling gun squad, carried off the honors. At last Batoche was stormed. Dumont escaped to Montana, but Riel was taken and his followers dispersed. The rebellious Indian tribes succumbed. Riel was tried for treason at Regina and was shot, together with eight Indians concerned in the Troy Lake massacre. Riel's execution evoked such a storm in the Canadian Parliament that the Macdonald Government tottered and nearly fell. The just grievances of the half-breeds and Indians at last obtained recognition.

Massacre of Troy Lake

Cut Knife Hill

Batoche's Ferry

Riel shot

The rebellion hastened the completion of the great Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent. The railroad had been laid simultaneously from the St. Lawrence and from the Pacific. In

Canadian Pacific Railway

November, the two sections were brought together at Craigellachie, in the Rocky Mountains. Sir Donald Smith drove the last spike, thus forming a continuous railroad line of more than three thousand miles.

The Russian movement on the Afghan frontier had resulted in the storming of Penjdeh, on March 30. On that occasion the Russians under General Komarov attacked the Afghans, and drove them from their position with a loss of 500 men, all their ammunition and provisions, and two standards. The Russian Government in May agreed to the English proposals, to refer the points in dispute on the Afghan frontier to arbitration.

Afghan frontier dispute

In China, the fortunes of the French fluctuated throughout the first half of the year. On February 13, Langson, one of the two principal fortresses of Tonquin, was occupied by the French General, Brière de Lisle, who had previously routed the Chinese in a hotly contested battle near the town. On the night of February 14 to 15 occurred the affair of Sheipoo. Two Chinese war vessels, the cruiser "Yu-Yen" and despatch boat "Chen Kiang," having been cut off by the French, were attacked by torpedo boats under cover of darkness. One was blown up, while the other was sunk by shots fired wildly from her own consort during the confusion. This was the last striking event of the war on water. The French troops under General Négrier, who had advanced against the Chinese forces intrenched at Bangbo, were forced, on March 24, after seven hours of fighting, to retire

Tonquin campaign

Affair of Sheipoo

with a loss of 200. On the 28th they suffered another repulse and were forced to evacuate Langson. Reverses on land General Négrien was severely wounded, and 1,200 of his men were placed *hors de combat.* In July the Annamites attacked the French garrison at Hue, but were repulsed by General de Courcy with great loss. The French finally took possession of the citadel. The kingdom of Cambodia, which had been a protectorate since 1863, was annexed to Cochin-China. The port of Ofok, at the entrance to the Red Sea, was annexed to the French possessions, and on the west coast of Africa Porto-Novo was occupied. French annexations

Nevertheless, Ferry's Ministry, after two years of office, was overthrown by a vote of the Chambers, condemning the government policy pursued in China.

Li Hung Chang was appointed Chinese Plenipotentiary to negotiate with Count Ito. At that time China had a much stronger position in Korea than Japan, but this advantage was lost by an agreement which tied the hands of China. In a compact signed at Tien-tsin, on April 18, China acknowledged that Japan's right to control was equal to her own. It was provided, first, that both the countries should recall their troops from Korea; secondly, that no more officers should be sent by either country to drill Korean soldiers; and, thirdly, that neither country should send forces to Korea in the future without previously informing the other party to the convention. Korean convention

Late in the year, the Japanese triple government

of Ministers, Privy Council and Premiership was superseded by a modern Cabinet of Ministers, presided over by a Minister-President. Ito and Inouye assumed charge. The old government board was reorganized so radically that many thousand office-holders were discharged. By this time a modern postal department had been established, which handled nearly 1,000,000 letters and packages a year. The Japan Mail Shipping Company ran a large fleet of passenger steamers and merchantmen. Some 250 miles of railroad were operated by native engineers, while 300 more miles were in process of construction. Electric lights and telephones were now used in the large cities, and four submarine cables established telegraphic connection with the rest of the world.

Changes in Japan

Death of Victor Hugo

On May 22, Victor Hugo died at Paris. This greatest of modern French authors was born at Besançon, in 1802, the son of a French general. His first novel, "Han d'Islande," appeared in 1823, and was followed by "Bug Jargal," in 1825. In 1828 a complete edition of his "Odes et Ballades" appeared. In these productions Hugo's anti-classical tendencies were already manifest. The appearance of his drama, "Cromwell," in 1827, with its celebrated preface, gave the watchword to the anti-classical or romantic school. A prose soliloquy, entitled "Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné," designed as a protest against the infliction of capital punishment, was published in 1829. "Hernani" was brought on the stage in 1830. Other dramas followed: "Marion Delorme," 1829; "Le Roi

s'Amuse," 1832; "Lucrèce Borgia," 1833; "Marie Tudor," 1833; "Angelo," 1835; "Ruy Blas," 1838; "Les Bourgraves," 1843. During these years Victor Hugo also published the novel, "Nôtre Dame de Paris," and several volumes of poetry. His earlier verse had a melody and grace superior perhaps to any that he afterward wrote, but it lacked the deep sympathy with human life which is characteristic of Hugo's later poems. During the same period he also wrote his critical essays on Mirabeau and Voltaire, and a number of articles for the "Revue de Paris." In 1841, after having been twice proposed in vain, he was elected a member of the French Academy. In 1845 he was made a peer of France by Louis Philippe. The Revolution of 1848 threw Hugo into the political struggle. At first his vote was Conservative, but afterward he became one of the chiefs of the democratic party. After the *coup d'état*, December 2, 1851, he was one of those who kept up the struggle in the streets against Napoleon to the last. He then fled to Brussels, where he published the first of his bitter satires on the founder of the Second Empire, "Napoléon le Petit." In the following year, 1853, came the second and famous volume of "Les Châtiments," a wonderful mixture of satirical invective, lyrical passion and pathos. Victor Hugo then went to live in Jersey, where he wrote "The History of a Crime," a story of the *coup d'état*. He was then expelled with other French exiles by the English Government, in 1855, and finally settled in Guernsey. It was

His works

Political career

Settles in Guernsey

in the comparative solitude of the Channel Island that he wrote most of the great works of his later years. In 1856, he published "Les Contemplations," and in 1859 appeared "La Légende des Siècles," a work far more striking than any of its predecessors for its brilliancy and energy, its literary skill and its powerful conceptions. In 1862 appeared his great social romance, "Les Misérables," which was issued simultaneously in nine languages. A volume of poetry, "Chansons des Rues et des Bois," intervened before the appearance of a second important prose work, dealing with metaphysical and social problems, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," 1866. "L'Homme qui Rît" appeared in 1869. In 1870, after the fall of the Empire, Victor Hugo returned to Paris, where he brought out "L'Année Terrible." There he spent his old age in literary labor. In 1874 appeared the great historical romance, "Quatre-Vingt-Treize," which was issued in ten languages. Numerous other works followed. On February 27, 1881, he celebrated his eightieth birthday, which could be compared only to that of Voltaire in 1788. Few monarchs have received such an ovation as was accorded to this poet and novelist. His funeral, on June 1, was the occasion of another great popular demonstration. The procession left the Arc de Triomphe at 9 A.M., and at 7 P.M. the last battery of artillery still drove toward the Pantheon.

Return to France

The last conspicuous event of the year in France was Grévy's re-election, on December 28, as President of the French Republic.

Grévy re-elected

Painted by Leon Bonnat

PASTEUR

In America, General Ulysses S. Grant died, July 23, at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga. He was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in 1822, of Scotch ancestry. After graduating from the military academy at West Point, he served during the Mexican War, taking part in every battle except Buena Vista. In 1854 he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. On the declaration of war in 1861 he was chosen captain of a company of volunteers, and was soon promoted to a colonelcy, and rose to all the succeeding steps through his eminent services throughout the Civil War. After the war, Congress, in recognition of his services, passed an act reviving the grade of "General of the Army of the United States," to which Grant was immediately appointed. In 1868, he was elected President, and was re-elected over Horace Greeley in 1872. Grant died from a cancer in the throat, the result of excessive smoking. On August 8, his body was interred in New York City, on the bank of the Hudson River, near the battlefield of Harlem. The funeral pageant was imposing in its grandeur. A military procession of 25,000 was headed by the most distinguished generals and admirals of the Federal and Confederate armies. A service was also held for General Grant at Westminster Abbey in England. A magnificent tomb has since been erected over his grave. Simple, reticent, earnest, and persevering in his character, Grant owed his military success not so much to strategy as to superior numbers and resources, hard fighting, and dogged determination.

Death of General Grant

U. S. Grant's career

Grant's comrade-in-arms, General George B. McClellan, died on October 25, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born at Philadelphia, in December, 1826. Graduated from West Point in 1846, he joined the army as second lieutenant of engineers, to take an active part in the Mexican War. There he distinguished himself under General Scott. On his return to America from the Crimea, where he studied campaigning, he resigned his commission in the army, and became technical director of the Illinois Central Railway. At the commencement of the Civil War, President Lincoln appointed him to the rank of Major-General in the regular army. After a successful campaign in western Virginia, he was made Commander-in-Chief, and reorganized the shattered army. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and was defeated. In 1877 he was elected Governor of New Jersey. He published many military papers. Of McClellan it may be said that he was not big enough for his opportunities. President Lincoln, notwithstanding McClellan's overbearing conduct, which gave rise to apprehensions that he might establish a military dictatorship, gave him every chance. As Lincoln put it: "I will gladly hold General McClellan's bridle, if he will only go ahead and win." McClellan, however, failed to fulfil these expectations.

Death of General McClellan

First Bismarck festival

In Germany, Prince Bismarck's seventieth birthday, and the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into public life, was celebrated, on April 1, with great enthusiasm throughout the German Empire. The Bismarck of this period lives for later gener-

ations in the great portraits of Franz Lenbach. Long before he undertook these portraits, Lenbach had taken rank as the foremost portrait painter of Germany. Born in the Bavarian highlands as the son of a carpenter, Lenbach began his artistic career in Munich, where he was encouraged by Piloty and Baron von Schack. Piloty sent the young painter to Rome at his own expense. After his return, he was made a professor at Weimar, where he was associated with Reinhold Begas and Böcklin. Having resigned his chair, Lenbach went to Spain, where he schooled himself for his chosen profession of portrait painting by copying most of the canvases of Velasquez and of Titian in the galleries of Madrid. At the Paris Exposition, in 1857, he obtained a medal for one of his own early portraits. Returning to Munich, he became the painter of princes and prelates, and the fame of his portraits ever grew.

Franz Lenbach

On June 17, Field-Marshal Baron von Manteuffel died at seventy-six, having survived the three last German campaigns in Denmark, Austria and France.

Germany, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, pursued a vigorous colonial policy, obtaining, among other lands, a long strip of coast in West Africa. Soon Prince Bismarck had a conference called at Berlin to determine the question of the new Congo country, which England, through a treaty with Portugal, seemed about to acquire. The Congo basin was defined by the conference as embracing 2,000,000 square miles of territory, which was placed

Colonial expansion

under the control of an International Commission, and made free to the trade of all nations. England was allowed to control the Lower Niger and France the upper portion of that river. Russia continued the construction of her military railway beyond the Caspian, and in the early part of the year her troops, under General Alikanov, seized the Merv Oasis, thus making the Russian arms predominant in Central Asia.

The policy pursued in Africa, and the tardy war measures undertaken against Russia, had greatly discredited the Gladstone Ministry, and after Parliament opened, the government on several occasions narrowly escaped defeat. The Ministry were also at odds on the question of continuing coercion laws in Ireland, the Crimes Act having expired. It was ultimately determined to retain certain clauses of the act. At this juncture the question of raising a tax on beer was introduced. The Irish party, taking advantage of the situation to prevent the continuance of the Crimes Act clauses, voted with the opposition, and the government was defeated by a vote of 264 to 252. Gladstone promptly resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed a Ministry.

Fall of Gladstone Ministry

The political history of eastern Europe, during the latter part of the year, turned entirely on the Eastern Roumelian question, and the war between Servia and Bulgaria which followed it. The movement for a union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, fomented by the Panslavist communities in Russia, and the Russian officers in Bulgaria, had made considerable progress.

While the revolution was secretly preparing in Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria remained passive, but Prince Alexander meanwhile was persuaded to join the movement, should the revolution be successful. The date for the outbreak was the end of September. But by the 16th the insurrection was in progress, and, on the 18th, Prince Alexander received the deputation which offered him the title of ruler of southern Bulgaria. On the 20th, he entered Philippopolis, accompanied by his Prime Minister and the officers of his household. While the agitation between the Powers as to the government of Eastern Roumelia still continued, the Czar, on November 7, ordered Prince Alexander's name to be struck off the rolls of the Russian army. On the 14th, the Servian army invaded Bulgaria without a previous declaration of war. Each side accused the other of having provoked a conflict. The campaign was short but sanguinary. On both sides the rulers assumed the chief command, and the Servians boldly pushed their way into Bulgarian territory. It became evident that Turkey hoped that the Bulgarian difficulty would be settled by the capture of Sofia by the Servians, the abdication or deposition of Prince Alexander, and the submission of the beaten Bulgarians to the Powers. But the fortune of war decided otherwise. On November 17, near Slivnitza, after a series of bloody encounters, in which Alexander was conspicuous for his bravery, the Servian army was driven back toward the Dragoman Pass. Still the Prince was little confident of his power to repel the in-

Roumelia joins Bulgaria

Servia makes war

Battle of Slivnitza

vasion, and two days later he tendered his submission to the Sultan, stating that he had completely evacuated Eastern Roumelian territory. Meanwhile, the Servian forces were in full retreat, and on the 26th, Prince Alexander with 50,000 entered Servia, driving the Servians before him. On November 27, he occupied Priot, but was stopped by a declaration made in the name of the Emperor of Austria, that if the Bulgarians went further they would have to meet Austrian instead of Servian troops. An appeal was made to the Powers to settle the question. The Commission appointed completed its task on December 21, when it signed a protocol, stipulating that there should be mutual evacuation on the 25th and on the 27th, and that an armistice should continue until March 1.

Bulgarians invade Servia

Austria stops the war

In India, war was once more declared against the King of Burma. In November, the British troops were ordered to advance upon Mandalay. General Prendergast, having captured Pregan on the Irawaddy on the 22d, advanced rapidly up the river, and appeared before Myngan on the 25th, where the Burmese were in force. After a bombardment by the gunboats, a naval brigade landed and occupied the town without resistance. King Thebaw sued for peace.

Fourth Burmese war

George Meredith, the English novelist, this year published his famous "Diana of the Crossways." Four years previously he had published "The Tragic Comedians," one of his masterpieces, founded on an episode from the life of Lasalle. His first book of "Poems" appeared as early as 1851. After several

George Meredith

prose poems he published "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," which won him great popularity. Of the novels dealing with ethical problems, "Evan Harrington," "Emilia in England," "Rhoda Fleming," "Vittoria," and "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," are deserving of mention.

Jens Peter Jacobsen

Jens Peter Jacobsen, the Danish novelist, died in this year. Born at Aarhus, in 1847, he brought out his first novel "Mogens," in 1872. His masterpieces were "Marie Grubbe," and "Nils Lyhne," published after seven years of incessant application. Shortly before his death, Jacobsen succeeded in finishing an excellent translation into Danish of "Origin of Species."

Holger Drachmann

Jacobsen's most promising literary rival was Holger Drachmann. Born in the same year with Jacobsen, he was a far more prolific writer, and soon took rank as the foremost Danish romancer of the sea. His verses, like his stories, are full of life and action, resembling in this respect those of his British contemporary, Rudyard Kipling.

1886

THE disturbed condition into which eastern Europe was thrown by the Roumelian revolution and the Servian-Bulgarian war continued throughout the year. On March 1, after much tedious negotiations, a treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria was signed. Later in the year Russia, through her agents in Bulgaria, succeeded in accomplishing her end. At midnight, on August 21, a party of officers at Sofia forced their way into Prince Alexander's bedchamber and attempted to extort from him his abdication. On his refusal he was carried off and put on board a steamer, which landed him at Reni on Russian territory. The Provisional Government at Sofia then issued a proclamation declaring the deposition of Prince Alexander a political necessity. His friends at once established a rival government at Tirnova. The militia was called out, and, supported by popular feeling, upset the Sofia government and arrested the principal conspirators. On September 3, Prince Alexander returned and made a state entry into Sofia, but a few days after this, under the cloud of the Czar's disapproval, he renounced the throne. He left Sofia the next day. The Great Sobranje then offered the crown to

Alexander of Battenberg abducted

Bulgarian throne vacant

Prince Waldemar of Denmark, but he declined it. The Prince of Montenegro was next put forward semi-officially by Russia, but was rejected by the Bulgarian Government. Finally the delegates offered the crown to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg. At Sofia a great meeting had been held in support of the Bulgarian Regency. General Kaulbars, the Russian Commissioner, attempted to address the people, but their menacing demeanor compelled him to desist. Another incident in Eastern Roumelia was the seizure of Bourgas, on the Black Sea, on November 4, by a body of Montenegrins under the leadership of the Russian Captain Nabokov. The town was speedily recovered by forces despatched by the Regency at Tirnova. Finally, on the 19th, Russia recalled General Kaulbars from Bulgaria. He left Sofia without demonstration, and was followed by the other Russian agents and consuls throughout the country. The protection of Russian subjects in Bulgaria was committed to the French Consul-General.

Russian intrigues

Friction between Russia and England was obviated in a measure by the Anglo-Russian delimitation commission concerning the boundary of Afghanistan. A British expeditionary force under General Gordon in Burma met with resistance when attacking Bosweh at Maphe, but dislodged the enemy. At the same time, Major Haines failed to dislodge 1,500 Burmese near Tumensoo and had to retire. The island of Socroto, east of Cape Guardafui near the line of the route commanding the Gulf of Aden, was annexed by Great Britain in the autumn.

The war in Burma

European customs in the Far East were gaining recognition. On October 18, a decree was issued in Japan making European dress at court ceremonies obligatory. In Tonquin, General Courcy, whose rule had been disturbed by a terrible massacre of native Christians and by the spread of rebellion in Annam, was recalled by the French Government. Paul Bert, the distinguished Minister of Public Instruction under Gambetta, was appointed Resident-General to accomplish the task in which the military men had failed. At the beginning of April he reached Hanoi. In spite of the strained relations between the civil and military authorities he managed to put French rule before the natives in a more attractive light. Worn out by work and anxiety he died after a brief rule of six months.

Paul Bert in Tonquin

About this time in Spain a posthumous son of King Alfonso was born at Madrid. The infant was proclaimed as King Alfonso XIII. About two hundred soldiers, supported by a few civilians, rebelled at Madrid. The revolt was easily quelled. At the marriage of the Prince Royal of Portugal, Don Carlos, with the eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris, Princesse Amélie d'Orleans, M. Billoc, representing President Grévy of France, had made use of these words: "Let me express the sympathy with which my government looks upon a union which will establish a future tie between the two nations." After stormy debates over these impolitic words both Chambers voted for the expulsion of the French pretenders. The law which was applied to the two chiefs of the Houses of

Infant king of Spain

Bourbon and Bonaparte, and their direct heirs, was forthwith promulgated. A few days after the departure of Prince Napoleon, Prince Victor, Comte de Paris, and the Duc d'Orléans, General Boulanger struck from the army roll the names of all the princes of Bourbon and Bonaparte families. The Duc d'Aumale remonstrated. He, too, was expelled from France.

Expulsion of French princes

The colossal Statue of Liberty erected in New York Harbor by the French sculptor Bartholdi was formally dedicated by President Cleveland in June. Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock died in his sixty-second year. He served in the Mexican War, and took part in the battles of San Antonio, Cherubusco, Contreras, Molino del Rey, and the capture of the City of Mexico. In 1861 he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and was from that time until the termination of the war connected with the Army of the Potomac. He held the post of commander of the Eastern Division of the United States Army, until his death.

Death of Hancock

On August 4, Samuel J. Tilden, ex-Governor of New York State, died at Greystone, Yonkers, aged seventy-two years. In 1873 he came into prominence by his fearless prosecution of the Tweed Ring, and was elected Governor of New York in 1874. By his telling exposures of the corrupt practices of the Canal Ring he succeeded in saving some $8,000,000 of the public funds. In 1876 Tilden was nominated for the Presidency. According to his adherents, he was elected, but was cheated out of the honor by a corrupt count in the South.

Samuel Tilden

On his death he bequeathed a large part of his private fortune to New York City for the erection of a public library.

Death of President Arthur

Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, died on November 18 at New York City. During the Civil War he attained the rank of general. In 1880 he was elected Vice-President, and on the assassination of Garfield became President. Soon after his accession, the leaders of the Republican Party in New York claimed that he had violated his predecessor's promises, and broke with him. They were not sustained by their constituents.

Lawton runs down Geronimo

Late in the summer a large band of hostile Apaches under Geronimo surrendered at Skeleton Canyon. Here Lawton, later distinguished for his gallantry in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, came into prominence.

Victor Scheffel

At the age of sixty, Joseph Victor von Scheffel, the German poet and novelist, died at Karlsruhe. After studying law at Heidelberg, Munich and Berlin, Scheffel received a judicial appointment at Sæckingen and later at Bruchsal. In these early days (1852) he wrote his famous romantic poem "Der Trompeter von Sæckingen." Three years after the appearance of the "Trompeter," he published the historical novel "Ekkehard," one of the most popular German works of fiction. Later publications were "Frau Aventiure" (a collection of lyrics), "Juniperus," "Bergspalmen," "Waldeinsamkeit," and the rollicking student songs which bear the title "Gaudeamus."

On June 10, it was officially announced that King Louis II. of Bavaria was insane and not able to continue his reign. His uncle, Prince Luitpold, assumed the Regency together with the command of the Bavarian army, since the king's brother, Prince Otto, suffered likewise from incurable lunacy. Some Bavarian physicians had the hardihood to deny that the king was insane, but the question was set at rest by an autopsy after the unfortunate king's suicide in the Lake of Starnberg five days later. Like his grandfather and namesake, King Louis had shown himself a great patron of the arts, especially of music and the drama. Soon after 1871, when he was prevailed upon to offer the imperial crown to King William of Prussia, he began to withdraw himself from public affairs. Leaving the foreign policy of his kingdom to be directed by Bismarck, and its home affairs by a Liberal Ministry, he devoted himself to the gratification of his musical and esthetic taste. He took Richard Wagner under his protection, enabling that eminent composer to produce his chief works at Munich on a large scale. Later, King Louis, exasperated by the hostile attitude of the people at Munich, built a great opera-house at Bayreuth for Wagner's productions. Although the Bavarian civil list was ample, King Louis, by his mania for building magnificent palaces, involved himself in financial straits, calling for the interference of his Ministers and his family. The project of deposing him was first broached in 1875, but was not carried into effect until this year.

King of Bavaria deposed

The mad king's suicide

Louis II. and Wagner

By the connivance of his guards he was removed from his castle, Hohenschwangau, to confinement at Schloss Berg. Three days after his arrival, on the 15th, the King and his special physician, Dr. von Gutten, were found drowned in the waters of the lake bordering the castle garden. The Bavarian peasantry still believe that their unhappy King succumbed to a court cabal.

Death of Liszt

Six weeks after this Franz Liszt died at Bayreuth. Liszt, whose baptismal name was Ferencz, was born at Raiding near Œdenburg, Hungary, in 1811. His musical instruction, under the tutelage of his father, began at six. After appearing in several public concerts at Vienna, in 1821, Liszt went to Paris, but was refused admittance to the Conservatory by Cherubini, who objected to infant prodigies. He remained at Paris and soon brought out a one-act operetta, "Don Sancho, ou le Château de l'Amour." The advent of Paganini moved him to hitherto unprecedented feats in technique. With the Countess d'Agoult, who wrote under the name of Daniel Stern, Liszt retired from Paris society to Geneva, in 1835. Three children were born to them, one of whom, Cosima, became the wife of Richard Wagner. During this period Liszt appeared in public but once, to vanquish his rival on the piano, Thalberg. In 1839, he set out for a triumphant concert tour through Europe, and for the next ten years the world rang with his fame. In 1849, he was called to the Court of Weimar, where his commanding position enabled him to bring out the despised works of Wagner, and some

of the more extreme creations of Schumann and Berlioz. At Weimar the virtuoso matured into a full-fledged composer. There he originated the orchestral conception of symphonic poems. Owing to the opposition encountered over the production of Cornelius' "Barber of Bagdad," Liszt removed to Rome, where Pope Pio Nono made him an Abbé. In 1807, he was recalled to Weimar to conduct the Beethoven festival. Elected director of the new Hungarian Academy of Music at Pesth, he divided the last ten years of his life between Weimar, Rome and Pesth, followed everywhere by throngs of pupils and admirers. He died in the midst of one of the Wagner festivals at Bayreuth. The complete catalogue of Liszt's original compositions and transcriptions is too long for enumeration. To the literature of music Liszt contributed three volumes on Chopin, Franz, and Wagner, as well as his celebrated work on "The Gypsies and Their Music."

Liszt's career

Germany next lost one of her foremost artists by the death of Karl Theodor von Piloty. Born at Munich, in 1826, Piloty studied at the Academy there under his father. After completing his studies in Paris and Brussels, Piloty was commissioned by King Maximilian of Bavaria to paint a number of historical subjects. He achieved national fame by his celebrated canvas of "Seni before the Dead Wallenstein." Equally famous are his "Discovery of America," and "Thusnelda at the Triumph of Germanicus."

The Younger Piloty

With the death of the historian Leopold von

Ranke Germany lost another of her most distinguished sons. His first published work was a history of the Romance and Teutonic nations from 1494 to 1535. This was followed by "Princes and Peoples of Southern Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." His celebrated "History of the Popes" was published in the thirties. Histories of Germany, Prussia, France, and England at different periods, were published between 1839 and 1868. At the age of eighty-six, Ranke commenced his "History of the World," of which he published one volume each year. He had reached the death of Charlemagne when his labors were interrupted by his death.

Leopold von Ranke

In March, a Socialistic manifestation to celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune was made at Liège. The united forces of the police and civic guard were necessary to restore order. Strikes occurred in the densely populated mining districts of the Valley of the Meuse. The situation at length became so serious that regular troops were required to restore order. Amsterdam likewise was the scene of disorders in March and July. Mass meetings of laboring men called for less working hours and for the imposition of an income tax, to provide the poor with daily bread. The military interfered and twenty-five persons were shot and ninety wounded. Serious riots of the unemployed occurred late in the year in England and Ireland.

European labor demonstrations

1887

IN THE commencement of the year the attention of the world was drawn to Abyssinia. A scientific mission commanded by Count Salinbein had proposed to penetrate into the interior of the country. General Géne, commanding the expeditionary force, had assured the mission that no military enterprise on the part of the Italians should compromise their safety. Only a few days had elapsed after this promise when the Italian troops marched out of the fortifications of Massowah to meet Ras Alula, commanding on behalf of King John of Abyssinia. Count Salinbein was at once made prisoner by the Abyssinians, and the evacuation of Massowah was demanded. On January 25, Ras Saati made an attack on the Italian lines, but after three hours' fighting was repulsed. The following day, three companies of Italian troops, despatched to revictual the garrison, were ambushed and overwhelmed. Twenty-three officers and 407 soldiers were killed, and all the guns fell into the hands of the Abyssinians. An Italian Cabinet crisis resulted.

The Italians in Abyssinia

Disaster of Dongola

In Great Britain, the failure of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill had only brought Irish affairs into greater prominence. Charles Parnell came forward with

New Irish coercion bill

a bill for the diminution of Irish rents. The bill was rejected by a vote of 297 to 202. Arthur Balfour, Prime Minister Salisbury's nephew, now introduced a new coercion bill. Its passage through Parliament was secured by extraordinary means. On the day that a vote was to be taken in the House of Commons, on the second reading of the bill, April 18, the London "Times," under startling headlines, published in fac-simile a letter claimed to have been written by Parnell at the time of the Phœnix Park murders. The letter read thus:

"15 | 5 | 82.

The Pigott letter

"DEAR SIR—I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce the murders was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy.

"But you can tell him and all others concerned that though I regret the accident of Lord F. Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts.

"CHARLES S. PARNELL."

Charges against Parnell

Parnell promptly denounced this letter as a forgery. Nevertheless his supposed sympathy with the perpetrators of the Phœnix Park murder aroused all Tories against him. For several days before the publication of this letter the "Times" had published a series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime." The rest of the year passed before Parliament agreed to take up Parnell's case as demanded by him. One O'Donnell, feeling himself implicated, sued the "Times" for libel, but the

trial, beyond revamping the charges against Parnell, proved a fiasco.

During the entire year, political interest centred in the Balkans. The throne of Bulgaria remained vacant. Nor could the Powers agree on a prince who would be likely to obtain the support of all parties. Russian agents fomented dissatisfaction. Alarming risings occurred at Silistria and Rustchuk in early spring. Though they were easily put down by the government, the Regency did not possess sufficient confidence among the masses of the population to afford guarantees for the preservation of order. Finally, on July 6, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg was unanimously elected by the Sobranje to be Prince of Bulgaria. Russia refused her sanction. Prince Ferdinand accepted the proffered crown. The Sobranje was thereupon dissolved and the Ministry resigned early in August. Three days later the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople submitted to the Porte a formal protest against the assumption of the Bulgarian government by Prince Ferdinand. Russia, Germany and France withheld their recognition of the Prince. By the end of the year the attitude of Russia had grown so menacing that war seemed almost inevitable.

Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, called to Bulgaria

In Russia, another attempt on the life of the Czar had been made on March 29. Nihilist trials followed with the usual sequel of the banishment of several suspects to Siberia. Serious disturbances involving the arrest of a few hundred students next broke out at the University of Moscow.

Nihilist plots

The city was put under military rule. The Universities of Moscow and Kasan, as well as those of Odessa, Kharkov and St. Petersburg, were closed.

The Comte de Paris, in England, issued a lengthy manifesto "to the representatives of the Monarchical party in France," directing his followers in the Chambers to defend Conservative interests so as to show France how desirable was the re-establishment of monarchy. A dreadful disaster occurred in May, when the Opéra Comique at Paris was totally destroyed by a fire which broke out during the first act of the performance of "Mignon." The actual number of lives lost was never satisfactorily ascertained, many bodies being reduced to ashes. Eighty burned bodies were found and forty-five persons were reported missing. M. Carvalla, director of the ill-fated Opéra Comique, was sentenced in December to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 francs. Grévy resigned the Presidency of the French Republic and quitted the Elysées the same evening. Disturbances occurred in various parts of Paris as soon as Grévy's resignation became known.

Opéra Comique burned

President Grévy resigns

In England, the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign was celebrated throughout the kingdom. The Queen drove in state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, where a Special Jubilee Service was held. It was made the occasion of an impressive display of British colonial resources and loyalty.

Victoria's first Jubilee

Jenny Lind, the famous singer, died in November

at her home in the Malvern Hills, England. She was born in Stockholm, October 6, 1820. She received part of her musical education under Garcia at Paris; achieved her first success in Berlin, 1845; and was received with great ovation in her native city of Stockholm. In 1847 she appeared at Covent Garden, London, before an enthusiastic audience, and three years later went to America. Her profits during these two years were nearly $3,000,000. In 1852 she married the composer, Otto Goldschmidt, at Boston. The same year she returned to Europe, and, after an extensive tour, settled in England. Her triumphs in opera and concerts were eclipsed by her successes in oratorio. In Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and in Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri," her part as principal soprano were the most memorable events in her career. Her last public appearance was at Düsseldorf in 1870, when she took the soprano part in Otto Goldschmidt's oratorio "Ruth." In late years her talents were employed as professor in the Royal Academy of Music, and as trainer of women's voices in the Bach choir conducted by her husband.

Jenny Lind

In America, the death of Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent clergyman, revived a scandal that had clouded his last years. Beecher made his reputation at the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn. This pulpit he held from 1847 to 1882, until his disbelief in eternal punishment ended his formal connection with the Congregational Church. From 1861 to 1863 Beecher was editor of the "Independent," and for about ten years after 1870 of

Henry Ward Beecher

the "Christian Union." He was also the author of many works, of which his "Lectures to Young Men" (1850), "Life Thoughts" (1872–74), and the weekly issues of his sermons commanded wide circulation. Few American preachers have appealed to so large and diverse a public. Another distinguished ecclesiastic died this month (March 4) at Rome. This was old Father Beckz who had succeeded in obtaining the readmission of the Jesuits into Austrian Venetia.

Revolution in Hawaii

In Hawaii, June 25, a peaceful revolution was effected. The whites, indignant at the corruption of King Kalakaua's Ministry, assembled in force and proceeded to the palace. The King at once consented to dismiss his Ministry and to submit to a constitution, by which his own power became merely nominal.

Chicago anarchists executed

On November 11, at Chicago, four of the eight anarchists engaged in a riot in the Haymarket were executed; two were sentenced to life imprisonment, another for fifteen years, and the other committed suicide.

Brazilian slaves revolt

In Brazil, a great rising of slaves occurred on the plantations near San Palo in November. Troops were called out, but the slaves took refuge in the forests and held their ground. The emancipation of the slaves throughout that vast empire was sensibly accelerated.

1888

THIS year is memorable to Germany for the death of two of her heroes. On March 9, old Emperor William I. died at Berlin. He was born March 22, 1797, second son of Frederick William III., and grandnephew of Frederick the Great of Prussia. He was Regent from October, 1857, until the death of his brother, in 1861, when he became King of Prussia. In his youth he rendered himself very unpopular by his readiness to quell the insurrection of 1848 with grape and canister. This was forgiven in 1870, when all Germany took up his supposed insult by the French Ambassador at Ems. In 1871, he was proclaimed German Emperor, in the presence of all the sovereigns of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. He was a simple-minded man of soldierly tastes. Living in the full light of the Nineteenth Century, he still believed in the divine right of kings. He had the good judgment to surround himself with such excellent counsellors as Bismarck and Moltke, and to trust their wisdom. Though not a great man, he thus came to be a great sovereign. His only son succeeded him on the throne as Emperor Frederick III. The policy he intended to adopt during his reign was explained in a letter dated March 12, and addressed to Prince

Death of Emperor William

Frederick the Good

Bismarck. The contents of this letter put Bismarck in a bad humor. By the leaders of the Liberal party, it was held to foreshadow a more liberal system of administration than that which had been hitherto pursued. The Emperor, however, had little opportunity to exercise his sovereign rights in the cause of freedom. In consequence of the serious condition of his health, a decree was issued on March 21, in which his son, Crown Prince William, was intrusted with the settlement of government matters. Emperor Frederick was removed to the Riviera, and an English throat specialist was summoned. All efforts to save his life proved vain. After a reign of ninety-nine days, Emperor Frederick died on June 15. To him, as much as to Bismarck, belongs the credit of re-establishing the German Empire under Prussian hegemony.

Death of Frederick III.

The difference in spirit between Emperor Frederick and his son was soon clearly shown. Frederick opened his reign with an address to his people. William II. began his with an order to the Prussian army. When William opened the German Reichstag, on June 25, he pledged himself to continue the policy of his late grandfather, but made no allusion to that of his father. On October 15, Hamburg, the oldest free city of the Hanseatic League, ceased to be a free port and was incorporated in the "Zollverein."

William II. "War Lord"

England this year lost three distinguished men. On February 3, Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, the English jurist, died at Cannes. Educated at

Painted by Anton Von Werner

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OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG

Cambridge, he became Regius Professor of Civil Law at that University. From 1862 to 1869 he was law member of the Supreme Council in India. On his return to England he was elected Corpus Christi Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, and, in 1877, was master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His most enduring works are "Ancient Law in Connection with the Early History of Society and Its Relation to Modern Ideas," and the "Whewell Lectures on International Law," delivered at the University of Cambridge, in 1877. Next came the death of Matthew Arnold, the critic, essayist and poet. He was born at Leleham, in 1822. In 1858 he was Professor of Literature at Oxford. Most important among his works are "A Strayed Reveller and Other Poems," 1848; "Empedocles on Etna," 1853; "Merope," 1858; "Lectures on Translating Homer," 1861; "Essays on Criticism," 1865; "Study of Celtic Literature," 1867; "Culture and Anarchy," 1869; "St. Paul and Protestantism," 1870, and "Literature and Dogma," 1873. Laurence Oliphant, who had tried to found a socialistic religious community in Portland, New York, died November 23 at Twickenham. He assisted Elgin, Governor-General of Canada. A narrative of Elgin's voyage to China and Japan was the most noted of his works, among which were "Sympneumata," and "The Hand of Gilead," peculiar for mysticism and a strong tendency toward spiritualism. His life from the time that he participated in the Italian Revolution of 1848, until his service as a war correspondent in 1870, was most eventful.

Maine, the jurist

Matthew Arnold

Laurence Oliphant

William Wilson Corcoran, the American financier and philanthropist, died in February. Having taken over most of the United States bonds at the time of the Mexican War, Corcoran found himself with $12,000,000 of the United States six per cent loan on his hands, in a falling market. Hurrying to England, he persuaded English bankers to support the loan, and thus raised its value above par. This negotiation laid the foundation of Corcoran's great wealth. His charities exceeded $5,000,000. Most notable among them were the foundation of the Margaret Louisa Home in New York and the magnificent Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington.

Death of Corcoran

This year in Egypt was tranquil as compared with some of the preceding years. On September 21, Suakim was regularly invested by the rebel Dervishes, 2,000 strong, who dug trenches, mounted guns, and threw shells at the town. General Grenfell sent to England for reinforcements. Ten days later the British and Egyptian troops, under Grenfell at Suakim, made an attack on the Arab position, which was carried after fierce resistance. The Arabs lost heavily. The casualties among the British troops were nil. At the same time a British protectorate was proclaimed over North Borneo, Birunei, and Sarawak, comprising 2,000 miles of coast and 70,000 square miles of territory. The Suez Canal Convention was signed by the representatives of the Powers on October 29. It guaranteed free navigation at all times. In Abyssinia the position of the Italians near Alite, in April, was relieved by the retreat of the Abyssinians.

Siege of Suakim

British annexations

Two distinguished soldiers of France died within a short time of each other in the summer. Both had their share of execration as well as of honors. The first of these was Marshal Lebœuf, whose name is indissolubly associated with the disasters of the Franco-German war. On the death of Marshal Niel, in August, 1869, General Lebœuf became Minister of War. When the war of 1870 was declared, he expressed unbounded confidence in the readiness of the army, reporting, "So ready are we, that if the war lasted two years we should not even have a gaiter button to finish." Lebœuf was appointed, or rather appointed himself, Major-General of the Army of the Rhine, but had to resign after the defeats at Weissenburg and Wörth and the resignation of the Ollivier Cabinet. Despite the outcry against the disorganization which now came to light, he was appointed to a command under Bazaine, and was shut up with him in Metz. Later, he testified against Bazaine.

Death of Marshal Lebœuf

Marshal Bazaine himself died, in exile, within a short time of his detractor. Born at Versailles, in 1811, he went through the École Polytechnique, entered the army in 1831, and in the following year served in Africa. In 1837 he accompanied the Foreign Legion into Spain, and after two vigorous campaigns against the Carlists, he returned to Algeria, in 1839, with the rank of Captain. During the next nine years Captain Bazaine saw much active service. On the outbreak of the war in the East, in 1854, he was chosen to command the brigade of infantry formed out of the Foreign Legion.

Death of Bazaine

In the Italian campaign he distinguished himself at Marignano and Solferino. In the Mexican campaign he was put in chief command and received the rank of Marshal. Even then he was charged with having betrayed Maximilian. Though severely criticised in France, he was made a Senator. During the Franco-Prussian War he gained unenviable notoriety by his capitulation of Metz with 180,000 men, 3,000 guns, and 40,000,000 francs of treasure. Gambetta said, "Such a crime is beyond the chastisements of justice." But no attempt was made to mete out the proper punishment to Bazaine until 1873, when he was court-martialled at Versailles, the Duke of Aumale presiding, and was convicted of criminal incapacity and treacherous designs to restore the Empire. He was degraded and sentenced to death, but having had his sentence commuted, was permitted to escape from his prison. The last years of his life were spent in poverty at Madrid.

Bazaine's degradation

In France popular dissatisfaction with the Republican institutions became more marked. While the government passed into the hands of the Radicals, the most significant electoral successes fell to the Monarchists. In April, disturbances arose in Paris from an anti-Boulanger demonstration made by the students of the Latin Quarter. They crossed the Seine and were met by the followers of Boulanger. The conflict had to be stopped by the police, who at length restored order by blocking the bridges over the Seine. As the result of a passage of words in the Chamber, a duel was fought in July, be-

Boulanger's plots

tween Boulanger and Floquet, in which both were wounded. An expected *coup d'état* by Boulanger was the talk of the day. Other disturbances occurred in various parts of France during August. The funeral of the Communist, General Emdes, who had fallen dead while addressing a number of Parisian strikers, occasioned an Anarchist demonstration. At Amiens a serious riot, arising out of the strike of the velvet weavers, was checked only when the soldiers charged and wounded many people. The weavers of Lille, the glass-blowers of Lyons, and in Paris the stone masons and restaurant waiters, all struck for higher wages and fewer hours of work. Not until the 17th did the strike of the Parisian navvies come to an end. It had lasted nearly a month, and the funds of the labor organization were exhausted.

French labor riots

On November 14, the Pasteur Institution in Paris for the treatment of hydrophobia was opened by the French President. Ferdinand de Lesseps' attempt to issue a fresh series of 1,000,000 bonds to "finish the Panama Canal" failed to attract subscribers for more than 200,000 of them. The proposal was consequently withdrawn, and, the government having appointed a committee to administer the affairs of the company, De Lesseps resigned his directorship. Great anxiety prevailed as to the attitude of the shareholders. On December 15, the bill brought in by the French Ministers to suspend for three months the payment for which the company was liable was rejected by a large majority.

Panama canal fiasco

In Brazil, the Chamber of Deputies voted the

immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in May. Cuba, in the meantime, had relapsed into its disturbed state. In the earlier months brigandage had so increased that four provinces were put under military law.

A revolution which had broken out in Hayti in July culminated in the destruction of public buildings and the flight of President Salomon. With his Ministers he took refuge on the foreign ships of war at Port-au-Prince. Not until August 14 was order restored. On September 29 there was another outbreak in which Ptelemaque and 400 of his followers were killed while attacking the Palais National. In December, the Haytien Government, on a peremptory summons of American war vessels, delivered up the ship "Haytien Republic," an American filibuster detained by the authorities. The United States exacted $2,000,000 as indemnity.

Revolution in Hayti

In March, the Atlantic coast of the United States was visited by a severe snowstorm, or American blizzard. The weather, which had been warm, suddenly became wintry, snow drove through the air at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and soon it was impossible to remain out of doors. Traffic was suspended, large snowplows were abandoned, and the street cars were left standing on the tracks. For the first time the Stock Exchange stopped business by formal resolution, and many banks were closed. More than 200 lives were lost, including twenty-four in the streets of New York. In Chesapeake Bay alone 200 vessels were wrecked.

The great blizzard

Among those that died from exposure during this

storm was Roscoe Conkling of New York. He was a political leader of marked ability. His speeches in connection with reconstruction gained him a reputation as an orator. After Garfield became President, he was the leader of the so-called Stalwart faction of the Republican party. Falling out with the President, Senators Conkling and Platt resigned their seats, but failed to secure re-election. Conkling thereupon devoted himself to law in New York until his death. Roscoe Conkling

Another death lamented by Americans was that of Philip H. Sheridan. Born in 1831, he entered West Point in 1848. In March, 1861, he was first lieutenant. Toward the latter part of the Civil War he rose rapidly to the highest grade. On May 9, 1864, he led the Federal cavalry around Richmond and defeated Stuart, the ablest cavalry leader on the Confederate side. He was in July put in command of 20,000 men in the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan and Early came together in a desperate struggle. October 19, Early surprised the Union troops and sent them flying toward Winchester. Sheridan had just reached Winchester from a hurried trip to Washington. Knowing that the battle was on once more, and he twenty miles away, Sheridan leaped upon his horse and rode straight to the field. He turned the retreating soldiers back and routed the Confederates. This was the famous "Sheridan ride," dear to Union traditions. Later Sheridan's cavalry took a signal part in bringing about Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Sheridan's activity did not end with the war. He Death of Phil Sheridan

visited Europe, and was present at the great battles of the Franco-German conflict. On Sherman's retirement, he took command of the American army, as general-in-chief, and held the post until his death.

A dynamite plot for blowing up the houses of two judges and a police officer, the Board of Trade Building, Court House, and several newspaper offices was discovered in Chicago in July. The plot was revealed by an associate. Toward the end of the year, the election for the Presidency in the United States resulted in the return of the Republican candidate, Benjamin Harrison, by 239 votes of the Electoral College over 162 for Grover Cleveland. Just before the election the Administration suggested to the British Government the recall of Lord Sackville-West, the English Minister, because of his indiscreet letter recommending a fictitious correspondent to vote the Democratic ticket in the interest of Great Britain. President Cleveland refused further to receive Lord Sackville-West. The Minister retired.

Benjamin Harrison elected President

In medicine, the year is memorable for the fact that Dr. Fitz of Boston advocated the removal of the vermiform appendix in certain intestinal disorders. His suggestions were made only after he had performed several hundred post-mortem operations. American surgeons followed his advice; and thenceforward began the removal of an organ which had hitherto been the cause of much human suffering.

Fitz's treatment of appendicitis

1889

EARLY in the year, the world was startled by the sudden death of Archduke Rudolph of Hapsburg, the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria. The first public news of the event came in a despatch published in the official gazette of Vienna on January 31: "His Royal and Imperial Highness, Crown Prince Archduke Rudolph, died yesterday at his hunting lodge of Mayerling, near Baden, from the rupture of an aneurism of the heart." Foreign correspondents made a rush for Mayerling. Through their enterprise it was soon learned that the Archduke's mistress, Baroness Marie Vetsera, was implicated in the death of the Archduke. Her body was found together with that of the Crown Prince. To the present day the mystery surrounding Rudolph's death has not been quite cleared up. A note which he sent to his friend the Duke of Braganza clearly suggested suicide. It was scrawled on a scrap of paper evidently in a great hurry: "Dear Friend—I must die. In honor I can do nothing else. Good-by, the blessing of God be with you. Rudolph." For the sake of obtaining a Christian burial for the dead prince, the House of Hapsburg emphatically repudiated the theory of suicide. Yet a special dispensation had

Death of Austrian Crown Prince

to be obtained from His Holiness the Pope. The relatives of Baroness Vetsera were not equally fortunate. From the condition in which Prince Rudolph's body was found, it appeared on the other hand that he had been beaten to death before he was shot. Suspicion was aroused against Baroness Vetsera's cousin.

Japanese constitution

On February 11, the long-awaited constitution of Japan was at last proclaimed. Mikado Mutsuhite took a solemn oath to maintain the government according to the Constitution, and confirmed Kuroda as Minister of State, while Ito remained President of the Privy Council. On this occasion, for the first time in the history of Japan, the Empress rode beside the Emperor in public.

Arinori Mori assassinated

A blot upon the record of the day was the assassination by a Shinto fanatic of the Minister of Education, Arinori Mori.

The Samoan difficulties of the previous year took on a more threatening aspect. Naval squadrons of Great Britain, Germany and the United States were sent to Samoa. On March 15, a tremendous hurricane swept over the islands. Fifteen merchant vessels and six men-of-war were caught in the Bay of Apia. One hundred and forty-two officers and men lost their lives. So terrific was the gale that all the vessels in the harbor dragged their

The Apia disaster

anchors and collided. Most of them were finally wrecked on a coral reef jutting out from the bay. The German gunboat "Eber" was flung broadside on the reef and crashed to bits like an eggshell. Of her crew of seventy-seven only five escaped.

The German flagship "Adler" turned over on the reef and twenty of her men were lost. The American cruiser "Nipsic," while her crew tried to get an eight-inch gun overboard to act as anchor, was fouled by the German "Olga," and was beached, losing seven men. The "Olga," too, was beached, but managed to get off. During the night the hurricane increased in violence. Early in the morning the British "Calliope" began to drag down upon the American "Vandalia." The British captain determined to put out to sea. Inch by inch the "Calliope" fought her way into the teeth of the storm. As she passed the "Trenton," the American band struck up "Rule Britannia," and the Yankee sailors lining the yards cheered the British ship. The remaining American ships, "Trenton" and "Vandalia," could not escape. The "Vandalia's" commander was disabled by injuries sustained during the hurricane. The men of the "Trenton" were sent aloft to steady the ship to the wind. This expedient brought the "Trenton" clear of the reef. But she was none the less blown into shore. The "Vandalia," after dragging along the edge of the reef, struck about one hundred yards from the shore and turned over. The men, stripped naked, sought safety in the rigging. The officers remained at their posts on the quarter-deck. A gun, loosened from its fastenings, was hurled across the deck, tore Captain Schoonmaker from Lieutenant Carlin's arms, and swept him overboard. As night fell, the men on the "Trenton" gave a last cheer to their dying comrades. The "Vandalia's"

Sailor heroism

Dying courtesies

sailors, as they clung to their spars, cheered the flagship. The band on the "Trenton" played the "Star-Spangled Banner." Early next morning, the gale, for an instant, swung the two ships together. Lieutenant Carlin of the "Vandalia" drove his men out on the yardarms and ordered a leap for life to the decks of the "Trenton." He was the last to leave the doomed ship. It was of Carlin that Kipling wrote in his American Notes, "Wallah. He was a man!" All but five officers and thirty-nine men of the "Vandalia" were saved. The tragedy at Apia brought the three great naval Powers together in one common sorrow. The long-standing controversy was promptly brought to a close. A satisfactory settlement was reached at the Samoan Conference at Berlin in June. An autonomous government was guaranteed to the Samoan Islands under the joint control of the three Powers.

Samoan Conference

At Kalawao, in Hawaii, Father Damien died, on April 10, in the chief leper settlement on the island of Molokai. Joseph Damien de Veuster was born at Ninde near Louvain, Belgium, January 3, 1841. He studied for the priesthood, and before he completed his religious education offered himself for mission work in the islands of the South Pacific. In 1873 he reached Molokai in order to work among the leper colony. No man before him had ever attempted to do anything for these wretched outcasts. In 1886 he was first tainted with the horrible disease, but he refused to quit his post, and in spite of his constant suffering he pursued his work to the end. Robert Louis Steven-

Death of Father Damien

son has recorded his labors and immortalized his name. Shortly after Father Damien's death a revolution broke out in Hawaii. The palace grounds and the Government House were temporarily seized by the insurgents. The government troops had little trouble in suppressing the insurrection.

In France, the spring of this year was pregnant with unusual political excitement and intrigue. Acting on the advice of his friends, General Boulanger, the former War Minister, suddenly left the country on April 1. From Brussels he addressed a manifesto to his party, stating that he had quitted France to avoid arrest. The French Chambers promptly passed a bill authorizing the Senate to try General Boulanger and others for high treason. A few months later the French Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice, found General Boulanger and his associates, Count Dillon and Rochefort, guilty of conspiracy against the State and of misappropriation of public money. They were severally condemned to transportation for life with confinement in a fortified place. The sentence created not a little stir in France. Meanwhile on May 6, in commemoration of the falling of the Bastille, the Paris Exhibition was formally opened by President Carnot. The Continental monarchies abstained from all official representation, but the English and American Ambassadors were in evidence.

Flight of Boulanger

Paris Exposition

On March 27, John Bright, the great English orator and politician, died. Born at Greenbank, Lancashire, in 1811, he first became known as a leading spirit with Cobden in the Anti-Corn Law

Death of John Bright

League. In 1843, he was sent to Parliament by Durham, and distinguished himself as a strenuous advocate of free trade and reform. In 1847, he sat for the first time for Manchester, but in 1857 his opposition to the war with China made him so unpopular in the constituency that he lost his seat by a large majority. He was, however, returned for Birmingham, and continued to make speeches against the policy of great militarv establishments and wars of annexation. In 1865, he took a leading part in the movement for the extension of the franchise, and strongly advocated the necessity of reform in Ireland. In the Gladstone Ministry, formed in 1868, he was President of the Board of Trade and afterward Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Afterward in 1886, he joined the Liberals who opposed Gladstone's schemes for Ireland, and contributed by his letters and influence to the overthrow of the Ministry.

The Soudan campaign

In April, news was received of Henry M. Stanley's safety in Africa up to September 4, 1888, after his return from a stay with Emin Pasha. In the Soudan, in July, Colonel Woodehouse with considerable force came in contact with a Dervish horde advancing from Matuka near Tiguin on the Nile, south of Wady Halfa. Nearly 500 Dervishes were killed and wounded and as many taken prisoners. On August 3, General Grenfell, commanding the British and Egyptian troops on the Nile, attacked the Dervish troops under Wad-el-Njumi, and after seven hours' hard fighting drove him back into the desert, killing him, his principal Emin and

500 fighting men, and taking upward of 1,000 prisoners. In South African affairs, the Great Seal of the United Kingdom was affixed on October 30 to the Charter of the British South Africa Company, assigning to it trading and other rights over a territory of vast extent, with the express reservation to the Crown to take over at any time the works and buildings of the Company.

British South Africa Company

The novelist Wilkie Collins died on September 23. This popular writer was born in 1824. At the age of twenty-five he published "Antonina, or the Fall of Rome." Two years later, in 1852, appeared "Basil" and "Mr. Ray's Cash Box." Then followed a series of stories: "Hide and Seek" (1854), "After Dark, and other Stories" (1856), "The Dead Secret" (1857), "The Queen of Hearts" (1859), "The Woman in White" (1860), "No Name" (1862), "My Miscellanies" (1863), "Armandale" (1866), "The Moonstone" (1868), "Man and Wife" (1870), "Poor Miss Finch" (1872), "Miss, or Mrs.? and Other Stories" (1873), "The New Magdalen" (1873), "The Law and the Lady" (1875), and "The Two Destinies" (1876). He also wrote two plays called "The Lighthouse," and "The Frozen Deep"; and a book of home travel, entitled, "Rambles beyond Railways; or, Notes on Cornwall" (1851). The most popular of all these works perhaps was the story of "The Woman in White."

Wilkie Collins

Within a few months after Wilkie Collins' death, England lost one of her foremost poets. Robert Browning died on the second day of December. By the time of his death, Browning's works, though

Death of Robert Browning

never successful from a financial point of view, had come to be recognized as noteworthy contributions to English literature. The salient trait of Browning's poetry is that of rugged hilarity. Love of beauty, or form as such, was second to his whole-hearted humanity. A large charity, a red-blooded philosophy, a sympathetic psychology and religious optimism are the tonic qualities of his poetry. It was for this that he came to be regarded as the peer of Tennyson in English poetry. Browning was born in 1812 at Camberwell near London. He studied at the London University and then travelled abroad in Italy. His first published work was "Pauline," a narrative in verse, followed shortly by "Paracelsus," a drama after the manner of "Faust." During the next few years he published the dramas "Strafford" (1837), "Sordello" (1840), and "The Blot in the 'Scutcheon," as well as a collection of poems, "Bells and Pomegranates" (1846). During the same year he was married to his fellow poet, Elizabeth Barrett. The two took up their abode in Florence. Mrs. Browning's beautiful "Sonnets from the Portuguese" were written for him. During the days following their marriage, Browning's second collection of poems, "Men and Women," appeared in 1855. After the death of his wife in 1861 the poet returned to England. "Dramatis Personæ," a third collection of poems appeared in 1864. Then came Browning's most ambitious work, "The Ring and the Book," comprising a series of poetical variations on the theme of a edieval murder trial, as told by the principal acto in that

Browning's early poems

"The Ring and the Book."

drama. This proved the most successful of Browning's works. It was followed shortly by "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society," a psychological study of Napoleon III., and by "Fifine at the Fair." Next year (1873) appeared "Red Cotton Night-Cap Country, or Turf and Towers." Among his last publications were "La Saisiaz," "Dramatic Idyls," and "Asolando." In the mass of Browning's writings the poet's lyric gifts are apparent. Yet Browning was pre-eminently a dramatic poet. But his dramatic expression was that of retrospect and soliloquy, rather than that of action. As George E. Woodberry wrote in his essay "On Browning's Death": "His characters do not develop before the eye; he does not catch the soul in the very act; he does not present life so much as the results of life. . . . He has in fact that malady of thought which interferes with the dramatist's control of his hand. . . . In other words, he is, primarily, a moralist; he reasons and he is fluent in words and fertile in thoughts, and so he loses the object itself, becomes indirect, full of afterthought and parenthesis, and impairs the dramatic effect." This explains in a measure why Browning's writings have been characterized as obscure.

Browning's genius

Throughout this year continued the investigation in Parliament of the London "Times'" charges against Parnell. Sir Charles Russell and Herbert H. Asquith were Parnell's chief counsel, while Sir Richard Webster, the English Attorney-General, appeared as counsel for the "Times." Richard Pigott, the person who sold the alleged Parnell

Parnell vindicated

letters to the "Times" under a searching cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, incriminated himself as a forger and blackmailer. Leaving a written confession behind him, he fled the country. The London "Times" apologized for the publication of the letters. Pigott, arrested in Spain, committed suicide.

The Island of Crete was again the scene of numerous disturbances, which broke out in midsummer. On July 22, a serious rising occurred in various parts of the island. The Turkish authorities were expelled from Vamos and Cidoma and the public archives perished. The Turkish Government issued orders to call out 80,000 of the reserves. Chakir Pasha, the newly appointed governor of Crete arrived at the island, informed a deputation of Cretans and Turks of the Sultan's determination to restore order, but promised to inquire into legitimate grievances. A state of siege was proclaimed throughout the island. Murder and plunder were reported on both sides, and several Mussulman and Christian villages were fired. Moussa Bey, the Kurd leader, was sent to Constantinople for trial.

Upheaval in Crete

During this year the new epidemic of influenza commonly called "grippe" prevailed throughout Russia and Siberia. In some towns more than fifty per cent of the population were attacked. In a few weeks the epidemic spread through Europe. Before the close of the year the influenza reached America and thousands were affected by it along the Atlantic Coast.

The influenza

To foil the ends of the Panama Canal Com-

pany the United States Senate and Representatives passed a resolution in secret session, declaring against European control of the canal.

On March 4, Harrison and Morton were inaugurated as President and Vice-President of the United States. On March 22, Bering Sea was closed to all nations, and the President issued a proclamation prohibiting the killing of fur animals within Alaska without a special permit from the United States. In April, a part of the Indian lands of Oklahoma were thrown open to white men. Thousands of settlers rushed into the new lands. On the last of May occurred the catastrophe of Johnstown. A three-days' rainfall of more than four inches on the slopes of the Alleghenies caused a sudden overflow of the Susquehanna River and its tributaries. The Connemaugh Valley on the western slope, dotted with thriving towns, was devastated for forty miles. The bursting of the reservoir at Johnstown added to the deluge. More than six thousand persons were drowned. Some fifteen hundred were burned to death where the smelting furnaces at Johnstown set fire to a floating mass of driftwood penned up by the stone railway bridge. In other parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania the freshets did enormous damage, the losses aggregating $40,000,000.

Bering Sea closed

The Oklahoma boom

Johnstown flood

In his December message to Congress, President Harrison expressed the hope that the Pan-American conference would pave a way to improved international relations and secure peace on the American continent. The rest of this message dealt with the

surplus in American finances showing an excess of $5,000,000 of revenue over expenditure. Congress was urged to take measures to reduce the revenues.

The wonderfully improved relations between the Northern and Southern States of North America were made clearly manifest on the death of Jefferson Davis, the President of the seceding States during the American Civil War. Jefferson Davis was born in Mississippi and was sent to the United States Military Academy at West Point. On his commission as a lieutenant in the United States army, he served in the Black Hawk War. Later he rendered gallant service as the colonel of a Mississippi volunteer regiment in Mexico. He was Secretary of War under Pierce. Davis rose to the leadership of the Southern elements in American national politics. From 1860 to 1861 he was a leader of the Southern party in the American Senate. When the Southern Confederacy was formed, after secession had become an accomplished fact, Davis was elected President of the new Republic. His insight, executive skill, and determination were the life and strength of the military and civic administration of the Confederacy. In his inauguration speech he expressed the full theory of secession in a few apt words: "The sovereign States here represented have agreed to form a Confederacy. It is by the abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new alliance, but in each State its government has remained." After Lee's lines were broken at Appomattox, and the resulting fall of Richmond in April, 1865, Davis

Death of Jefferson Davis

Davis' ante bellum career

Leader of the Confederacy

and his Cabinet became fugitives. At daybreak of May 10, a remnant of the Presidential party camping among pine woods near Irwinville, in Southern Georgia, was surprised and captured by Union cavalry scouts. Davis was apprehended while trying to escape disguised in his wife's long coat and shawl. He was imprisoned for two years at Fortress Monroe. This captivity was shared by General Joseph Wheeler. His plans for the escape of his former leader were frustrated. After the assassination of Abraham Lincoln those who held that Davis was implicated in it clamored to have him shot. Better counsels prevailed. Davis to be sure was indicted for treason, but in May, 1867, he was released on bail, Horace Greeley serving as one of his bondsmen. The case never came to trial. Under President Johnson's general amnesty Jefferson Davis received a final immunity from prosecution. He lived unmolested at his home in Mississippi for the rest of his life. When he died he was mourned by the whole South as the foremost leader of their lost cause.

Flight and capture

Tranquil closing years

This year, Björnstjerne Björnson brought out his famous novel "In God's Way," in which he depicted the struggle between religious bigotry and liberalism. Björnson's earlier novel "Synnöve Solbakken" established his fame as a story writer. "Mellem Slagene" was his first printed drama. Björnson also wrote poetry which was essentially lyric, characterized by an idyllic purity that has won for it a high place in the estimate of his country. One of his lyrics has become the national

Bjornstjerne Bjornson

song of Norway. Of Björnson's dramatic works, the most important are "Kong Sverre," "Sigurd Slembe," and "Sigurd Jorsalfar." Björnson's later stage works are problem plays. Among them may be mentioned "The Editor," "A Bankruptcy," "The King," "Leonarda," "A Glove," "Geography and Love," and "Beyond Strength." Besides "In God's Way," he brought out the novels "Magnhild," "Kaptejn," "Mansana," and "Stöv." During the last two decades of the century Björnson continued to be the recognized spokesman of Norwegian republican aspirations.

Hippolyte victorious in Hayti

Early in autumn the civil war in Hayti, which had continued for more than twelve months, ended by the surrender of General Légitime, and the occupation of Port-au-Prince by General Hippolyte. In October, General Hippolyte was accordingly elected President of the Republic of Hayti.

Revolution in Brazil

In Brazil, in the middle of November, a revolutionary movement, of which the first open manifestation was the attempted assassination of the Minister of Marine, Baron de Ladario, broke out at Rio de Janeiro. A provisional government under General Deodoro da Fonseca was formed, which abolished the Council of State and proclaimed a republic. The Emperor, who had been kept a prisoner in his palace, was banished to Europe. The Imperial Ministry had arranged with Dom Pedro to abdicate at the end of January, 1890, in favor of his daughter, the Countess d'Eu, but a feeling of disloyalty was felt among the people. A formal decree was issued declaring a federal republic, the

several provinces of the late Empire constituting States, and each State arranging its own Constitution and electing its deliberative bodies and local governments. A counter revolution broke out on December 18, in Rio de Janeiro. A number of soldiers, sailors and civilians took part in it, and troops had to be ordered out to disperse them. It was not until Christmas time that the disturbance was quelled. Dom Pedro exiled

At the close of the year Henry M. Stanley's expedition, having effected the relief of Emin Bey in the Equatorial provinces of Egypt, marched out of the Soudan by way of Zanzibar. Emin had remained at Khartoum since the death of Gordon. The time spent in Stanley's expedition was three years, and the results accomplished were of great value to the science of geography. Stanley ended the expedition at Cairo, where he wrote a record of his journey, published simultaneously in England, America, France and Germany, under the title "In Darkest Africa." On Stanley's return to England he was knighted, and scientific honors of all kinds were showered upon him. Stanley's relief of Emin Bey "In Darkest Africa"

1890

Death of Empress Augusta

THE German Dowager Empress Augusta died on January 7, at the Royal Palace at Berlin. After her husband's succession to the throne of Prussia, in 1861, the Queen devoted her time and energies to the reorganization of guilds of women under the Red Cross. During the campaign of 1870–71 the Red Cross Society in Germany alone established 677 general hospitals, 286 private lazarets, and innumerable stations for refreshments. A total of 25,000 men and women were enrolled, for which the Empress had the disposal of 18,000,000 thalers.

Johann Ignaz Döllinger

Dr. Döllinger, the celebrated theologian and leader of the Old Catholic Party, died on January 10, in his ninety-first year. Johann Ignaz Döllinger entered the Church in 1822, and soon after published the "Doctrine of the Eucharist during the First Three Centuries," a work which won him the position of Lecturer on Church History at the University of Munich. In later years he took an active part in the political struggles of the University in the Bavarian Parliament, and as delegate to the Diet of Frankfort voted for the total separation of Church and State. At the Ecumenical Council of 1869–70, Dr. Döllinger became

famous throughout Europe by his opposition to the doctrine of Papal infallibility. He was excommunicated in 1871 by the Archbishop of Munich. A few months later he was elected rector of the University of Munich, and, in 1873, rector of the Royal Academy of Science. Among his numerous works the most important are "Origins of Christianity," "A Sketch of Luther," "Christianity and the Church," and "Papal Legends of the Middle Ages." During the last years of his life he formed a warm friendship with Gladstone.

Dollinger's excommunication

Most notable in this year's events for Germany was the withdrawal from public life of Prince Bismarck. In January, he tendered his resignation as Prussian Prime Minister and Chancellor of the German Empire. In February, the old Chancellor rescinded his resignation, but within a month he and the young Emperor were once more at odds. On March 18, Prince Bismarck's resignation from all his public posts was definitely accepted. On his retirement from public life he was created a Field Marshal and Duke of Lauenburg, but he declined both honors. General von Caprivi de Caprera de Montecuculi was appointed as successor to Prince Bismarck. A few days later Count Herbert Bismarck's resignation as Foreign Secretary was also accepted by the German Emperor.

Bismarck retires

Caprivi German Chancellor

On February 18, the great Hungarian statesman, Count Julius Andrassy, died at Abazzia. He was born at Zemplin, March 8, 1823. He took part in the Revolution of 1848, and was condemned to death, but escaped and went into exile. When

Death of Andrassy

self-government was restored to Hungary, in 1867, he was appointed Premier, and became Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1871. He retired from public life in 1879.

European labor demonstration

Numerous arrests were made at Paris by the end of April in anticipation of an expected Socialist demonstration. Among others, the Marquis de Mores, a French Royalist of American cowboy fame, was arrested on the charge of inciting the soldiers to revolt and of furnishing funds to Socialist organs. In May, several labor riots occurred. In London the agitation was great. More than 200,000 workmen attended a mass meeting in Hyde Park.

Unrest in Russia

In Russia, Madame Tchevrikova had written a letter to the Czar, which reflected on the system of government by which the common people were oppressed. Shortly after she was arrested, on March 8, the students of the St. Petersburg University and the Academy of Agriculture demanded the re-establishment of the more liberal regulations of 1863. Five hundred students were imprisoned. In consequence of this affair the University and Technological Institute of St. Petersburg were closed on April 1 by the police. In July, imperial edicts were issued throughout Russia against the Jews. They were forbidden to hold land, were

Persecution of Jews

directed to reside in towns, and were excluded from certain cities where hitherto they had been unmolested.

In July, the first great national election to the new Parliament in Japan and the provincial as-

semblies was held. Nearly eighty-five per cent of eligible voters availed themselves of the franchise. A great number of candidates ran for election. When the results were announced, it was found that almost all the candidates who had in any way received government employment were repudiated by the people. From the very start the government found itself confronted by a powerful opposition on the floor of the new Parliament. Few of the old party leaders were chosen as standard bearers of the new faction. A new code of civil procedure and the first portion of a new civil code of laws were added to the new criminal code promulgated in the early eighties.

Japanese elections

Parliamentary rule begun

Africa was repartitioned among the European nations. To England was awarded the sultanate of Zanzibar and an extensive strip of territory to the north of the German West African possessions. France was placated by dominion over all the oases of the Sahara, and the northwest portion of the Soudan, extending from her possessions on the west coast as far as Lake Tschad. In return for German concessions Heligoland was ceded to Germany. A few days afterward the German Emperor, attended by his fleet, assumed sovereignty over the island. Meanwhile, in Zanzibar, the Sultan issued a decree by which slavery was practically abolished, and slave trading was made a penal offence. Three months later, on November 7, the British protectorate over Zanzibar was formally proclaimed, and the Union Jack was hoisted, together with the Sultan's flag, over his palace.

Repartition of Africa

Death of Cardinal Newman

At home, Englishmen were mourning the death of Cardinal John Henry Newman. That distinguished prelate died on August 13. Newman was born in 1801. He was educated at Eton and at Oxford. He was appointed vice-principal of St. Alban's Hall under Dr. Whately (afterward Archbishop) and became Incumbent for St. Mary's, Oxford, and Chaplain of Littlemore. During the early thirties he took part with Keble, Pusey, and Froude in originating the Oxford movement. He became a leader of the propaganda for High Church doctrines, and contributed largely to the celebrated "Tracts for the Times." The last of these, on the "Elasticity of the Thirty-nine Articles," was censured by the authorities of Oxford, causing Newman's resignation of his livings in 1843. Two years later he joined the Church of Rome. Ordained a priest of that Church, he was successively head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri at Birmingham, rector of the University Chapel at Dublin, 1854–58, and principal of the Catholic school at Edgbaston. In 1879, he was created a Cardinal. Newman's fame rests on his written works, notably the "Apologia pro vita sua," 1864, and the reply to Gladstone on the Vatican decrees in 1875. Newman will long be remembered for this most beautiful of his religious poems:

The "Oxford Movement"

Newman turns Catholic

"Apologia pro vita sua"

"Lead, kindly Light"

Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom
Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home;
Lead Thou me on!
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
Shouldst lead me on;
I loved to choose and see my path; but now
Lead Thou me on!
I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will. Remember not past years!

So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone,
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile!

On October 20, Sir Richard Burton died at Trieste. This famous explorer was born in 1821. He studied Oriental languages and in 1853 he was enabled to visit Mecca and Medina disguised as a Mohammedan pilgrim. After serving in the Crimean war he made a journey to East Africa with Captain Speke, which led to the discovery of the great lake at Tanganyika. He wrote several books of travel, a magnificent "History of the Sword," and translated the dramas of Camoens and "The Thousand and One Nights." Sir Richard Burton

During summer new Turkish outrages had been reported from Armenia. A search for arms in an Armenian church at Erzeroum was followed by riots. In July, a serious fight occurred in the Armenian quarter of Constantinople. A crowd of Armenians mobbed the Patriarch at Constantinople. Turkish troops restored order, but not before the Patriarch had suffered serious maltreatment. This affair was followed by fresh outrages against the Christian population of Crete on the part of the Turkish troops in Sphakia. Atrocities were also Armenian disturbances

committed by the Kurds against the Armenians in the Tiflis district. During the following month half of Salonica was laid in ashes. The fire left 18,000 persons homeless. At Mecca the pilgrims once more suffered from the epidemic of cholera.

Revolt in Switzerland

Serious political disturbances broke out in Switzerland. They began in the Canton of Ticino, in consequence of the government's refusal to submit to the people the question of a revision of the constitution. At Bellinzona, the seat of the government, revolution broke out in September. Two members of the government were seized, one of whom was shot. A provisional government was proclaimed, to which the chief towns of the canton rallied. The Federal government despatched 1,500 soldiers to restore order.

Central American union

The five republics of Central America resolved in April to unite under one President, with a Cabinet of five members and a Diet of fifteen. The new State came into official existence by the middle of September. In July, a revolution broke out in the city of Buenos Ayres. The government troops were repulsed in the streets of the city. President Celman, after having been wounded, took refuge in the interior. A provisional government was proclaimed. Hostilities continued for several days and more than 1,000 persons were killed and wounded on both sides. After these events Dr. Celman's resignation was received with satisfaction throughout Argentina.

Revolutionary movements

In November, a revolution broke out in Honduras, under the leadership of General Sanchez, who succeeded in capturing the citadel

and the arsenal of Tegnicagalpa. He was besieged in turn, and after some desperate fighting was captured and shot.

In North America, early in the year, an Extradition Treaty with Great Britain had been drawn up by the representatives of the two Powers at Washington. It was unanimously ratified after a few amendments by the United States Senate. Congress, after many ballots, determined that Chicago should be the site of the World's Fair in 1892 in honor of the four hundredth Columbian anniversary. In May, the House of Representatives passed a new tariff bill maintaining the protective system and raising rates on certain articles. After a lengthy conference between members of the two Houses, an arrangement was arrived at concerning the so-called McKinley tariff measure. On July 14, the Sherman bill was approved. It provided that there should be a monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, with certificates to be issued as a full legal tender; that 2,000,000 ounces should be coined monthly until July 1, 1891; after that date so much coin as should be necessary to redeem outstanding certificates.

Sherman silver bill

The death of Ericsson, the noted naval constructor, was commemorated by the Government of the United States, for which he had done his best work. His body was taken back to Sweden on an American man-of-war. In Utah, in October, the Mormon Elders, after a conference of several weeks, produced a new declaration wherein they abandoned the system of polygamy. On November 2, North

Mormons abandon polygamy

New American States

Dakota was admitted as the thirty-ninth State, and South Dakota as the fortieth; on November 8, Montana as the forty-first State, and on November 11, Washington as the forty-second. President Harrison in his first message stated that the American revenues of the previous year exceeded the expenses by over $1,500,000, and that for the pending year they would be $83,000,000 in excess. He favored the revision of the tariff.

The gradual evolution of the bicycle, from high-wheeled velocipedes to "safeties" and "drop frames," had increased the number of bicyclists. Now, the application of pneumatic rubber tires to the new safety bicycle gave such a powerful impetus to the new sport that it assumed the proportions of a popular craze. The manufacture of bicycles and of their parts increased amazingly. Women began to ride.

The Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, in all 1,500 warriors, gave evidence of hostile intentions in South Dakota. For several weeks ghost dances were held. Early in December, an outbreak occurred at Standing Rock. Federal troops had to be summoned. By the end of December, after severe fighting near Porcupine and Pine Ridge, in South Dakota, the hostile Indians under Big Foot were routed, and seven hundred were taken prisoners.

Heinrich Schliemann

Heinrich Schliemann, the German archeologist, died December 27, at Naples. He was born in Neu Buckow, January 6, 1822, and after having made a fortune in commercial pursuits, he travelled widely and commenced a series of archeological investigations in the East. In 1869, he pub-

lished at Paris his "Ithaca," "The Peloponnesus," "Troy," and "Archeological Researches," an account of his travels in these regions. This was followed in 1874 by his "Trojan Antiquities," giving the results of his researches and excavations on the plateau of Hissarlik, the reputed site of ancient Troy. His "Mycenæ," a narrative of researches and discoveries of Mycenæ and Tiryns, was published in 1877, with a preface by Gladstone. His "Troja," 1883, and his "Tiryns," 1886, are in a measure supplementary to his earlier works on Troy and Mycenæ.

Schliemann's works

1891

ARCHDUKE Johann Nepomuck Salvator of Austria was lost at sea in January. After renouncing his title and completely severing his connection with the House of Hapsburg, Johann Orth, as he called himself, had sailed from Hamburg to Buenos Ayres in 1890. He set out for Valparaiso, but neither he nor his ship was ever heard of again. He was a man of unusual intellectual powers, and had made a reputation as the author of a number of trenchant military treatises.

Johann Orth

In Chile, the conflict between President Balmaceda and Congress ripened into a revolution. On the first day of January, the opposition members of the Senate and House of Deputies met and signed an act declaring the President unworthy of his office. On January 5, the navy declared itself in favor of the Legislature and against the President. The President denounced this as treason, declared himself dictator, and proclaimed martial law. On January 6, six ironclads put out to sea. The squadron seized every steamer carrying the Chilean flag. President Balmaceda was left without a seagoing warship on the coast. The revolutionists made full use of their formidable naval advantage. The smaller garrisons in the various

Chileans depose Balmaceda

nitrate ports were compelled to surrender. The foreign consuls at Valparaiso would not permit a trade blockade of that port. The war opened with more or less desultory engagements. On the morning of January 16, the lands forts of Valparaiso opened fire on the ironclad "Blanco" and nearly sank her. Of the nitrate ports, Iquique was the first to be attacked. The town held out for a full month. Rear-Admiral Hotham of the British Pacific squadron invited the rival commanders to a conference on board his flagship, and got them to agree to an armistice. On the following day, Colonel Soto evacuated the town with his garrison. The richest of the nitrate ports was thus lost to Balmaceda. During the night of April 23, two Balmacedist torpedo gunboats ran into the harbor of Caldera and there sank the rebel ironclad "Blanco" in two minutes. This was the first occasion on which a Whitehead torpedo was successfully employed against an ironclad. By the end of August, a decisive battle was fought at Placilla near Santiago. Balmaceda's forces were completely routed after five hours' hard fighting with a loss of 1,500 men. Santiago de Chile capitulated and the triumph of the Congressional party was complete. Balmaceda, who had taken refuge at the Argentine Legation in Santiago, committed suicide. The news was received with manifest relief throughout Chile. On the 19th of November, Admiral Jorge Montt was chosen President of Chile, and on Christmas Day he was installed with great ceremony. In the Argentine Republic, out-

Civil war in Chile

The "Blanco" sunk

Battle of Placilla

End of Balmaceda

breaks occurred throughout the entire year, caused by political dissension and aggravated by business depression.

During the revolution in Chile a serious conflict occurred at Valparaiso in October between United States sailors and a Chilean mob. In reply to Mr. Blaine's demand for indemnity and apology, the Chilean Government stated that the matter was one which concerned the jurisdiction and authority of Chile, and would be duly investigated in her courts. Previous to this another international complication had arisen from a determined attempt of the Chilean warship "Itata," to evade the neutrality laws of the United States. The matter was finally adjusted by arbitration.

The "Itata" incident

In Portugal, a republican rising at Oporto occupied the attention of the government. On January 31, the insurgents, supported by some of Dom Pedro's followers, who had returned from Brazil, laden with spoil, attempted to get possession of the barracks. Foiled in their attempt, they seized the town hall and proclaimed a republic. The royal palace was bombarded, but at length the royal troops attacked the rioters and drove them back with heavy loss. One hundred lives were lost and 500 persons taken prisoners.

Revolt in Oporto

On December 4, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II. De Alcantara, a lineal descendant of the three most ancient royal houses of Europe—Hapsburg, Braganza and Bourbon—died at Paris. He was born at Rio de Janeiro, December 2, 1825, and succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his

father, Dom Pedro I. In 1843, he married the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., King of Naples. He outlived her only by one year. Brazil prospered greatly under his rule, for he did much to develop his country's resources in every direction. In 1871, he issued an imperial decree for the gradual abolition of slavery. This resulted in total emancipation by May, 1888. The same reform, more suddenly effected, cost North America rivers of blood. The Emperor and his consort were alike distinguished for their intellectual and moral endowments and their affectionate interest in the welfare of their subjects. Dom Pedro was a liberal patron of letters, art, science, industry, and commerce. During his reign, enterprises of social and commercial character greatly multiplied and public instruction received a vigorous impulse. His deposition, in 1889, was barren of good consequences. The news of Dom Pedro's death caused much sorrow among Brazilians, who realized too late the excellence of their former Emperor.

Death of Dom Pedro II.

His liberal rule

The Republican government of Brazil went to pieces at the first serious encounter. Late this same year, when the Brazilian Congress passed, over the President's veto, a law providing for the impeachment of the President, that body was dissolved by the President, Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca. He declared himself dictator and proclaimed martial law at Rio. On November 23, an insurrection broke out at Rio de Janeiro. The navy took the popular side. Fonseca, finding resistance hopeless, resigned, and General Peixoto

Revolution in Brazil

was installed in his place without further bloodshed.

In North America, the Bering Sea litigation, involving the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the high seas at a distance of fifty-nine miles, had been taken to the United States Supreme Court early in the year, to be decided in a "friendly lawsuit." This was done on a motion to annul the proceedings of the District Court at Sitka. Later, on the reassembling of the Supreme Court at Washington, and the resumption of the "W. P. Sayward" case, the Attorney-General announced that an agreement had been reached between the United States and Great Britain regarding the terms on which the differences respecting the Bering Sea seal fisheries were to be submitted to arbitration. General Brooke was succeeded at the Pine Ridge Indian Agency, in South Dakota, by General Miles. The Ninth Cavalry arrived there just in time to prevent the massacre of their white comrades by the Indians. General Miles encircled the Indians with troops to starve them into submission. Pine Ridge was menaced by 3,000 hostiles, but after three days of negotiation, on January 15, the Indians surrendered.

Bering Sea litigation

Miles at Pine Ridge

George Bancroft, the great historian of the early period of the American people, died on January 17. His career was all but coeval with that of the Nineteenth Century. Born in 1800, he associated in his youth with those who had known George Washington and Frederick the Great. After graduating at Harvard, he studied at Göttingen. Returning to

Death of Bancroft

America, he became a tutor at Harvard College. The first volume of his great American history appeared in 1834, and was at once recognized as authoritative. Having entered into politics, Bancroft's distinguished services for his party were recognized by his appointment as Secretary of the Navy under President Polk. As such he founded the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. It was Bancroft who, while temporarily holding the office of Secretary of War, gave to General Zachary Taylor the order to advance to the Rio Grande—a step which precipitated the Mexican War. Toward the close of 1846 he was made Minister to Great Britain. During the American Civil War, Bancroft was one of the most conspicuous of those war Democrats who rallied to the support of Lincoln. In 1866, he pronounced his great eulogy on Lincoln before both Houses of Congress. In May, 1867, he was appointed Minister to Prussia; in the following year he was accredited to the North-German Confederation; and in 1871 to the German Empire, from which he was recalled at his own request, in 1874. It was thus his lot to witness the growth of Germany and her development into the strongest State in Europe. Having retired from public life, Bancroft devoted his last years to a thorough revision of his great colonial history, an imperishable monument which has placed his name among those of the great historians of the century.

His public services

Bancroft in Germany

On February 13, Admiral Porter of the American navy died at his home. David Porter was born in

Death of David Porter

Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1813. When fourteen years of age he served as midshipman in the Mexican navy. At sixteen he entered the United States navy. He took part in many engagements during the Mexican War. As Captain in the Civil War, he was present at the capture of Fort Henry. He distinguished himself with Farragut at New Orleans and Vicksburg, where he rendered invaluable service to Grant with his ironclads. Three times in succession he was thanked by Congress for his patriotic services. After the close of the war he served as Vice-Admiral until 1869, and as superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, Porter succeeded him as Admiral.

William Tecumseh Sherman

Twenty-four hours after David Porter died came the death of General Sherman, another hero of the American Civil War. William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Mancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. He graduated from West Point in 1840. He saw active service in Florida, but was transferred to the Pacific Coast, where he served until 1850, when he retired to civil life until 1860. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, took the Fifth division after the capture of Donelson, commanded at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, and when Grant became General-in-Chief, succeeded him as Lieutenant-General to conduct the Southern campaign. It was then that he made his famous March to the Sea. General Sherman's name is linked with those of the foremost soldiers of the American Civil War—Grant, Lee, Sheridan,

Jackson, Thomas, Johnston, and Meade. He was buried at St. Louis.

Another general of world-wide renown died at Berlin on April 24—Field-Marshal von Moltke. He was born at Parshim in Mecklenburg, October 26, 1800. Having entered the Danish army in 1819, he left this service for that of Prussia in 1822, and became a staff officer in 1832. In 1835, he was called to Constantinople to reform the Turkish army, and saw service during the Syrian campaign against Mehemet Ali, in 1839. He returned to Prussia and became colonel of the staff in 1851, and equerry to the Crown Prince in 1855. In 1858, as provisional director of the general staff, he acted in unison with Von Roon and Bismarck, in the vast plans of military reorganization soon afterward carried out. The plan of the Danish War of 1864 is declared to have emanated from him, as did also that of the swift Austrian-Prussian campaign of 1866, and that of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71. After the successes of that great war, he was appointed Field-Marshal and made a Count. He retired from the direction of the Prussian general staff in 1888. His best known works are "Letters from Turkey, 1835–39," a critical military work on the "Russian-Turkish Campaign of 1828–29 in Europe and Turkey," and his contributions to the great publications of the German general staff. Moltke was a taciturn man of iron constitution, capable of unintermittent mental work. His plans were well weighed, his warfare was waged boldly and sternly with a sole view to success.

Death of Moltke

The great "Battle Thinker"

Death of Meissonier

By the death of Meissonier, on the last day of January, one of the foremost artists of the century was lost to France. Born at Lyons in 1818, Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier began to exhibit his first miniature paintings of genre subjects in 1836, while he was still a pupil of Léon Cogniet. From the first his paintings had a great success. After the initial success of his "Little Messenger" and "La Partie des Boules," Louis Napoleon purchased his "Dream" for 20,000 francs. Meissonier's famous historical paintings, "Solferino" and "The Emperor and his Staff," were incorporated in the Luxembourg Gallery. The "Cavalry Charge" (1867) was purchased by Mr. Probasco of Cincinnati for 150,000 francs, while his picture of The Battle of Friedland, called "1807," now in the Metropolitan Museum at New York, was purchased by the American millionnaire, Stewart, for more than 300,000 francs. The complete list of Meissonier's works is very long, as is that of his etchings and illustrations.

American copyright reform

The American Congress, after a continuous session of more than twenty-four hours, March 4, during which bills were disposed of as rapidly as their titles could be read, passed the Copyright Bill, by which the rights of foreign authors to their works, if published within the United States, were recognized for the first time. According to the proclamation issued on July 1, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Switzerland were admitted to the benefits of the new American Copyright Act.

Relations were strained between the United States

and Italy, owing to the brutal massacre of a number of Italians at New Orleans. The men in question were charged with the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy of New Orleans. They were acquitted by a jury. A mob attacked the jail. They shot nine of the Italians and hanged two. In May, the Grand Jury of New Orleans returned a presentment indicting six Italians for alleged bribery of the jury which tried the men charged with the murder of Hennessy. It declared furthermore that of the men lynched in prison eight at least were American citizens. Baron Fava's representations to obtain redress at Washington were answered by a statement from Mr. Blaine, that the American Federal Government had no power to interfere with the local administration of justice in the several States composing the Union. In exasperation, Italy recalled her Minister and ceased all diplomatic intercourse with the United States of America.

New Orleans massacre

Friction with Italy

The first execution of a criminal by electricity was performed about this time at the prison of Sing Sing in New York. It was certified by experts and officials that death from a powerful electric shock thus administered was painless and instantaneous.

"Electrocution"

On August 12, the American poet Lowell died at Elmwood, Massachusetts. James Russell Lowell was born in Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1838. While still a law student he began his career as a poet in 1841, when he published "A Year's Life." In 1844, he published "A Legend of Brittany," and during the same year he was married to Maria White. His sonnets to Maria

Death of Lowell

White were the precursors of his noblest lyric effusions. "Conversations on the Old Poets" and the "Vision of Sir Launfal" appeared in the following year. Three years later he brought out a new series of verses and also published his "Fable for Critics," one of the wittiest of American satires. During the Mexican war Lowell wrote his "Biglow Papers," a series of invective poems in the Yankee dialect directed against the pro-slavery party and the Southern war party. The success of the "Biglow Papers" was immediate. During the American Civil War, Lowell wrote a second series, less amusing perhaps, but pitched on a higher plane of antipathy and pathos. With them appeared Lowell's excellent essay on the Yankee dialect. The poet had been previously appointed Professor of Modern Literature at Harvard College, succeeding Longfellow. While thus engaged he helped to found the "Atlantic Monthly." Later he was co-editor with Charles Eliot Norton of the "North American Review." After the Civil War, at a great open-air meeting held in the yard of Harvard College, the poet recited his great "Commemoration Ode" in honor of the sons of Harvard slain in the Civil War. Three noble odes were written by Lowell for the Centennial celebrations of the early battles of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence. "Under the Willows" and "The Cathedral," two poems of great spiritual beauty, appeared in 1869. Lowell's essays have been collected in four volumes: "The Fireside Travels" (1864), "Among My Books" (1870), "A Second

"The Biglow Papers"

"Commemoration Ode"

Lowell's essays

Series'' (1876), ''My Study Windows''' (1871). In 1877, Lowell was sent as American Minister to Spain, and in 1881 was transferred to the Court of St. James. No Minister from the United States ever had a warmer welcome in Great Britain. He was esteemed as a poet rather than as an official Ambassador. Specially appreciated was his poetic contribution on the ''Alabama'' affair—a half humorous dialogue in New England dialect entitled ''Jonathan to John.'' Lowell remained in England until 1885. His addresses and after-dinner speeches were published in 1887, under the title ''Democracy and other Addresses.'' In 1889 appeared Lowell's last volume of verse, ''Heartsease and Rue.'' It contained ''Fitz-Adam's Story'' and ''The Nest.'' The closing years of the poet's life were spent at his home in Massachusetts in the company of his daughter.

Embassy to England

Other prominent Americans who died during the year were Generals J. E. Johnston and Lee of Civil War fame, Fanny Davenport and Florence, the actors, and William Windom the financier.

Robert Edward Lee, the foremost hero of the Confederacy, was born in Virginia, in 1807, the son of ''Light Horse Harry'' of Revolutionary fame. Graduating from West Point, in 1829, Lee first came into prominence when he suppressed John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry. He saw active service as chief officer of engineers in the Mexican War. His abilities won the special commendation of General Scott, who attributed the fall of Vera Cruz to Lee's engineering skill. At the outbreak

General Lee's career

In Mexico

of the Civil War General Scott wanted to make Lee chief commander of the Union army, but on the secession of Virginia, Lee resigned his commission and cast his lot with his native State. His remarkable abilities were not recognized at first. Defeated at Cheat Mountain with insufficient forces in 1861, he was recalled by Jefferson Davis. In the summer of 1862, when Lee supplanted Johnston as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, the great captain had an opportunity at last to reveal his pre-eminent military talents. For nearly five years he held the immeasurably superior armies of the North at bay, and repeatedly led his outnumbered forces to victory. Without him, the Confederacy would have collapsed much sooner than it did; whereas the Union side, had it been able to command the services of so skilful a strategist, must inevitably have put a quick end to the so long protracted struggle.

Campaign of the Peninsula

Lee's strategy

During this year an additional section covering almost 800,000 acres of the Indian Territory of Oklahoma was thrown open. An immediate rush for allotments was made by some 15,000 persons who had assembled on the borders.

Oklahoma

The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy was renewed, and thus the international politics of Europe were kept in the same channel. In French affairs the Bonaparte family met at Moncalieri formally to recognize Prince Victor as their head shortly after the death of his father, Prince Napoleon, second son of Frederika of Wurtemberg, and cousin of Napoleon III. He figured

Triple Alliance

in Corsica, the Italian campaign, the Crimean War, Algiers, and the Franco-Prussian War, and in innumerable other affairs of State under the Empire. A French writer has called him the most brilliant failure of the century.

On September 9, Jules Grévy died at his birthplace, Mont-sous-Vaudrey in the Jura, in complete retirement and almost forgotten by his former supporters. He figured prominently under the Administrations of M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon. For seven years he was so much in evidence that, on the fall of MacMahon in 1879, he found himself without effort installed as President of the French Republic. Grévy clung to the Presidency after it had been made clear to him that no party was prepared to stand by him. His fall in 1887 was inevitable. He was in no sense a great man, but was honest to the core. The funeral of General Boulanger at Brussels shortly afterward gave rise to disorder. Police and gensdarmes had difficulty protecting the cortège on its route to the cemetery. Boulanger's suicide in September, at the grave of his mistress, Mlle. de Bonnemaine, was a *finale* which was almost anticipated. The last two years spent in exile in London, Jersey and Brussels had been in her company, and her sudden death with the collapse of his so nearly achieved ambitions brought about this bitter end. Prior to his political career, and after his military education at St. Cyr, Boulanger had figured honorably in the Franco-Prussian War, especially in the siege of Paris, in Tunis, and Cochin-China.

Death of Grévy

Boulanger's suicide

England, on March 31, lost one of her leading statesmen in Lord Granville, who died at the age of seventy-six. He succeeded Palmerston in 1851 as Foreign Secretary. In 1868 he was Colonial Secretary under Gladstone, and on the death of Clarendon, in 1870, succeeded to the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, which he held until 1874. During this period he negotiated the Treaty of 1870 guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium and protested against the Russian repudiation of the Black Sea clause of the Treaty of Paris. On the return of Gladstone to office in 1880, Lord Granville again became Foreign Secretary. During the short Gladstone Administration of 1886 he held office as Colonial Secretary.

Death of Granville

The "uncrowned king" of Ireland, Charles Stewart Parnell, died on October 6 at the age of forty-five. He became a Member of Parliament in 1875, organized the "active" Home Rule party, and developed its obstruction tactics. In 1880 he was returned for the City of Cork and was chosen as leader of the actives in organizing the newly formed National League. In 1886, he and his followers supported the Home Rule proposals introduced by Gladstone. In 1887, he was accused by the London "Times" of complicity with the crimes and outrages committed by the extreme section of the Irish Nationalist. He was acquitted by Parliament of the charges against him. In 1890, a sensational divorce suit ruined his political prospects. He died leaving the work to which he had devoted his life and talents unachieved.

Death of Parnell

End of Parnell's career

From a Photograph

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BATTLE OF THE YALU

On September 8, Herman Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz died at the age of seventy-three. Helmholtz's scientific work includes the early investigations which led to his theory of the conservation of energy, conceived independently by Robert Mayer. As Professor of Physiology and Pathology at Kœnigsberg, he determined the rate of transmission of nerve impulses, and in 1851 invented the ophthalmoscope, an instrument of almost incalculable value to oculists. In 1862 appeared his famous work "The Doctrine of Tone Sensations as a Physiological Basis of the Theory of Music," an epoch-making work in which he showed the true nature of sounds. To electricity and hydrodynamics he made noteworthy contributions. Death of Helmholtz

Soon after this came the death of Lord Bulwer-Lytton, the son of the novelist, in November. This popular writer was born in London, 1831, and, after studying some years at Harrow and Bonn, was appointed diplomatic attaché, in 1849, to the Legation at Washington. On his return after two years he filled diplomatic posts at all the principal European capitals. During this period he brought himself before the world as a man of letters, and, under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith," published "Clytemnestra, and other Poems," 1855; "Lucille," 1860; "Tannhauser," 1861; "King of Amasis," 1863, and "Fables in Song," 1874. In 1876, he was appointed Viceroy of India by the government of Disraeli. This post he resigned in 1880, and was created an earl. Among his later works the most important is "Glenaveril," a poem in six "Owen Meredith"

books dealing with some of the leading politicians of the day.

Russian Jews persecuted

Meanwhile the persecution of the Jews in Russia, initiated in the previous year, began to cause serious disturbances in the financial arrangements of the State. In May, the Governor of Moscow suddenly put latent penal laws into action, compelling thousands of Jews to leave the city or suffer imprisonment. The House of Rothschild withdrew from participation in the new Russian Conversion Loan. The town of Starodoub, in the province of Tchnerzigov, which had for some days been the centre of anti-Jewish agitation, was, on the 20th of October, entirely in the hands of the mob. Jewish shopkeepers were plundered, fire was set to stores and houses, and the property destroyed was valued at 4,000,000 rubles. At the same time the failure of the precautionary measures to protect the people from starvation casued a famine. In April, Baron Hirsch notified his readiness to contribute the sum of £3,000,000 toward a fund for establishing in Syria and other places colonies for the Jews expelled from Russia. In August he despatched orders to his Argentine agents to purchase land in that country to the value of £2,000,000. But the first Hirsch colony, as it turned out, was established at Woodbine, New York, in September. The farm consisted of over 5,000 acres of land, and comprised workshops for various trades. At Vladorboch, the Czarewitch in May laid the first rail of the Great Trans-Siberian Railway from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific.

Baron Hirsch's colony

Trans-Siberian railway

During the early part of the year, and especially toward summer, the influenza epidemic revived to a great extent in various cities of the United States. As many as 227 deaths were reported in the course of twenty-four hours in New York. In autumn, a serious outbreak of cholera had been reported from eastern Syria and Persia; the deaths, chiefly among the pilgrims, ranging from 2,000 to 2,500 a day.

Cholera epidemic

In China, jealousy and hatred of the foreigners developed in this year into mob violence. It took the form of a concerted movement against the foreign missionaries living in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang River. A series of massacres occurred during May, September, November and December. The southern coast of Nipon was convulsed by a terrible earthquake late in the year, chiefly affecting Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe, a seaport of Hogo, largely inhabited by fishermen. Seventy-five thousand houses were overthrown, numbers of public buildings completely destroyed, and altogether 6,000 persons lost their lives, while thousands were injured.

Earthquakes in Japan

1892

IN JANUARY, President Harrison of the United States sent a message to Congress concerning the assault upon American seamen at Valparaiso. Chile expressed regret for the Valparaiso outrage. The apology was accepted. France, Sweden and Italy became arbitrators in the Bering Sea dispute. The Chinese Exclusion Bill was approved by the American Senate on May 12.

Valparaiso incident closed

The epidemic of influenza, commonly called grippe, still swept from Constantinople to San Francisco. In some cities, notably Vienna and Boston, it affected nearly one-fourth of the population. Anarchistic demonstrations broke out in France, Italy and Spain. During March and April, dynamite outrages were perpetrated at Paris, Liège, Xeres, and at Tarento, in Italy. Hundreds of suspects were arrested and several men, convicted in the courts, were sentenced to death. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occurred in southern Europe and Polynesia. Throughout June great alarm was felt in Naples and southern Italy at the continued activity of Mount Vesuvius and of Mount Etna in Sicily. The greatest volcanic eruption of the year was that of Mauna Loa, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Influenza epidemic

Dynamite outrages

Volcanic eruptions

The death of Tewfik Pasha, the Khedive of

Egypt, occurred early in January. Charles Louis Müller, the famous historical painter, died at Paris. A pupil of Gros and Cogniet, this artist made a lasting reputation by his ambitious picture "The Roll Call of the Last Victims of the Reign of Terror." This immense canvas, which contained acknowledged portraits, was hailed at the time of its acquisition by the French Government as the foremost historical painting of its time. January 14 occurred the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, heir-presumptive to the throne of Great Britain. On the same evening, Cardinal Manning died at Westminster. Taking orders at Oxford, he served as rector of Havingford and Graffham, Sussex, 1834–40, and as Archdeacon of Chichester, 1840–51. He took an active part in the Tractarian Movement of 1833. In 1851, he joined the Church of Rome and was ordained a priest. On the death of Cardinal Wiseman, he succeeded him as Archbishop of Westminster, 1865, and ten years afterward was made Cardinal. Besides sermons, most notable among his works are "The Temporal Power of the Pope," "The True Story of the Vatican Council," and "The Four Great Evils of the Day."

Death of Muller

Cardinal Manning

In March, Walt Whitman, the American poet, died at Camden, New Jersey. Born of humble origin, in 1819, Whitman began his poetic career with the publication of the weekly journal, "The Long Islander." For this he set his own type. Later, Whitman travelled through the Western States and edited a small newspaper in New Orleans. Returning to New York, he set type for

Walt Whitman

a while and afterward became a carpenter and builder, as was his father. In 1856 he published "Leaves of Grass," a collection of poems which attracted immediate attention in America and England. Emerson declared them the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom America had ever produced. Whitman's free versification and his unashamed utterances of the verities of life made him an object of ridicule and denunciation throughout America. Like Byron and Poe he was best appreciated outside of his own country. Adolphe Rette and other apostles of *vers libres* in France acknowledged the vital influence of his work. In England, Swinburne and John Addington Symonds were among the first to recognize the originality of Whitman's verses. A new edition of "Leaves of Grass" appeared in 1860 with the addition of "Enfants d'Adam." During the American Civil War the poet devoted himself to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers in the camp hospitals. Vivid impressions of these scenes were given in his "Drum Taps." Later Whitman published "Memoranda during the War." The poet's efforts in behalf of the soldiers were rewarded by a clerkship in the Federal Attorney-General's office. After a brief tenure, the publication of certain outspoken verses so offended public propriety, that the Attorney-General, yielding to popular outcry, withdrew the poet's pittance. Whitman's later works included the prose essays "Democratic Vistas," "Passage to India" (1870), "After All, Not to Create Only" (1871), "As Strong as a Bird" (1872), "Specimen

"Leaves of Grass"

War impressions

Days'' (1883), ''November Boughs'' (1885), and ''Sands at Seventy'' (1888). His last poem was an ''Ode to the New Republic of Brazil'' (1890). By the time Whitman died, much of the early feeling against him had subsided, and he was venerated by many as ''the good gray poet.''

"The Good Gray Poet"

America soon lost another poet of renown by the death of John Greenleaf Whittier. He died at the age of eighty-five, the most popular poet of America after Longfellow. Whittier was a Quaker, born in Massachusetts. He was brought up on a farm where his poetic faculty was awakened in early youth by hearing a Scotch pedler sing some of the songs of Burns. His poem ''The Barefoot Boy'' is an autobiographic note. While Whittier was engaged in farm work, at the age of nineteen, he wrote his first poems for the Newburyport ''Free Press,'' published by William Lloyd Garrison. From 1833 he devoted himself to the cause of anti-slavery, writing on the subject for more than thirty years in verse as well as prose. He shared the obloquy of all the early abolitionists. He was pelted with stones at Concord, New Hampshire, and at Philadelphia, where he edited the ''Freeman,'' his office was burned by a mob.

Death of Whittier

Abolition activity

The list of Whittier's published works is long. It includes in all some four hundred poems. The most noteworthy of his publications are: ''Anti-slavery Poems,'' 1838; ''Lays of My Home,'' 1843; ''Margaret Smith's Journal,'' 1849; ''Voices of Freedom,'' 1849; ''Songs of Labor,'' 1850; ''Old Portraits,'' 1850; ''The Chapel of the Hermits,''

Whittier's works

1853; "Literary Recreations," 1854; "The Panorama," 1856; "Home Ballads," 1860; "In War Times," 1863; "Snow Bound," 1866; "The Tent on the Beach," 1867; "Among the Hills," 1868; "Miriam," 1870; "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," 1872; "Mabel Martin," 1874; "Hazel Blossoms," 1875; "The Vision of Echard," 1878; "The King's Missive," 1881; "The Bay of Seven Islands," 1883; "Saint Gregory's Guest," 1888, and a little volume of verse privately printed in 1890.

Whittier's purely lyric pieces made classic the scenery and romances of his native New England. Characteristic of his landscape verses are those on the Merrimac River. He has made immortal many of the traditions of American colonial days and created new poetic legends. Famous among these is the poem "Barbara Frietchie." The sharpest criticisms of Whittier were made by Southern writers. By them his "Voices of Freedom" was characterized with some measure of truth as mere "political eloquence in rhyme." A fine tribute to the poet is Lowell's sonnet to Whittier:

Lowell on Whittier

New England's poet, rich in love as years,
Her hills and valleys praise thee, her swift brooks
Dance in thy verse; to her grave sylvan nooks
Thy steps allure us, which the wood-thrush hears
As maids their lovers, and no treason fears;
Through thee Merrimacs and Agiohooks
And many a name uncouth win gracious looks,
Sweetly familiar to both Englands' ears;
Peaceful by birthright as a virgin lake,
The lily's anchorage, which no eyes behold
Save those of stars, yet for thy brother's sake
That lay in bonds, thou blewest a blast as bold
As that wherewith the heart of Roland brake,
Far heard across the New World and the Old.

Speaking for himself, Whittier could truly say:

> My voice, though not the loudest, has been heard
> Wherever freedom raised her cry of pain.

In October, Ernest Renan, the great French free-thinker, died at Paris. He was born at Trequier, in Brittany, in 1823. Of French religious writers during the Nineteenth Century he was the most erudite. His greatest work was his "Histoire des Origines du Christianisme." For this searching study and the conclusions drawn therefrom he was anathemized by the Curia, and his book was placed on the papal index of expurged writings. Similar opposition was raised to his "Jesus," a life of the Saviour written in the spirit of modern criticism. Among the host of his scholarly writings Renan also attempted a drama, "L'Abesse de Jouarre," but it failed of success. Ernest Renan

Four days later, Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate of England, died at Allsworth, near Hazelmere. Alfred Tennyson was born in 1809, the son of a Lincolnshire clergyman. He studied for orders at Cambridge and published his first verses at the age of eighteen in conjunction with his brother. Two years later he brought out "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical." These early works excited but scant attention. Not until 1842, when Tennyson came forth with a collection of poems in two volumes, was he recognized as one of the coming poets of England. In 1847, he achieved his first great success with "The Princess," a medley interspersed with some of the most beautiful of his lyrics. The death of Tennyson's friend, Arthur Hallam, Alfred Tennyson

"The Princess"

in 1850, inspired him to the long-sustained poem, "In Memoriam," opening with the famous lines:

"In Memoriam"

I hold it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in diverse tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

It was after the appearance of this poem that Queen Victoria raised Tennyson to the rank of Poet Laureate. He justified his selection by his great "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," in 1852. Three years later appeared "Maud," and next, in 1858, the first four cantos of the "Idylls of the King," the greatest of all his works. The success of his idyllic treatment of the legends of King Arthur and his "Round Table," was almost equalled by his great narrative poem, "Enoch Arden." This work won exceptional renown beyond the limits of England. Less happy were Tennyson's attempts at the drama. "Queen Mary" and "Harold" were unsuccessful dramatic efforts. The last of his published works, "Demeter," appeared in 1889. It closed with the beautiful lines, "Crossing the Bar," written in omen of his death:

"Idylls of the King"

"Enoch Arden"

Last verses

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.

For though from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

Vassily Verestchagin, the Russian historical painter, this year visited America, and there exhibited his collection of pictures. Verestchagin was a pupil of Gérome at Paris. After leaving the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Verestchagin joined the Caucasian expedition under General Kauffman in 1867, and in 1869 travelled to Siberia. In 1874 he went to India with the Prince of Wales and afterward settled in Paris. He took part in the Russian-Turkish campaign in 1878–79, and was wounded at Plevna. Among his pictures painted during this war the best known perhaps are the two canvases "Before" and "After." Almost all of his war pictures as well as his East Indian landscapes were unusually striking, and covered immense canvases. Shortly before the exhibition of his works in America, Verestchagin had also taken up religious subjects. His "Family of Jesus" and "The Resurrection" in particular caused much discussion among art critics.

Verestchagin's pictures

The year's necrology ended, in America, with the death of Jay Gould, the great American financier. This "King of Wall Street," as he was called, was said to have begun his career by selling a novel rat-trap. After he had entered into speculations on the New York Stock Exchange, he figured in a number of bold transactions culminating in the crisis of 1873, known in financial circles as "Black Friday." After this Gould bore an unenviable

Death of Jay Gould

reputation as a wrecker of railroad properties. He died a multi-millionnaire.

Otherwise it was a year of rejoicing in North America. The diplomatic differences between Italy and the United States, arising out of the brutal murder of Italian subjects in New Orleans, were satisfactorily settled. Then came the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America. Public celebrations were held throughout the United States as well as in Genoa and Spain. The twenty-seventh Presidential election was held November 8. Cleveland was elected by 379,025 plurality, the largest yet received by any Presidential candidate. The organization, known as the Farmers' Alliance, had grown to great strength and had joined issues with the newly-formed People's Party or Populists. Owing partly to the vast labor strikes of this year, the People's Party, which had nominated General James B. Weaver of Colorado for President, drew off many votes from General Harrison, the Republican nominee.

Columbian celebration

Grover Cleveland re-elected

Latin, as usual, was convulsed by revolutions. Martial law was declared in the Argentine Republic early in spring. The leaders of the opposition party were arrested on charges of high treason. A plot to murder the President was laid bare. In Venezuela, General Crespo, at the head of 14,000 insurgents, attacked the government forces at Los Teques. In October he inflicted a severe defeat on the government army. Several of the State officials surrendered themselves. Three days later the city of Caracas capitulated. Dr. Villegas, who had been

Latin-American upheavals

performing the functions of President, took refuge on a French man-of-war. The casualties of this short civil war aggregated several thousand.

Before this, sharp measures had been taken by the governments of Germany and Austria to prevent the crossing of their frontiers by hordes of Russian Jews immigrating to Baron Hirsch's new colonies in Argentina. The poorhouses and hospitals along the frontier were filled with destitute Jews awaiting embarkation. On June 20, a Russian imperial decree was promulgated at Astrakhan emancipating the Kalmucks from Asiatic serfdom and villeinage.

Emigration of Russian Jews

In the course of this same year, the royal families of England and Prussia agreed on a final settlement of the so-called "Guelph Fund." The private fortune of the Crown of Hanover, amounting to some fifteen million marks, was restored by Prussia to the Duke of Cumberland. An imperial rescript to this effect was signed by the German Emperor upon the Duke of Cumberland's renunciation of his rights as a German sovereign.

Restoration of Guelph Fund

In medical history, the year is marked by Canon and Pfeiffer's discovery of the bacillus of influenza or grippe—a disease which, during the last years of the Nineteenth Century, was particularly virulent in Russia and in the northern climates of Europe and the United States. In the month of December, Dr. Richard Owen, anatomist and paleontologist, died in London. Owen is remembered in medicine for naming the minute insect which, in 1833, James Paget—a medical student, who afterward be-

Influenza bacillus

Death of Dr. Owen

came President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons—discovered in the human muscular tissues. Trichina Spiralis, as Owen named the insect, was later carefully investigated by Leuckart, Virchow and Zenker, and was shown to enter the human system through the ingestion of infected pork.

French annex Dahomey

The King of Dahomey, after prolonged troubles with France, was at last brought to a state of subjection. On November 4, Cana, the sacred city of the Dahomans, was captured with but slight loss to the French. This virtually ended the campaign and established French rule in Dahomey. For his conduct during this period Colonel Dodds was raised to the rank of general. Siam, too, acceded to the demands of France. At Paris, late in the year, the Procureur-General of the French Republic took legal proceedings against the promoters of the Panama Canal Company for breach of trust and malversation of funds. Warrants of arrest were issued against all concerned in the Company and those implicated in the Panama lottery loan. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the aged president of the Company, for the nonce escaped arrest.

Panama Company prosecuted

1893

EARLY in the year a revolution broke out in the Hawaiian Islands. Queen Liliuokalani was dethroned in January by the American element in the population. At the same time, Harrison's Secretary of State, Blaine, died, on the eve of his birthday. James G. Blaine was born January 31, 1830, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and began his political career as the editor of the Kennebec "Journal" in Maine. He was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention in 1856. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, where he served continuously until 1876. Three times in succession he was Speaker of the House. At the Republican Convention in 1880, when Grant was proposed for a third term, Blaine was his rival candidate. Neither prevailed—Garfield receiving the nomination through Blaine's assistance. On Garfield's inauguration as President, Blaine was appointed Secretary of State. He resigned this office after Garfield's assassination. In 1884, Blaine was a candidate for the Presidency against Grover Cleveland. The contest was imbittered for Blaine by the publication of certain unfortunate letters which impugned his honesty in office. Many prominent Republicans went over to the other party. They were denounced by their

Coup d'etet in Hawaii

Death of Blaine

former comrades as "Mugwumps." Blaine was signally defeated. In 1888, when Harrison was elected President, Blaine was again appointed Secretary of State. Shortly before the Republican Convention of 1892, he resigned from Harrison's Cabinet and once more became a candidate for the Presidency. But Harrison was renominated. After this disappointment, Blaine's health sank rapidly. He died a few months afterward. Blaine's most lasting contribution to the history of his country was a book of political reminiscences, "Twenty Years of Congress."

Blaine's public career

On the day after Blaine's death, the American Minister at Honolulu, Stevens, proclaimed a protectorate of the United States over the islands, "for the preservation of life and property." A force of United States marines landed at the request of the Provisional Government, and the American flag was hoisted. President Harrison presently sent a treaty to the Senate for the annexation of Hawaii. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and though approved there, failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. In the meanwhile, President Harrison's term expired, and Grover Cleveland was inaugurated in his place. Cleveland's first measure was to withdraw the Hawaiian treaty. The temporary protectorate of the United States over Hawaii ceased, and the American flag was hauled down at Honolulu. James H. Blount was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Hawaii. Secretary of State Gresham, in an official report on the subject, advocated restora-

American flag over Honolulu

American protectorate withdrawn

tion of Queen Liliuokalani's throne. This meant the abandonment of the Provisional Government. Cleveland's change of policy aroused intense opposition in America. The "Jingo" newspapers in particular denounced the President for hauling down the Stars and Stripes in Hawaii, and an appreciable faction of the President's own party fell away from his leadership.

The deferred quadri-centennial of the discovery of America was celebrated in New York on the arrival of the fac-similes of Columbus's three caravels, sent over from Spain. On April 27, they were escorted through New York Harbor and up the Hudson River by the warships of all the important naval Powers of the world. The World's Fair was opened at Chicago on May 1, by the President of the United States. Representatives were present from all the civilized nations of the globe. The general architectural effect of the Exposition buildings, erected in plastered staff, surpassed all that had been seen hitherto at international expositions. It was called the "White City." An unusual feature was the Congress of Religions. For the first time in the world's history spokesmen of various creeds and denominations met in amity. The most distinguished visitors to the World's Fair were the Duke of Veragua, an indirect descendant of Christopher Columbus, and Princess Eulalie of Spain. The splendors of their reception in America were recalled at the close of the century as the last conspicuous courtesies exchanged between Spain and the New World.

World's Fair

The long disputed points between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Bering Sea fisheries were settled by the tribunal which sat in Paris. Arguments on both sides were made by Sir Charles Russell, James C. Carter, Frederic R. Coudert and Edward J. Phelps. On the broad questions of international law the decision was in favor of Great Britain, while the practical regulations for the protection of the fur seal were found to be in accordance with the demands of the United States. In November, negotiations were opened for the settlement of the claims of British sealers seized by American warships before the *modus vivendi* of 1891. The indemnity claimed by Canada was not to exceed a half million dollars. A close season for seals was to be maintained for three months every midsummer, and a protected zone was established for sixty miles around the Pribylov Islands.

Bering Sea issue settled

On June 22, while the British squadron was practicing evolutions in the Mediterranean, a disastrous collision occurred, in which the flagship "Victoria" was sunk. Admiral Tryon, who was on board the "Victoria," exclaimed: "It is all my fault." With the ship sinking beneath them the crew were ordered to jump. Ten minutes after the collision the flagship went down. Of her crew of 659, less than one-half were picked up alive. A court-martial which sat at Malta found that Sir George Tryon, the drowned Vice-Admiral, was to blame for the collision.

The "Victoria" disaster

Guy de Maupassant, the famous French novelist, died on July 7, at Paris, after suffering for some

years from an incurable mental disease. Maupassant was born in 1850, at Chateau Miro Mesnil in Normandy. He had the rare distinction of "having studied to write." For some years he was a pupil of Flaubert, by whose advice he did not publish any of his earlier essays. De Maupassant soon was foremost in France as leader of the modern school of the naturalists. The story "Boule de Suif" first won him renown. "Soirées de Medan" (1880) showed his intimate literary kinship to Zola's method, as did, likewise, "La Maison Tellier" (1881), "Les Sœurs Rondoli" (1884), "Monsieur Parent" (1885), "Contes du Jour" and "Contes et Nouvelles" (1885), and the great novel "Bel-Ami," which achieved a *succés de scandale.* "Pierre et Jean" (1888) showed a larger plane of psychological study and breadth of feeling, without clouding any of his characteristic clearness. Although De Maupassant remained a pessimist to the last, his artistic form at this time reached its highest development. "Fort Comme La Mort" and "Nôtre Cœur" followed; and, in 1891, a three-act drama, "Musotte," was written in collaboration with Normand. "La Paix du Ménage," in two acts, was played at the Comédie Française in 1893, about the time that De Maupassant's mental disorder was declared to be incurable.

Guy de Maupassant

On August 7, the Fifty-third Congress opened its extraordinary session on the call of the President, for the purpose of repealing the Sherman Silver Purchasing Act. The debate continued for three months. William J. Bryan spoke against the repeal. The Finance Committee of the Senate, on

American silver debate

August 18, reported a bill favoring the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. All amendments were defeated finally, and the bill was passed. On August 29, the Finance Committee of the Senate reported the House repeal bill with an amendment, substituting the Voorhees bill. A notable struggle ensued. On October 11 and 12, Senator Allen held the floor for fifteen hours, and, on the 13th, the Senate held a continuous session of thirty-nine hours. The American Treasury's statement showed that the gold reserve had decreased to $81,700,000. On October 30, at last, the Voorhees bill was substituted for the Wilson bill and was passed. This bill declared that the policy of the United States was to coin both gold and silver. On November 1, the bill as amended by the Senate passed the House. The President immediately signed the bill. The Senate compromise entirely eliminated the bond question. All greenbacks and Treasury notes under ten dollars in value were to be retired, and silver certificates and coined silver dollars were to take their place. The annual purchase of four and a half million ounces of silver was to continue, the same to be coined from time to time as the seigniorage then in the Treasury.

Sherman act repealed

In the last days of August, a destructive storm passed over Georgia and the Carolinas. In Savannah and Charleston, public buildings, harbor works, and entire streets were swept away. More than 500 lives were lost, while 20,000 persons were rendered homeless. Property to the value of $10,000,000 was destroyed.

Destructive cyclones

Another disastrous cyclone, followed by a tidal wave of unusual magnitude, passed over the Gulf of Mexico the second day of October. The coast of Louisiana, and especially Mobile Bay, was the centre of the chief disasters. Upward of 1,200 lives were lost, while the value of property destroyed amounted to $5,000,000.

In France, the Court of Appeals pronounced judgment in the case of the directors of the Panama Company accused of misappropriating funds. Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps were condemned to five years in prison and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs each. Eiffel, Cottu and Fontaine were sentenced to imprisonment for two years as well as to pay heavy fines. The sentence passed upon Ferdinand de Lesseps, the aged promoter of the Suez Canal, was not carried into effect, nor was the old man in a condition to realize the gravity of the charges brought against him.

Panama prosecutions

Of the 1,500,000,000 francs which investors had been persuaded to put into the scheme more than half had been stolen or used in bribing public men. The scandal shook the Republic to its foundations. A state event was the death of Marshal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, and ex-President of France. When he was entombed at the Invalides, representatives from all the crowned heads of Europe attended. Even the German Emperor sent a wreath. Maurice de MacMahon was born at the Chateau de Sully, near Autun, the son of Count MacMahon, of rish refugee stock. His military achievements in Algeria and Italy, and the determined resistance

Death of MacMahon

offered by him during the Franco-Prussian war, when he served his country under the Empire as well as under the Republic, made him one of the foremost soldiers of *fin-de-siècle* France. Frenchmen of all parties esteemed him for his irreproachable character.

Death of Gounod

MacMahon's death was followed by that of Charles François Gounod, the composer. He received a state funeral at the Madeleine. He was born on June 17, 1818, in Paris, the son of a painter. After leaving the Lycée of St. Louis, he studied music under Halévy, Lesueur and Paer at the Paris Conservatoire. He won the Prix de Rome three times in succession by his cantatas "Marie Stuart," "Rizzio," and "Fernand." In Rome, Gounod's study of ritual music, particularly of Palestrina, gave him an early bent for religious compositions. On his return to France he became a church organist. When his first Requiem and Messe Solennelle were brought out in Vienna and London, the composer was styled "Abbé Gounod." He was commissioned to write a work for the Grand Opera. His first attempt at this, "Sapho," was a failure. Equally unsuccessful were his scores for "Ulysse" (1852), "La Nonne Sanglante" (1854), and "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" (1858). The next year Gounod brought out his opera "Faust." This great opera, the libretto of which was based on Goethe's tragedy, was hailed as a masterpiece. "Philemon et Baucis," an idyllic opera composed during the next year, had but a *succès d'estime*. The success of "Faust" was revived with "Romeo and Juliet"

"Faust"

"Romeo and Juliet"

in the season of 1867. During the Franco-Prussian war, Gounod went to England, where he devoted himself mainly to sacred composition. His "Redemption" and "Mors et Vita," composed at Birmingham, have become standard works.

Within less than a month another great composer was lost to the world by the death of Tschaikovsky. Peter Ilyitch Tschaikovsky, the most original of Russian composers during the Nineteenth Century, was born on Christmas Day, 1840, in Votkinsk. In early manhood he studied law and entered the government civil service. Soon after Rubinstein founded the St. Petersburg Conservatory, in 1862, Tschaikovsky became instructor of harmony there. His compositions were full of the strange emotional changes of mood characteristic of the Slavic race—now wild and fiery, now darkly despondent, now sweet with infinite tenderness. Tschaikovsky's songs in particular reproduce the poignant notes of Russian folk music. His piano concertos have been a source of inspiration to later Slavic composers. In 1891, Tschaikovsky visited America and opened the new Carnegie Music Hall with his newest composition. In 1893, he was made a Doctor of Music by the University of Cambridge. He died at St. Petersburg, on November 6, during the same year, a victim of the cholera.

Tschaikovsky

Since the previous year the ravages of the cholera in Russia had continued. The first serious outbreak of the year occurred at Mecca, Arabia, in June, among the Mohammedan pilgrims gathered there. The mortality rose from 400 to 1,000 a day.

Spread of cholera

The returning pilgrims carried the disease to all the Mohammedan countries of the world. In July, the epidemic travelled up the Danube River into Hungary. Sporadic cases appeared in the south of France and Italy. As late as September, an increased mortality from cholera was reported from Sicily, northern Spain and Hamburg. In the Russian provinces the pestilence raged until late in the year.

South American upheavals

In South America, turbulent outbreaks occurred in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Tucuman of the Argentine Republic in August and July. The struggle was carried on with much bloodshed. By September, the government had to call out all the troops. Radical leaders were apprehended, and in October the revolution was for a time suppressed. In Brazil, there was a partial revival of the revolutionary movement in July. Considerable damage was caused by the insurgents' squadron opening fire on Admiral de Mello. The government troops outnumbered the men of De Mello's fleet by some 4,000. By the end of the year neither party was able to bring the conflict to a definite issue.

Matabele War

Hostilities were again resumed in South Africa. In August, Lobengula sent a message to Cape Town, stating that he refused to make good the damage done by his troops to the European settlers on the land of the Chartered Company. In October, a patrol of the Bechuanaland police was fired upon by the Matabeles, and this attack was regarded as a formal notification of commencement of hostilities. By October 29, two columns of troops of the

Drawn by H. Reuterdahl

THE BATTLE OF MANILA, MAY 1, 1898

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British South Africa Company were attacked by a Matabele force, estimated at 5,000 men, who were driven off with great loss. Near Buluwayo, the chief kraal of the Matabeles, 7,000 strong they again attacked the South African Company's forces, but were defeated with a loss of 1,000 men. Buluwayo was occupied the following day and the royal kraals destroyed. At the end of November, Lobengula sent in proposals to Colonel Goold-Adams for the pursuing force to be withdrawn.

Barcelona outrage

At Barcelona, during a performance of "William Tell" at the Teatro Siceo, two bombs were thrown from the upper gallery into the stalls. One exploded and killed twenty-three persons. The theatre was wrecked, and in the panic which ensued more lives were lost. Many suspects were arrested.

Opening of Cherokee Strip

In America, the so-called Cherokee Strip, covering over 9,000 square miles, recently ceded by the Indians, was opened in the middle of December. One hundred thousand people rushed to secure the 6,000,000 acres of land.

American necrology

Besides James G. Blaine, America during this year lost a number of her foremost men by death. Among these were Generals Benjamin Butler and Beauregard, two conspicuous soldiers of the American Civil War; the two distinguished actors Edwin Booth and Murdoch; Lamar, the jurist, lately on the bench of the United States Supreme Court; Lucy Stone Blackwell, the woman-suffragist; Leland Stanford, the philanthropist; Phillips Brooks, the great New England divine; and Francis Parkman, the historian.

1894

Death of Hertz

ON JANUARY 1, Heinrich Hertz of the University of Bonn died at the early age of thirty-seven. Hertz was one of the most brilliant of modern physical investigators, chiefly of electrical phenomena. By experiment, Hertz proved that the waves of electricity are transversal, like those of light. He ascertained the velocity of electricity, and found it to be equal to that of light. What had hitherto been considered a current of electricity, Hertz proved to be only a movement on the surface of the wire. The influence of this new system of physics upon the development of natural science and its manifold applications to practical life can hardly be overrated.

Sadi Carnot assassinated

In the afternoon of June 24, Sadi Carnot, the President of France, was mortally stabbed during his visit to Lyons, as he was driving from the Palais de Commerce to attend a gala performance at the Grand Théatre. The assassin was an Italian by the name of Cesario Santo. At Paris and Lyons, mob demonstrations were made against the Italians. The President's body reached Paris on the 26th, and was conveyed to the Elysées. On the next day Casimir-Périer was elected President of the French Republic by the Congress of the Chambers

Casimir-Périer

at Versailles. Later President Carnot's assassin was sentenced to death at Lyons. From May to July 3,500 anarchists were arrested in Italy, at Berlin and in Marseilles for suspected plots.

About the same time, Captain Dreyfus, a French officer, after a protracted trial by court-martial with closed doors, was found guilty of having procured, for a foreign power, documents connected with the national defence. He was sentenced to military degradation and perpetual imprisonment beyond the seas. Other events were the death of the Comte de Paris at Stowe House near Buckingham on the 8th of September, and the death of Vicomte de Lesseps.

Dreyfus' condemnation

Vicomte Ferdinand de Lesseps was born November 19, 1809, the son of a French diplomat. His early manhood was spent in the diplomatic service. In 1841, he conceived the idea of the Suez Canal from reading the memoirs of Lepère, Bonaparte's chief engineer in the Egyptian expedition. A sufficient number of French capitalists became interested enough to commence operations in 1859. The Suez Canal was formally opened in 1869, and honors were poured on De Lesseps upon his return to France. He became involved in the Panama Canal project. The original estimate of cost was $120,000,000. Operations were begun in 1881. The hardships of the tropical climate debilitated the laborers, and in December, 1888, the company suspended payment. Now the sea level project was abandoned and Eiffel undertook to finish the canal by means of eight locks. Reckless financiering brought about

Death of De Lesseps

Suez Canal

Panama Canal

the financial crash which put a stop to all work. In 1893 De Lesseps was prosecuted in the courts for breach of trust and misuse of funds, but his sentence was never executed. De Lesseps died on the 7th of December, at La Chesnaye, after a lingering illness.

Accession of Nicholas II.

On the 1st of November, Czar Alexander III. died at Livadia, in the Crimea. After Alexander's funeral the wedding of his successor, Nicholas II., was celebrated at St. Petersburg. Within a week after the Czar's death the great Russian composer Rubinstein died.

Anton Gregorovitch Rubinstein was born at Vechvotynecz, in Bessarabia, in 1830. He was educated in Moscow, where he studied the piano under Villoing. When the boy was still nine years old, Villoing took him to Paris, and made him play before Chopin, Liszt and Meyerbeer. On Meyerbeer's recommendation Rubinstein was sent to Berlin. Here he studied composition under Dehn and made a concert tour through Hungary with the flute player Heindl. On the outbreak of the revolution in 1848 he returned to Russia and settled in St. Petersburg. Within a few years he produced two Russian operas, "Dimitri Donskoi" and the "Siberian Hunters." He founded the Imperial Conservatory at St. Petersburg and remained its director until 1867. Then he toured once more through Europe and America, winning fame as a pianist second only to that of Liszt. Rubinstein's fame rests chiefly on his orchestral and piano compositions and concertos.

Death of Rubinstein

Paul Bourget, the French novelist, was elected a member of the Academy this year. For many years he had contributed to the "Nouvelle Revue," and other journals. Of his novels the best known are "Mensonge," "L'Irréparable," "Cruelle Enigme," "Un Crime d'Amour," "Le Disciple," "Cosmopolis," and "La Terre Promise." Bourget's works were first made familiar to English readers through his friend and brother novelist, Henry James.

Paul Bourget

Henry James

From Samoa came the sad news of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson, the brilliant Scotch writer. He had gone to the Samoan Islands to spend the rest of his days amid the primitive conditions then prevailing at Apia. Among his later publications were "Kidnapped," "The Master of Ballantrae," and a volume of verse entitled "Underwood."

Robert Louis Stevenson

The American poet, novelist, essayist and physician, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, died at the age of seventy-five. From 1847 to 1882, Holmes was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Harvard University. While Holmes is well known to physicians as the author of valuable monographs, the most important of which is his treatise on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever" (1843), he is known chiefly for his delightful essays and graceful verses.

Oliver Wendell Holmes

At the Congress of Hygiene held at Budapesth, Dr. Roux, an associate of Pasteur, read a paper in which a new method of treating lockjaw and diphtheria by anti-toxin was first brought to the notice of the general public. The serum treatment, as this

Hungarian Congress of Hygiene

Roux's serum treatment

new method was called, had been first suggested by Behring in 1892, and by the Japanese, Kitasato; but to Dr. Roux belongs the credit of having shown how to apply it for cures.

Great Pullman strike

In the middle of June the great Pullman car strike started in Chicago. In connection with this movement 40,000 railway employés struck in the Western States. By the beginning of July the intervention of the United States troops was found necessary to protect interstate commerce and the transmission of the mails. Many thousands of strikers refused to allow the trains to be moved. Most of the remaining buildings of the Chicago World's Fair were set on fire and other outrages committed. The troops repeatedly charged the mob. At one time the strikers destroyed all the station yards at the various railroads. On the 9th of July, President Cleveland issued a proclamation practically declaring martial law in Chicago. The Federal courts punished those strikers that failed to obey injunctions for contempt of court. On July 16, the labor strike throughout the Union was practically brought to a close, and the House of Representatives thanked the President for his energetic action.

Federal interference

Eugene Debs and other leaders were arraigned next day in Chicago for their contempt of court. Bail was fixed at $6,000 in each case, and when this was not furnished, they were committed to prison. Hence arose a cry against "Government by Injunction," which later became a political issue.

Government by injunction

In February, the House of Representatives had passed a resolution in favor of the recognition of the

Provisional Government in the Hawaiian Islands, and their ultimate annexation to the United States was rejected. An American naval station was established at Pearl Harbor. Hawaiian Republic recognized

The New York Legislature, in accordance with a popular vote to that effect, passed a bill, uniting, under one common government, New York, Brooklyn, and other adjoining towns, covering 319 square miles and embracing a population of 3,000,000. Greater New York

As amended by the Senate after many weeks of party manœuvring, the American tariff bill was finally adopted by the House of Representatives in August, and became a law without the President's formal approval on the 27th of the month. On September 28, the President of the United States issued a proclamation, declaring that he was satisfied that the members of the Mormon Church were living in obedience to the laws, and granting full amnesty and pardon to those convicted of polygamy and deprived of civil rights. Wilson tariff

Earlier in the year the imprisonment by the Chief-Justice of Samoa of a number of turbulent natives caused widespread discontent in Samoa and the neighboring islands. Hostilities broke out between the islanders opposed to the government and its supporters, marked by savage acts of cruelty, especially in Savaii and Aarra. Again, in August, a British cruiser, "Curacoa," and a German sloop, "Buzzard," found it necessary to bombard Luatoanu, the stronghold of the chiefs who had risen in rebellion against Malietoa, the recognized king. On September 10, the insurgent chiefs in Samoa surrendered Fighting in Samoa

their arms to the captain of H.M.S. "Curacoa," and declared their submission to King Malietoa.

Central American Union

All the republics of Central America, with the exception of Costa Rica, concurred in a protocol in August, by which they were united in a Central American Republic. In Rio de Janeiro the insurgents came in conflict with the United States warships protecting the merchant shipping of their nationality in the bay. Admiral da Gama, recognizing his inferior strength, gave in. Early in February, the blockade of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was finally abandoned by the insurgents. A plot to murder President Marshal Peixoto at Rio was brought to light. Peixoto ordered several of the ringleaders to be shot, and condemned the others to imprisonment. In March, the insurgent admiral Da Gama, commanding the ships in Rio Harbor, made a conditional surrender to Marshal Peixoto. Admiral de Mello took refuge in Uruguay with several hundred followers. He surrendered to the government authorities. This brought the Brazilian rebellion to a close.

Civil war in Brazil

In England and throughout the Orient, serious concern was caused by the outbreak of the bubonic plague at Hong Kong in June. As many as 1,700 deaths were reported. Reports were received the same month at Port Said of the great battle of Lake Nyassa, in which the slave-trading chief Mahanjua was completely defeated, and his submission to British terms was assured.

Bubonic plague

End of Lobengula

In South Africa, Lobengula, the Matabele chief, after the desertion of nearly all his followers, was

killed near the Zambesi River. Later in August, news reached Pretoria that the Kaffirs in the Zoutpansberg district were in open revolt. An agreement was signed at the Foreign Office in London in November with Cecil Rhodes, the representative of the British South Africa Company, in which the Chartered Company undertook the administration of the territory in the British sphere north of the Zambesi, known as British Central Africa. Cecil Rhodes

In the Far East, events were coming to a quick issue. The Japanese Government, which on the outbreak of disturbances in Korea had despatched an expedition, refused to withdraw its forces simultaneously with China.

On July 23, the struggle between China and Japan began with the Japanese attack upon the King of Korea's palace at Seoul. A few days previously, two Chinese expeditions, sailing under the British flag, were despatched from Taku. The landing of the Chinese troops in Prince Jerome Gulf was covered by a Chinese squadron. While thus engaged, the Chinese received intelligence of the fighting at Seoul from a British cruiser. Early next morning, a Japanese squadron steaming toward Asan hove in sight. As the two squadrons were passing each other fighting began. The Chinese tried to get out of the shallow water, and a running fight ensued. The "Tsi Yuen" was so slow in clearing for action that she got the worst of it from the start. So destructive was the Japanese fire that not a man was left on deck. In this plight, Captain Fong resorted to a cowardly stratagem. He struck his flag and let Fighting in Korea

Battle of Prince Jerome Gulf

the "Yoshino" come close to him, while the other Japanese cruisers made after the "Kwang Yi." As the "Yoshino" approached, the Chinese suddenly opened fire on her at a distance of two hundred yards, and discharged a torpedo at her. The "Yoshino" was disabled. This done, the "Tsi Yuen" rushed off at full speed, and steaming by the Chinese transport, without a note of warning, got away to Wei-hai-Wei. The Chinese cruiser "Kwang Yi" fought a more gallant fight. In the end, she was knocked to pieces by the combined fire of the "Naniwa" and "Skitsushima," and her captain had to run her inshore and beach her. Only eighteen of her crew managed to escape. Meanwhile, the hapless Chinese transport, "Kowshing," steamed into the gulf unaware of the situation. The "Naniwa" approached with her guns trained on the "Kowshing." Captain Galsworthy and Von Hanneken, commanding the transport and the Chinese troops on board, informed the Japanese officers that the "Kowshing" was a British ship, sailing under the British flag, and had left port in peace. After some argument they were ordered to follow the "Naniwa." As soon as the boarding party left the ship the Chinese soldiers mutinied. The Japanese boat was recalled, and the situation on board the "Kowshing" was explained.

Chinese warships worsted

Within an hour the "Kowshing" was sunk. The Japanese trained their guns on the Chinese lifeboats, and on the soldiers swimming in the water. Captain Galsworthy and some of his English colleagues were rescued by the "Naniwa." Von Han-

Oriental barbarism

neken swam to Shepaul. On July 29, the first regular land battle was fought at Cheng-Fuen in Korea. The Japanese land forces at the same time attacked Asan, and captured it with heavy loss to its Chinese defenders.

Battle of Cheng-Fuen

Asan captured

As soon as the news of these events reached Japan the Mikado made a formal declaration of war. A clear statement of the causes of this war was given in the Japanese declaration of war published at Tokio in the form of an imperial rescript:

"Korea is an independent country, which was first induced by Japan to open its doors to foreign intercourse, and to take its place among the nations of the world. Yet China has always described it as her tributary, and has both openly and secretly interfered with its internal affairs," etc.

Tardy declaration of war

Casus Belli

At the time of the first naval action a fleet of heavy Chinese ironclads were at sea under Admiral Ting Ju Chang, an ex-cavalry officer, appointed to the command of the northern squadron. Li Hung Chang issued an order limiting the operations of the squadron to the east of a line drawn from Wei-hai-Wei to the mouth of the Yalu. The Japanese in some way got wind of this order which all but crippled the Chinese fleet. For some time the Chinese lay inactive at Wei-hai-Wai, leaving the Japanese in undisputed possession of the sea. The Japanese improved the interval to convey as large a force as possible to Korea. On September 15, the Japanese attacked the Chinese position at Ping-Yang, defended by 20,000 Chinese soldiers. After a long frontal engagement in which neither side gained

Battle of Ping-Yang

material advantage, the Japanese outflanked their enemy, and the Chinese were completely routed. Only one-fifth of their army could be rallied.

The defeat of the Chinese land forces at Ping-Yang forced the Chinese to make use of their navy. Admiral Ting was ordered to convoy five transports with 5,000 Chinese. On September 14, Ito, with the most powerful ironclads of his two first squadrons, steamed toward the mouth of the Yalu. He did not expect to meet the Chinese fleet, and had therefore left his torpedo boats behind. The two fleets sighted each other's smoke after half-past nine in the morning. It was the first time that two large fleets of modern ironclads, equipped with high-power heavy guns, torpedoes, and quick-firers were to try issue. The Chinese had the heavier ships while the Japanese had the swifter cruisers. The Chinese were benefited by the professional advice of a number of Europeans. The chief of staff on the flagship was Von Hanneken, aided by Messrs. Tyler, Nichols and Albrecht. On the "Chen Yuen" were Captain McGiffin and Herr Heckman; on the "Tsi Yuen" Herr Hoffman, and on the "Chih Yuen" Mr. Purvis. The Japanese had no foreign officers. Admiral Ito's orders were to circle around the Chinese flanks and crush the weak ships by a concentrated fire. To deliver their attack the Japanese steamed along the Chinese front. The "Ting Yuen" opened fire with her twelve-inch guns at a range of 6,000 yards. The concussion was so great that those on the bridge were knocked down and Admiral Ting had to be taken below. At a range of 3,000 yards

Battle of the Yalu

the Japanese opened their broadsides, firing three or four times as fast as the Chinese and far more accurately. While the Japanese main squadron sped by the Chinese front the leading ships outstripped the slower Japanese vessels. As a result the Chinese were taken between two fires, since their own indented front prevented several of the vessels from bringing their guns to bear, and made them mask one another's fire. The brunt of the Chinese fire fell on the slow Japanese vessels at the end of their line, the "Fusoo," "Saikio," "Akagi" and "Hiyei." The "Fusoo" cleared the advancing ironclads. The "Saikio," while drawing further away, received a very heavy fire, and was saved from destruction or capture only by the help of other Japanese ships. The "Akagi" lost her captain, Sakamoto, and three succeeding commanding officers. She engaged the big Chinese ironclad "Lai Yuen" so fiercely that she set fire to the "Lai Yuen's" deck. In the meanwhile the weak "Hiyei" was driven to the desperate expedient of disobeying the flagship's orders. Steaming in at full speed, the "Hiyei" got through in a burning condition, with 19 killed and 37 wounded. The heaviest loss in the Japanese fleet fell on the flagship "Matsushima." She lost ninety officers and men in killed and wounded. Admiral Ito transferred his flag to the "Hashidate." The burning "Matsushima" had to steam out of action.

Japanese battle tactics

Early losses

The first Chinese ship to give way was the unfortunate "Yang Wei," which ran out of the thick of the fight ablaze. The battleship "Chih Yuen" while attempting to ram the "Yoshino" was smoth-

ered by quick firers. At 3:30 she went to the bottom. About the same time the Japanese flagship was put out of action. Next, the Chinese "Tsi Yuen," commanded by the wretched Fong, fled out of the fight, and, coming in collision with the burning "Yang Wei," sent her own sister ship to the bottom. The "Kwang Kei" also retired, while the "Ching Yuen" and "Lai Yuen" were soon ablaze. The whole Japanese flying squadron concentrated their fire on the "King Yuen." At 4:48 the Chinese ship, with a heavy list, was seen to be afire. Presently with a fearful explosion she went to the bottom. This left only the "Chen Yuen" and the "Ting Yuen" in the Chinese line of battle. Both of them were repeatedly on fire. While the Japanese flying squadron chased the other Chinese ships, the main squadron wheeled and concentrated its fire upon these two Chinese ironclads. They held out until the bitter end. At nightfall they collected about them the burning "Lai Yuen," "Ching Yuen," "Ping Yuen," two gunboats and two torpedo boats, and retired toward Wei-hai-Wei with the honors of war. Fong, with his almost uninjured runaway ship, had arrived there hours before.

Chinese cowardice

On their return to Port Arthur the Chinese claimed the victory. They asserted that at least three of the Japanese ships had been sunk. They themselves admitted the loss of five ships and some 620 men. The Japanese, while they really lost no ship, had three disabled, and lost 294 men. This made the percentage of casualties to the total force

Japanese gain command of sea

engaged twenty-two and one-half per cent on the part of the Chinese and eight on the Japanese side. For a while it seemed as if this most important of naval engagements since Trafalgar was but a drawn battle, but the subsequent abandonment of the sea by the Chinese navy revealed the magnitude of China's catastrophe. Many expert opinions have been given to account for the results of the battle. Briefly they may be summarized to the effect that the Japanese were victorious by reason of their superior mobility, concerted action, greater rapidity of firing, and better gunnery.

Japanese gain command of sea

While the Chinese fleet withdrew to Port Arthur, and later to Wei-hai-Wei, Admiral Ito with his ships was kept busy convoying troopships to the Chinese mainland. On October 24, a Japanese army disembarked near Port Arthur, and the attack on this stronghold was begun. The situation in China became serious. The foreign officials of the customs serving in Peking and most of the European families left the city for the coast. A Japanese advance column in northern Korea drove a small Chinese force out of Wi-Ja, and occupied the north bank of the Yalu on the 8th. The Japanese by this time were virtually in undisputed possession of Korea, and the Mikado despatched his Minister of the Interior from Tokio to strengthen the hand of the Minister at Seoul in reorganizing the country. On the following day a revolt against the Peking government broke out near Hankow under the leadership of the Kulaoh Wei secret society.

Japanese attack Port Arthur

Korea occupied

A proposal to mediate between China and Japan

was made by Great Britain to the United States, Russia, Germany and France, but failed of support. On October 15, informal overtures for peace were made by China, but were rejected summarily by the Japanese Government. The Japanese Parliament unanimously passed a war budget of a hundred and fifty million yen. On October 24, the Japanese, under cover of darkness, having effected a lodgment on the north bank of the Yalu, crossed the river and routed the Chinese forces. On the following day they took possession of the stronghold of Kien-Lien-Tchong, which had been precipitately evacuated by the Chinese, and won the battle of Hushan.

Battle of Hushan

Prince Kung invited the representatives of all the foreign Powers to the Tsung-li Yamen on November 3, and avowed the impotence of China to withstand the Japanese attack. China appealed to the Powers to intervene. In the meanwhile, the Chinese strongholds of Kinchow and Talienwan were occupied by the Japanese, the Chinese troops offering scarcely any resistance.

Capture of Kinchow

On November 20 and 21, the Japanese army and navy made a combined attack on Port Arthur. The land forces effected a lodgment in the rear, while the Japanese ships shelled the forts from the sea. Late in the afternoon of the second day, under cover of a squall, ten Japanese torpedo boats, supported by two fast cruisers, dashed into the harbor. With their machine-guns they opened on the unprotected Chinese soldiery, whose works faced landward. Thanks to this audacious attack, executed in spite of Chinese mines in the harbor entrance, Port Ar-

Fall of Port Arthur

thur within a half hour was in the hands of the Japanese. By this they obtained an excellent naval base, with docks and workshops in the enemy's country. On the 24th, the Japanese Government intimated its willingness to receive peace proposals from China through the United States Ministers in Tokio and Peking. Nevertheless on December 20, an obstinate engagement between the Chinese and the Japanese was fought at Kungwasai on the road to Mukden. The Japanese forced back the Chinese with heavy losses.

Battle of Kungwasai

At the close of the year the Chinese Government appointed peace commissioners to treat with Japan. They left Tien-tsin on the last day of the year.

Peace overtures

1895

THE independence of the kingdom of Korea was solemnly proclaimed at Seoul on January 7. The influence of all foreign power, in particular of China, Japan and Russia, was restricted to diplomatic representation. During the following weeks the Japanese achieved a series of unbroken victories on sea and land. On January 10, the first division of the Japanese army under General Nogi attacked Kaiphing. After hard fighting the Japanese occupied the place, having brought their guns through deep snow. The Japanese bombarded Teng-chow and subsequently silenced the fortress. A force of 25,000 men was also landed at Yung-tcheng, by which the Chinese arsenal of Wei-hai-Wei was isolated. On the 30th, after two days' fighting, all the land forts of Wei-hai-Wei, the second most important Chinese arsenal in the north, were captured by the Japanese. The Chinese loss was estimated at about 2,000 men. The Japanese, having completed the capture by February 1, made themselves masters of the island fortress of Len-Kung-Tan, and thus closed to the Chinese fleet all chance of escape. In the meantime, on January 30, the Chinese peace envoys had arrived at Kobé.

Capture of Kaiphing

Bombardment of Teng-chow

Assault of Wei-hai-Wei

They were greeted by the populace with hostile demonstrations.

Early in February, the Japanese made repeated efforts to dash into the harbor of Wei-hai-Wei to torpedo the remaining Chinese ironclads. The first three attempts cost the Japanese dear.

On the night of February 5, the Japanese torpedo boat flotilla dashed into the harbor, and got in among the Chinese fleet. Seven torpedoes were discharged at close range. The "Lai Yuen" was hit and capsized. The Chinese crew were imprisoned alive in her iron hold, and were heard knocking and shrieking for days before they expired. The "Ting Yuen," though hit, saved herself from immediate disaster by closing her water-tight doors. The "Wei Yuen" and "Ching Yuen" were likewise disabled. This reduced the Chinese fleet in Wei-hai-Wei to four vessels. The Japanese had lost two torpedo boats and twelve men. Then followed several days of hot, long-range bombardment. On February 8, twelve Chinese torpedo boats made a desperate attempt to escape by the western entrance. The Japanese cruisers opened upon them as they came out, and, chasing them along the coast line, captured or sank them all. On the same day a Chinese land magazine was blown up, and the island forts, all but one, were stormed by the Japanese. On the 9th, the "Ching Yuen" was sunk in the harbor by a shell from one of the ten-inch guns among the captured shore batteries. After three more days of incessant bombardment, Admiral Ting bowed his head to fate. He tendered to Admiral

Chinese war ships torpedoed

Wei-hai-Wei surrenders

Ito the surrender of the remaining Chinese vessels in Wei-hai-Wei Harbor and of the Len-kung forts, on the condition that the lives of the men and garrison should be spared. Admiral Ito, in recollection of his schoolboy friendship with Admiral Ting, offered him a safe-conduct to Japan, but Ting refused in a dignified letter of farewell. Having despatched this letter he committed suicide. Two of his fleet captains followed their admiral's example. Captain McGiffin of the "Chen Yuen" was released after brief captivity and returned to America. As the result of the injuries received in the battle of the Yalu he became mentally unsound, and ultimately he, too, blew his brains out. On March 4, the old city of Niuchang, one of the Chinese treaty ports, was captured after a heavy bombardment by two divisions of the Japanese army under General Nodzu. The new city of Ying-kow, to which the Chinese garrison withdrew, was carried only after eleven hours of severe street fighting. General Sung's Chinese army was scattered. The following day, after much delay, Li Hung Chang left Peking for Japan with full powers to negotiate terms of peace. Another brilliant victory was gained by the Japanese at Denshodai on the 9th, in which 7,000 Chinese troops with thirty guns were defeated after two hours with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded. Finally, on the 18th, Prince Komatsu, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, was ordered to proceed to China. On the 22d, the Japanese fleet opened an attack on the Pescadores Islands, between Formosa and the mainland. Two days

End of Admiral Ting

Fall of Niuchang and Ying-kow

Battle of Denshodai

later, Li Hung Chang, when returning from a conference with the Japanese Ministers, was fired on by a Japanese and wounded in the cheek. The Mikado thereupon ordered the Japanese plenipotentiaries to come to an unconditional armistice. On April 15, at Shimonoseki, the terms of peace were finally settled. China ceded the Liao-Tung Peninsula, Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, agreed to pay an indemnity of 33,000,000 pounds sterling, and made other important concessions of suzerainty and freedom of inland trade. The Japanese Government, however, intimated its willingness a few days later, in view of a joint protest of Russia, France and Germany to renounce the definite annexation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur. Japan had to content herself with a temporary occupation of Wei-hai-Wei, and the annexation of the still unsubdued island of Formosa. Instead of withdrawing as commanded, the Chinese Viceroy of Formosa proclaimed the island an independent republic. Japan immediately prepared an expedition to subdue him.

Li Hung Chang comes to terms

Treaty of Shimonoseki

Expedition against Formosa

As a result of the war in China a number of European and American missions were wrecked by mobs. In August, ten British subjects belonging to the Missionary Home were massacred at Whasang near Kucheng in the province of Fokien. As the result of a sharp British note the Viceroy of Szuchnan was stripped of his rank.

Chinese wreck missions

A new treaty between France and China conferred special advantages in the Southern Chinese provinces. In France, in the meanwhile, public opinion

Resignation of Casimir-Perier

was deeply stirred by Casimir-Périer's resignation as President of France in consequence of secret revelations in connection with Capt. Dreyfus's condemnation and deportation to Cayenne. On the 17th of January, at the Congress of the two Chambers held at Versailles, François Félix Faure was elected President of the French Republic. He received 438 votes against 363 recorded for Brisson, the Radical candidate.

Felix Faure President

In August, the French invaded Madagascar. The fortified town of Andebra was captured by General Duchesne. Soon the French troops gained a victory over the Malagasy at Tsinainondry. A French flying column under General Duchesne, having scaled the pass over the Ambolimana Mountains, dispersed the Hovas. On September 30th, Tananarivo, the Hova capital of Madagascar, after some sharp conflicts, surrendered to General Duchesne. The French troops advancing from Tamatave succeeded in capturing the Hova forts at Farafatra.

Conquest of Madagascar

In Abyssinia, the Italians under General Baratieri, after some severe fighting early in the year, inflicted a defeat on Ras Mangassia, the Abyssinian chief, and his allies the Dervishes. In October, Baratieri gained another important victory over the rearguard of Ras Mangassia's forces near Autalo. In December, however, the army of King Menelek of Abyssinia, numbering 20,000 Shoans, made a sudden advance and attacked an Italian detachment of about 2,200 men, chiefly native troops, of whom only 300 escaped. A stormy de-

Menelek defeats Italians

bate followed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The government barely obtained a vote for the prosecution of Italy's African campaign.

In Russia, the new Czar at the outset of his reign declared that he intended to protect the principles of autocracy as firmly as his father. In the latter part of February the students tried to petition the Czar. They came into conflict with the police. Two were killed and one professor wounded, while many were seriously injured. Riots in St. Petersburg

This year Henryk Sienkiewicz, the celebrated Polish novelist, published his "Quo Vadis," which achieved a great success. In 1872, he first appeared before the public with his humorous novel "No one is a Prophet in his own Country." In 1876 he visited America, and, under the pseudonym of "Litwo," published his interesting American letters in the Warsaw "Gazeta Polska." A series of novels followed which attracted unusual attention by their realistic conception and execution. Most important among these are "Hania," "Skice Weglem," and "Janko, the Musician." In 1880, Sienkiewicz first entered the arena of the historical novel with his "Serfdom of the Tartars." "With Fire and Sword" appeared in four volumes in 1884, and established his fame. By this time nearly all his novels had been translated into French, German and Russian. "The Flood" and "Pan Volodyjovski" came next, followed by "Without Dogma," in 1890. Henryk Sienkiewicz

On the 16th of May the Russian, French, and British Ambassadors at Constantinople at last pre-

sented a note stating the reforms necessary in Armenia. While the proposals of Armenian reforms were accepted in principle, the Porte's reply was regarded as tantamount to a refusal to put the reforms in force. Under increasing pressure, however, the Sultan granted an amnesty to all Armenian political prisoners. Notwithstanding this, fresh acts of violence were committed in Armenia in August by the forces sent by the Turkish authorities to collect taxes in the district of Erzeroum. An affray between Armenians and a body of Mohammedans, instigated by the Ottoman officials, took place at Antioch in September. Ten of the former were killed after a prolonged struggle in the Armenian Church, which was sacked. A British squadron of seventeen ships came to anchor at the entrance to the Dardanelles. The Turkish forts at the Dardanelles were put into a state of defence. On the 1st of October, a serious collision between the Turkish police and the Armenians seeking to make a political demonstration occurred at Constantinople and was continued on the following day. Some eighty persons were killed and 200 wounded, including the major of the Turkish police. The Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, was dismissed and Kiamil Pasha appointed in his place. Rijah Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, also resigned. The condition of affairs of Stamboul and other quarters of the city continued to be alarming for days; the great mass of Armenians took refuge in their churches and sanctuaries. Those who remained outside were the objects of murderous attacks

Collective note to Turkey

Armenian outrages

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ROUGH RIDERS' CHARGE UP SAN JUAN HILL

from the Softas and Kurds. The Turkish soldiers stood by inactive. At Trebizond a serious conflict occurred. Four hundred Armenians lost their lives. At Constantinople, the soldiery surrounded three of the churches in which the Armenians had taken refuge and allowed no one to enter or to bring them food. On the personal intervention of the foreign Ambassadors, the refugees in the Armenian churches were induced to come forth and give up their arms. The total number of killed and wounded during the outbreak was estimated at nearly one thousand. Finally, by the middle of October, the Sultan accepted the Armenian reform measures in an imperial irade. Sultan gives in

Late in the year he issued firmans allowing extra guardships to pass the Dardanelles. On Christmas Day, nevertheless, renewed massacres were reported from the Lebanon, where 12,000 Druses were stated to have been killed. At Zeitun, also, the Turks repressed an Armenian rising with terrible cruelty.

To suppress the Cuban insurrection, Campos was despatched to the West Indies with discretionary power. In July, a column of Spanish troops operating in the province of Santiago de Cuba was repulsed by the insurgents, and General Santo Celdar was killed. A train full of soldiers was blown up by dynamite, and only a few of the troops escaped. The Cuban insurgent delegates from the western provinces met at Najassa the same month, and proclaimed a constitution for a Cuban Republic on a Federal basis of five States, Cuban war

and elected Marquess Santa Lucia to be President. Mass meetings were held in the United States in favor of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. On December 24, General Martinez Campos, having been previously outflanked by the Cuban insurgents under Gomez, forced an engagement near Matanzas, and won.

Royalists rise in Hawaii

At Honolulu, an attempt was made, in January, by the partisans of the dethroned Queen of Hawaii to overthrow the existing Republican government. After two days' fighting, in which a member of the Legislature was killed, the natives were driven into the bush and dispersed. On the 18th, ex-Queen Liliuokalani was arrested on a charge of complicity with the rebels then under trial. She formally abdicated the throne on the 24th, and proffered allegiance to the Republican government. In February, she was tried for her connection with the attempted rebellion, convicted of misprision of treason, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. Three of the insurgent leaders were sentenced to death, and twenty-five others to long terms of imprisonment. In September, the Queen was pardoned, and all persons, with the exception of the two ringleaders, the brothers Ashford, were released.

In the American Senate at Washington the Silver party, in February, finally abandoned the attempt to force a vote on the Free Silver Coinage Bill, which was withdrawn. Richard Olney was appointed

Death of Gresham

Secretary of State in succession to Walter Q. Gresham, deceased. Before this a joint resolu-

tion had been adopted by Congress in February to the effect that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their disputes of boundaries to friendly arbitration. No attention was paid to this resolution by the British Government. In July, Mr. Olney despatched a letter to Mr. Bayard, American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, in which he discussed the situation at length. He reaffirmed the Monroe Doctrine as a rule of procedure for the United States. In answer to this letter, Lord Salisbury, who had succeeded Lord Rosebery as Prime Minister, replied that the Monroe Doctrine had never been recognized as a principle of international law, and that the controversy lay purely between Great Britain and Venezuela. On December 17, President Cleveland addressed a message to Congress on the subject. In adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, he insisted on a settlement by arbitration, and claimed for the United States the right to determine the boundaries between the British and Venezuelan territories. Congress was asked to vote the necessary expenses for an inquiry. The President's message concluded in this wise: "When such report is made and accepted it will be in my opinion the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela."

Cleveland's Venezuelan message

The message was received by Congress with wildest enthusiasm, and $100,000 was instantly voted to

War flurry

defray the expenses of the Commission. The English press and people almost unanimously advocated a peaceful adjustment of the dispute. Gladstone sent a memorable message, "All that is needed is common-sense." Lord Salisbury readily acceded to the popular demand that the question be referred to arbitration.

England gives in

The American Commission, finding the matter taken out of their hands, disbanded.

Prior to this the treaty annexing the Congo State to Belgium was signed at Brussels. In June the North Sea Canal from Hamburg to Kiel was opened by the German Emperor with a naval review of several visiting squadrons representing the great maritime Powers.

Belgium annexes Congo State

Indian affairs had taken a serious aspect for the British Government in consequence of the continued disturbances in Chitral. On the northwestern Indian frontier a force of 14,000 men of all arms was mobilized under the command of Major-General Sir Robert Low. On April 3, two of the brigades of Sir Robert's force, engaged on the Bajaur expedition, stormed the Malandrai Pass, and after five hours' heavy fighting drove back the natives. Three weeks later, Chitral Fort, where Mr. Robertson and Captains Campbell and Townsend had been closely invested by the Swatis, was relieved after forty-three days by Colonel Kelley. Sher Afzul took refuge in flight on learning of the approach of the Khan of Dir. On April 25, he surrendered with 1,500 followers. This ended the war.

Indian Border war

Capture of Chitral

The Pamir Delimitation Commission brought its

work to a friendly conclusion in September, and fixed the line of demarcation between English and Russian interests up to the Chinese frontier. Pamir boundary fixed

In October, the King of Ashantee rejected all British interference, preferring to take the chances of war. Sir Francis Scott and the officers and troops forming part of the Ashantee expedition left Liverpool in November. Ashantee expedition

Late in June, Professor Thomas Henry Huxley, the English biologist, died at the age of seventy years. In 1874, Haeckel, the eminent German naturalist, ranked Huxley among the first zoologists of England. His lectures on biology were published in 1863, under the title "Evidences as to Man's Place in Nature." In this and in other works he advanced the principles of the Darwinian theory. Death of Huxley

Louis Pasteur, one of the greatest of the century's scientists, died at Paris and received a state funeral. Although by training he was a chemist, his most valuable work was accomplished in bacteriology and medicine. In 1857, he startled the scientific world with new and convincing proofs in support of the vitalistic theory of fermentation. From this he passed to the subject of putrefaction, and showed definitely that here again living organisms were responsible for the changes wrought in dead bodies of animals. These bacteriological studies induced Lister of Glasgow to seek some means of killing disease germs. In 1862, he completely shattered the old theory of spontaneous generation. At the age of fifty-seven, Pasteur turned his attention to the study of infectious diseases. He Louis Pasteur

showed that anthrax was due to bacilli. In 1874, he had accidentally discovered the method of offsetting infection by inoculation. He now applied the discovery to the prevention of anthrax, and submitted his theory to a public test. Thus, the great bacteriologist was eventually led, after a brilliant series of investigations, to the now familiar treatment of rabies by inoculation.

Roentgen rays discovered

Late in the year, Professor Roentgen of the University of Wuerzburg startled the world with the announcement that he had discovered a new light or form of radiant energy which had the power of penetrating certain bodies, by means of which he was enabled to photograph the skeleton of living animals. At first received with incredulity, the discovery soon took its place in science and proved to be of immense value in surgery.

New honors were conferred on Cecil Rhodes, who was appointed Privy Councillor to the Queen. Mr. Rhodes' motion in the Cape Parliament for the annexation of British Bechuanaland to Cape Colony was agreed to without a division and the bill was passed. On the 26th of December the Johannesburg "National Union" published a manifesto on self-government and the "Bill of Rights" upon which the Outlanders in the Transvaal insisted. On pretence of a popular appeal from the English inhabitants of Johannesburg for immediate intervention, Dr. Jameson at the close of the year suddenly crossed the frontier at Mafeking, where he and a force of volunteers had been impatiently waiting for the prearranged message of encouragement.

British designs on Transvaal

1896

ON New Year's Day came the startling news of the English filibustering raid into the Transvaal, led by Dr. Jameson, the factotum of Cecil Rhodes. With a force of 700 volunteers, among whom were several titled British officers, Jameson was well under way across the veldt. An urgent official message of recall was ignored by Jameson. By the time the raiders reached the neighborhood of Kruegersdorp on the way to Johannesburg, they found themselves opposed by a strongly-posted force of Boers under Commandant Joubert. The raiders were hopelessly outmatched. After thirty-six hours of continuous rifle fire, the British troopers found themselves without food and ammunition. Dr. Jameson was compelled to raise a white flag. He surrendered with all his force and was marched off to Pretoria.

Jameson's raid

Kruegersdorp

On receipt of this news in London, Secretary Chamberlain telegraphed to President Krueger disavowing the raid, and bespeaking the President's generosity toward his prisoners in the moment of victory. At the same time Emperor William from Berlin sent a message to President Krueger congratulating him on the outcome. This telegram created much excitement in England. It was taken to

Jameson disavowed

Emperor William's despatch

imply German recognition of the Transvaal's independence of British suzerainty. A so-called "flying squadron" of British warships made an imposing demonstration in the English Channel. The misunderstanding between the two Powers was adjusted by an exchange of letters between Queen Victoria and her grandson on the German imperial throne. In consequence of the state of affairs in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes resigned his premiership of the Cape Ministry. The arrangements for an uprising in connection with the raid were shown to be inadequate. Bitter recriminations ensued between the resident Outlanders and the captured raiders. On the part of the Transvaal authorities there was some talk of shooting the British filibusters, but in the end more moderate counsels prevailed. President Krueger agreed to surrender Dr. Jameson's fellow prisoners. The most prominent plotters among the Outlanders were placed under arrest to be tried on charges of high treason.

British prisoners released

In London, Cecil Rhodes' Chartered Company for British South Africa fell into extreme disrepute. Labouchère and other Radical leaders charged the princes of the royal house as well as Chamberlain with complicity in the raid. The Chartered Company's directors, on January 9, removed Dr. Jameson from his office as the Company's administrator of Matabeleland. On the same day Krueger issued a conciliatory proclamation. Dr. Jameson was escorted across the border and was immediately conducted to Durban, whence he sailed for England on the troopship "Victoria."

Cecil Rhodes assailed

In the midst of this South African commotion came the news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. He had volunteered for the Ashantee campaign, and had been sent to Madeira to recruit. On the day of his death, January 20, King Prempeh of Ashantee submitted to Great Britain's terms. The King and his immediate relatives were sent to Cape Coast Castle. Two days later, Lieutenant Alston, with 150 British regulars and 5,000 natives, attacked the great slave-holding chief, Mwasi Kagunga, on the west shore of Lake Nyassa. The natives, numbering nearly 20,000, were defeated in three encounters. Their stockades and settlements were burned.

End of Ashantee war

In February, Cecil Rhodes arrived in London just before Jameson and his fellow prisoners. "Doctor Jim," as he was affectionately called, received an enthusiastic reception. After formal inquiries before a magistrate he and his fellow prisoners were released to answer charges under the Foreign Enlistment Act. While this trial was pending, a motion was made in the Cape of Good Hope Assembly to cancel the charter of the South Africa Company. This proposition was rejected, but the Afrikanders in the Assembly were strong enough to exact an official inquiry into the circumstances of the raid. In London, Dr. Jameson with fourteen of his principal adherents came up for trial. Nine of the men were discharged, but against the others a grand jury returned a true bill. While this *cause celèbre* was on, public feeling in England was further excited by several plays representing the dramatic incidents

Return of Jameson

Alfred Austin's ode

of the raid, and by some verses of Sir Alfred Austin, the new Poet Laureate. The trial was dragged out to considerable length. By the end of July, Dr. Jameson and his five co-defendants were found guilty. Their chief defence was a written appeal for help from Messrs. Francis Rhodes, Phillips, Hammond, Farrar, and Leonard on behalf of the Johannesburgers. Jameson was convicted. The most damaging testimony against him was his open defiance of the Queen's summons to return. He was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen months without hard labor. His associates, Colonels White and Grey, and Major Coventry, received sentences of five months at light confinement. They were removed to Wormwood Scrubs. A memorial, signed largely by Members of Parliament, was immediately presented to the Home Secretary, praying that the prisoners should be treated as first-class misdemeanants. Within a month one of them, Major the Honorable Charles J. Coventry, was released on the plea of ill-health. None served out his full term.

Jameson imprisoned

Parliamentary debate

In the House of Commons, the South African debate was opened by Sir William Harcourt. He brought serious charges against Cecil Rhodes and his Chartered Company. A highly discreditable version was given of the English seizure of Matabeleland, and the killing of King Lobengula, followed by the disappointing discovery that there was no gold in the territory. The Chartered Company was charged with circulating false reports of the fabulous mineral wealth of Mashonaland, which,

with clever stock exchange manipulations, sent the shares up to £8 10s. A number of minor stock jobbing companies, it was shown, were floated on similar flimsy pretexts. To avert the inevitable crash, the seizure of the paying gold mines of the Transvaal, it was asserted, was attempted as a last measure. While the debate was at its height, Secretary Chamberlain, presiding at the South Africa Company's banquet, emphatically denied all charges of the government's alleged complicity in the raid. In conclusion, he expressed regret that "so little progress had been made toward a reconciliation of the Dutch and English races in South Africa." As if in answer to this, the State Secretary of the Transvaal Republic addressed two telegrams for transmission to the British Government urging the prosecution of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes, A. Beit, and Rutherford Harris for complicity in the Jameson raid, on the basis of their cipher correspondence already made public in Pretoria. The three men named sent in their resignations as directors of the British South Africa Company. In the Cape Assembly a committee of inquiry into the raid presented a report charging Cecil Rhodes and his two abovenamed associates with being active promoters of the enterprise. After a heated debate a motion to extend an indefinite leave of absence to Mr. Rhodes was carried.

Chamberlain's denials

Krueger's damaging evidence

In Pretoria, the trial of the seventy-two members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee drew to a close. Messrs. Rhodes, Phillips, and Farrar pleaded guilty of high treason, while the others conceded that they had committed an offence against

the republic, but without hostile intent. Hammond, an American, with several of his fellow conspirators, forfeited his bail. All the prisoners, with the exception of the four leaders who had been condemned to death, and two others who refused to plead for clemency, were released on a promised payment of their fines. On June 11, the death sentence of the four leaders was commuted to a fine of £25,000 each, or fifteen years' banishment in default. The fines were paid. Only Colonel Rhodes, who declined to sign a pledge not to engage in further plots against the Transvaal, was banished. Piet Joubert was elected Vice-President of the Transvaal.

Outlander plotters fined

Meanwhile, since the end of March the country around Buluwayo was reported to be in a state of insurrection. The Matabeles seized strong positions on the Matoppo Hills and drove back several parties of British border police. In April, a large "impi" of Matabeles gathered around Buluwayo, almost completely investing it. The natives, numbering several thousands, attacked a detachment of border police about five miles from Buluwayo. After an obstinate struggle the Englishmen were victorious. Cecil Rhodes cleared the road from Groels of rebellious natives and penetrated as far as Buluwayo. In August, a combined force of British and Colonial troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Plumer stormed the Matabele intrenchments on the Matoppo Hills and drove out the natives. After this the most powerful Matabele chiefs submitted to English rule.

Matabeles rise

Cecil Rhodes to the front

During the same period the troubles of the Italians in Abyssinia became acute. Early in the year the Shoan army under King Menelek made a determined attack upon the Italians at Makalea. After ten hours of successive fighting the Italians held their ground, but subsequently fell back. A liberal proposal of peace made by Menelek was declared to be unacceptable by the Italian Government. On March 1, the Italian troops under General Baratieri, in a battle with the Abyssinians, found themselves outmatched, and were forced to retreat. They abandoned their guns, ammunition and provisions. Two generals were killed and another wounded. The total loss of killed and wounded for the Italians fell little short of 5,000. Serious disturbances broke out in Naples, Milan, Parma, Pavia, and other Italian towns. The rioters denounced the African policy of the Ministry and demanded the withdrawal of Italian troops. The Ministry of Crispi, in the face of these demands, resigned. General Baratieri was relieved of his functions as Governor of Trythrea. The Ministry was reconstituted under Marquis di Rudini and General Ricotti. They declared in the Chambers that the national honor of Italy required the prosecution of the war in Abyssinia. Four days later negotiations were opened by the Italian authorities to obtain terms of peace from King Menelek.

Abyssinians defeat Italians

Fall of Crispi's Cabinet

Peace overtures

By reason of the threatening attitude of the Dervishes, made bold by the defeat of the Italians, Egyptian troops were ordered to march to Dongola, and British battalions were sent to Wady

Halfa. Within two days 2,500 soldiers left Balliana for Assoua. The Italians near Kassala drove back a large force of Dervishes while attempting to capture the pass of Taberete. Again the Italian losses were distressingly heavy. In April, another pitched battle was fought at Moyram. The Italians succeeded in breaking through the Dervishes to Kassala. General Kitchener left Cairo for the front. By the middle of the month there were sharp encounters near Suakim between the Egyptian troops and the Dervishes under the standard of Osman Digna. The Egyptian troops under Kitchener, having marched through the night of June 6 from Skashe, attacked the Dervishes on the break of day at Feshet. The Arabs were routed with a loss of 900 killed and 500 prisoners. September 23, the Anglo-Egyptian relief forces reached Dongola. The Dervishes scattered in the Desert. The power of the Mahdi seemed broken, and the British troops in the Soudan were brought back to the Egyptian headquarters at Dongola. In autumn, peace was at last concluded between Italy and Abyssinia. The independence of Ethiopia was assured, and a new boundary line was agreed on. Menelek, who now styled himself Emperor of Abyssinia, released his Italian prisoners.

Dervishes troublesome

Battle of Feshet

In other lands the various European Powers continued to pursue their various colonial enterprises. On June 18, a definite treaty was signed between France and the Queen of Madagascar, giving the French Resident complete control over Madagascar. On the eastern coast of Africa further

Madagascar under French rule

troubles arose after the sudden death of Hamed Den Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar. Said Chalid, his nephew, proclaimed himself Sultan. British sailors were immediately landed and a demand was made for a surrender. On the refusal of Said Chalid the Sultan's palace was laid in ashes by the combined fire of three British gunboats. Said Chalid took refuge on a German ship.

British bombard Zanzibar

In India, the demarcation of the northwestern frontier was at last concluded. The spheres of influence for Great Britain, Persia, Afghanistan and Russia were newly determined. In Java, the Dutch troops, after an exhausting campaign with the Atchinese, were forced to abandon their advanced posts. Their settlements were burned by the Atchinese. In July, the Dutch won a brilliant victory at Lamrida. The chief of the Atchinese, Nja Makin, was killed, and his followers were routed.

Atchinese war

Marshal Campos, who had been despatched to Cuba, was relieved of his command early in the year on account of the hostility displayed by the Havana conservatives toward his conciliatory dealings with the rebels. General Weyler was appointed Captain-General of Cuba. At the opening of the Cortes the Ministry declared that the moment was inopportune for the introduction of reforms of government in Cuba. Soon it was announced that a conspiracy had been discovered by the authorities in Manila for the purpose of separating the Philippine Islands from Spain. A month later, the Governor-General of the Philippines issued a decree confiscating the property of all insurgents. The numbers were esti-

Status of Cuba

Filipinos rise

mated at more than one hundred thousand. The enforcement of this decree was followed by new uprisings. Late in the year, the Spanish troops suffered a defeat at the hands of the rebels with a loss of three hundred.

American intervention resented

When the United States Congress passed a concurrent resolution in favor of according belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists, and offered the friendly intervention of the United States to obtain the independence of Cuba, great popular excitement arose in Spain. Anti-American demonstrations occurred in Madrid, Barcelona and elsewhere. The Spaniards who held consular posts in the United States resigned by way of protest. Prior to this, President Cleveland had signed a proclamation admitting Utah as a State. Existing polygamous marriages were recognized, but polygamy was prohibited for the future.

In November, the American Presidential election was the object of keen interest throughout the world. The result, it was feared, might affect the value of American money in foreign countries.

William McKinley elected

William J. Bryan, the advocate of free silver, was defeated by William McKinley, the Republican candidate: the electoral vote standing 274 to 175.

Early in the year a revolutionary outbreak occurred at Seoul in Korea, during which the Prime Minister and several high officials were murdered.

Revolution in Korea

The Korean King and Crown Prince were forced to take refuge in the Russian Legation. On the plea of renewed anti-Christian atrocities, a treaty was finally concluded between China and Russia by

which the Chinese Government conceded a railway across Manchuria to connect Port Arthur with the Trans-Siberian Railway. Chinese concessions to Russia

Not long afterward, an overwhelming tidal wave swept the northeast coast of Japan on June 15. More than 30,000 persons were drowned. On the same day, Andrée ascended in a balloon and drifted northward from Tromsoe to search for the North Pole. After the first few carrier pigeons released by him all trace of the venturesome expedition was lost. Only one of his buoys was long after picked up. End of Andrée

Shortly afterward, Dr. Nansen arrived at Vardo from Franz-Josef Land, having abandoned his ship "Fram" in March, 1895. Six days later the "Fram" was brought into a Norwegian port. Nansen returns The Shah of Persia's assassination on the first of May, when entering the mosque, by Mirza Mahmed Reza, caused marked disturbances in Persia at the accession of the new Shah.

Other memorable events of the year were the great historic festivities held at Budapesth in honor of the Millennial of Hungary. Maurice Jókai, the Hungarian writer, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his literary activity. Maurice Jókai He had published over three hundred volumes, full of color and life. Among his bolder and riper works are "A Hungarian Nabob," "Zoltán Kárpáthy," "The Palmy Days of Transylvania," "The New Squire," "Black Diamonds," "There is no Devil," and "Twice Two Are Four." As a member of the Hungarian Parliament, Jókai has served his country well. His

literary powers found expression not only in his innumerable novels, but in strong political speeches and trenchant newspaper articles.

Henrik Ibsen

During this year, Henrik Ibsen produced his "John Gabriel Borkman," another dramatic study of social conditions. With the appearance of "Brand" and "Peer Gynt" began his period of protest against modern society. In the "Doll's House," Ibsen tried to show that marriage is a failure. Other powerful plays were "Ghosts," "Rosmersholm," "The Lady of the Sea," "Hedda Gabler," "The Master Builder," and "The Pillars of Society."

For the first time in its history, the British Medical Association met in Canada. The meeting was otherwise memorable for the presence of Lord Lister, the father of antiseptic surgery. When the president characterized him as "the most illustrious surgeon of our generation," the members rose from their seats and cheered Lister again and again. The honor was deserved. By his discovery of antisepsis Lister, in 1861, had proved that by surgical cleanliness operations could be performed with safety.

Joseph Lister

Frederick Leighton, the famous English artist, died before this. Born at Scarboro in 1830, he studied in Rome, and later at the Royal Academy at Berlin and in Paris. In 1855, he exhibited as his first picture in England "Cimabue's Madonna Carried Through the Streets of Florence" in the Royal Academy in London. The picture attracted immediate attention, and was purchased by Queen Victoria. Fourteen years afterward, having contributed

Frederick Leighton

noteworthy pictures to almost every exhibition of the Royal Academy, Leighton became a full-fledged Academician, when he contributed "Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon," and "St. Jerome," his diploma work. Among Leighton's essays in sculpture, the most successful was his bronze "Athlete Strangling a Python."

John Everett Millais

John Everett Millais, one of England's foremost artists, died on August 3. He began painting very young. One of his earliest works, "Pizarro Seizing the Men of Peru," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1846, and in the following year a gold medal was awarded to Millais's historical canvas, "The Tribe of Benjamin Seizing the Daughters of Judah." Henceforth every exhibition of the Royal Academy contained new contributions by Millais. After ten years of ceaseless activity he was made a full Academician in 1864, when he contributed "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "Charlie Is My Darling." Several years previously Millais, together with Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Madox Brown and a few others, had founded "The Brotherhood of the Pre-Raphaelites." While thus engaged Millais formed close ties of friendship with John Ruskin, the famous art critic, which were not even broken by the fact that Ruskin's wife was divorced from him in order to be married to Millais.

Pre-Raphaelism

William Morris

By the death of William Morris, the poet, on October 3, the English School of Modern Romantic Art and Literature lost one of its leaders. In 1858 he published "The Defence of Guenevere" and other poems. Nearly ten years later followed his epic

Poet

poem, "The Life and Death of Jason," and "The Earthly Paradise." During these same years Morris, together with Rossetti and Burne-Jones, embarked on an artistic enterprise for the designing and manufacture of original decorations for house interiors. This enterprise proved eminently successful, and had a lasting effect in improving the style of English decorative designs. Besides this, Morris undertook the printing and binding of high class books, a venture which likewise proved a complete commercial success. Morris's superbly printed books from the "Kelmscott Press," fetched higher prices than any other books issued during the closing years of the Nineteenth Century. His literary productions, during these same years, were "Love is Enough," 1883; "The Roots of the Mountains," 1890, and "The Story of the Glittering Plain," 1891. Besides these original productions, Morris translated Homer's "Odyssey," Virgil's "Æneid," together with Icelandic translations. Morris's original productions, "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs," 1876, and the "Tale of the House of the Volfings," 1888, closely resemble his Icelandic translations. As a Socialistic thinker, Morris first gave vent to his original views in his book, "The Day is Coming: A Chant for a Socialist," 1884, followed four years later by the collected lectures "Signs of Change," and afterward by a monograph on "Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome," published in collaboration with E. B. Box. This partial list of Morris's publications on such widely divergent subjects in itself

Decorator

Book-binder

Translator

Socialist

sufficiently reveals the wonderful versatility of the man.

The coronation of the Czar and Czarina at Moscow was celebrated with great pomp. At their very close the festivities were marred by an awful panic and stampede, during which 3,000 persons were crushed to death or seriously injured. Shortly after this a flurry of political excitement was caused in October throughout Germany and Austria by Prince Bismarck's piqued revelations concerning the existence of a secret treaty between Germany and Russia. It had been concluded in 1882, just after the Triple Alliance was formed.

Coronation panic at Moscow

Bismarck's indiscretions

During the last days of August another massacre of 5,000 Armenians was perpetrated—this time at Constantinople. Serious riots were also reported at Pera Galata. The Divan was endangered by the connivance of the imperial troops. The Powers protested. Seven days later at Eguin, on the Euphrates, 2,500 Armenians were murdered with the connivance of the Turkish authorities.

More Armenian massacres

In Crete disturbances arose at Canea. The Turkish soldiers went about pillaging and killing Christians. Abdullah Pasha was appointed Civil and Military Governor of Crete, with the object of restoring tranquillity. The Porte agreed to accept in principle the suggestions of the Ambassadors for the pacification of Crete, including general amnesty.

Troubles in Crete

The Greek Government, during the summer, under pressure from the Great Powers, took measures to prevent armed volunteers from embarking

for Crete, or from invading Macedonia. At the same time the Mussulman population of Crete, resenting the efforts of their rulers to maintain peace at any price, pillaged the houses of the Christians. Before long, Ptakni, chief of the insurgents in Macedonia, arrived on the Greek frontier, pursued by the Turks. With fifteen companions he was arrested by Greek soldiers and taken to Larissa. Finally the Sultan acceded to the demands of the Powers for the settlement of the Cretan question. He consented to a local government under a Christian governor, who was removable only with the consent of the Powers. At Canea, the Cretan deputies agreed to accept the autonomy obtained from the Porte by the intervention of the Powers.

Unrest in Macedonia

1897

THE year opened with the release of the Armenian prisoners by the Porte, on the intervention of the Powers. More collisions between the Christians and Mussulmans occurred at Heraklion and other places in Crete, with much loss of life. Canea was set on fire at several places. Sailors from ships of the various Powers in the harbor eventually succeeded in quenching the flames. The Cretan insurgents having proclaimed union with Greece on February 8, orders were issued for all the available Greek torpedo vessels to be commissioned. Prince George sailed from the Piræus amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Crete secedes from Turkey

Greek expedition

On February 13, Georgi Pasha Berovitch, the Turkish Governor of Crete, took refuge on board the flagship of the Russian Admiral, lying off Halepa, and subsequently telegraphed his resignation. In consequence of this, the Greek Consuls at the various towns of Crete, having placed their fellow citizens under British protection, hauled down their flag and left the island. Two days later, Canea was occupied by marines and sailors of the allied fleets. On the 21st, the foreign warships fired upon the Cretan insurgents' camp near Canea.

Powers intervene in Crete

In the House of Commons, in the French Cham-

Collective note to Turkey

ber, and in the German Reichstag, spirited debates ensued concerning this action. On March 2, a collective note of the six Powers—indicating their policy toward Crete—was presented simultaneously at Constantinople and Athens. The Sultan declared his readiness to adopt the recommendation of the Powers for the establishment of Cretan autonomy. Greece would not withdraw her forces from Crete and called out the reserves of 1890.

In the meantime, the palace at Canea and other buildings were burned down by Mohammedan incendiaries. Fort Stavros was captured by the Cretan insurgents, with its Turkish garrison of 3,000 men. The Turkish Zaptiehs at Canea demanded arrears of a year's pay, mutinied against their officers, and shot their colonel. Pickets of sailors and marines were then despatched from the allied fleet, and after a slight resistance the mutineers surrendered. Eventually, on the 17th of March, autonomy was proclaimed in Crete. This was followed by Mohammedan attacks upon the Christians at Canea and Rhetimos. The aged Gladstone bitterly denounced the pro-Turkish policy of the European Powers. On the 21st, a close blockade of Crete was formally declared. The Cretan insurgents, having driven the Turkish troops out of the Akrotiri blockhouses and occupied them, were in turn shelled out by the guns of the fleet. The Crown Prince of Greece left Athens for the frontier. The Porte at once issued a circular to the Ottoman representatives abroad demanding the evacuation of Crete by the Greek troops and protesting against the appoint-

Cretan autonomy

Greeks cross frontier

BATTLE OF THE TUGELA

ment of a governor of Crete by the Powers. On the following day several bands of irregulars, under the direction of the Ethnike Hetairia, crossed the frontier, invading Turkish territory. They were met by the Turkish troops who surrounded and captured several of the invading detachments. Turkish gunners at Privisa sank a Greek merchantman in the Gulf of Arta. Turkey declared war on April 17. Fighting began in the mountain passes of Thessaly. The mobilization of the Turkish army, as planned by Von der Golz, was effected in four weeks. The first conspicuous skirmish in the pass of Nezeros was to the advantage of the Greeks. The Turks bore themselves well under heavy losses. Under Edhem Pasha the Turkish main column advanced from Elassona and succeeded in conveying their heavy siege guns over the mountains along a new military road prepared weeks in advance. The important pass of Maluna was captured. The Greek vanguard forfeited their best positions. Nearly 200,000 strong, the Turkish forces poured down into the plain of Thessaly. Crown Prince Constantine's retreat from Mati had a depressing effect on the Greeks, and was taken to indicate a lack of serious warlike purpose on the part of the royal house of Greece. The comparative inactivity of the Greek naval squadrons on the coast of Epirus and Macedonia confirmed this impression, for they contented themselves merely with bombarding several Turkish seaports, where depots of provisions and arms had been established. Large quantities of grain were destroyed. In Thessaly, the

Turkey declares war

Turks force Maluna

Thessaly overrun

Greek forces were ordered to fall back on Larissa. The town was evacuated by Prince Constantine amid a panic of the terror-stricken Greek country people. On receipt of this news at Athens, a revolution nearly broke out. The gunsmiths' shops were plundered and wild threats were made against the king and princes. Deleyanis, the Prime Minister responsible for the war, had to resign in favor of Demetrios Rhallis, the leader of the Radicals. The Greek troops under Smolenskis, contrary to orders from headquarters, made a determined stand at Velestino, between Larissa and Volo, and not only succeeded in arresting the advance of the Turks, but threw their Circassian cavalry back with severe loss. After a victorious fight of three days the Greeks, to the surprise of the Turks, evacuated the position. Smolenskis' subsequent retreat to Almiros near Thermopylæ resulted in a division of the Greek forces. The army of Thessaly was cut in two. On May 3, the Rhallis Ministry decided to continue the war and to recall Colonel Vassos from Crete, appointing him to command on the frontier of Epirus. Smolenskis was appointed to general command. The functions of the royal princes, as Rhallis expressed it in the Boulé, were reduced to those of "statues." On May 6, the Turks attacked the Greeks in great force, so that the latter were forced to abandon Pharsalos and fall back on Vomokos. The resulting battle was largely an artillery engagement. The Greeks were badly beaten. The Foreign Legion only, under the Italian leaders Cipriani and Garibaldi's son, ac-

Fall of Deleyanis' Cabinet

Velestino

Smolenskis in command

Battle of Vomokos

quitted themselves with credit. Two days later the Greek forces withdrew from Velestino and Volo, and the Turkish troops occupied these two strong places without opposition from the Greek warships in the harbor. Finally, on May 11, Greece besought the intervention of the great Powers. The embarkation of Greek troops serving in Crete commenced at once at Canea under the supervision of the representatives of the Powers. On the 14th, the Greek forces again invaded the Epirus, to defend the population from the fanaticism of the Turks: on the heights of Gribovo a fierce battle was fought, in which the advantage remained with the Greeks. The following day the Porte notified the Powers of the terms which must precede an armistice—an indemnity by Greece of 250,000,000 francs and annexation of Thessaly to Turkey. The Powers exacted milder terms. The last detachment of Greek troops left Crete, but nothing was settled as yet concerning its future government.

Greece sues for peace

Gribovo

Crete abandoned

For a month there was peace in Crete. After prolonged discussion the Porte finally adopted in principle the frontier proposed by the Powers. Toward the end of the month, Djevad Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier and former Vali of Crete, arrived at Canea to assume command, but the admirals of the allied fleet would not recognize him.

After much friction the diplomatic struggle at Constantinople ended in the practical triumph of the German policy, which gave a partial control of the Greek finances to a commission of the great Powers. A treaty of peace between Turkey and

Greece was eventually signed at Constantinople on December 4, and formally ratified by the Sultan and King George on December 16. Turkey agreed to evacuate Thessaly, with the exception of the frontier ridges. Greece had to pay an indemnity of 92,000,000 drachmas (or francs) in gold. Pending payment, Thessaly was to be occupied by Turkish garrisons. The ravages of this occupation proved more serious to Thessaly than those of the war. In order to float a loan wherein to pay the indemnity to Turkey, Greece had to mortgage her national revenues to the foreign Powers. An international commission henceforth was charged with the supervision and control of Greek finances.

Terms of peace

Greece bankrupt

In the Transvaal, the High Court Bill was passed by the Volksraad, notwithstanding the unanimous opinion of the Rand lawyers that it endangered the rights and liberties of the people. President Krueger presented to Chamberlain a bill of indemnity to be paid—first, for material damage, £677,938; and, second, for moral or intellectual damage, £1,100,000. Krueger again took occasion to deny the suzerainty of Great Britain, but declared his intention strictly to observe the London Convention. The Volksraad consented to repeal the Anti-Immigration Bill, against which Mr. Chamberlain had protested as a violation of the convention with Great Britain; and the government of the Orange Free State likewise withdrew a similar bill, which President Steyn had agreed upon with President Krueger.

Concessions in the Transvaal

British troops under General Yeatman Biggs were assailed in Northern India while marching to Ka-

rappa. On October 20, after a three hours' fight, they stormed the steep ridge of Dhargai, held to be impregnable by the tribesmen. The Khaibar Pass and the forts Mesjid and Maude were abandoned to the British without a stroke.

Indian Border war

Dhargai

In America, William McKinley was inaugurated as President. Congress met in special session to act on the President's message urging a higher protective tariff. The Dingley Tariff was passed four months later. In June, the treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States was signed by the President. The Hawaiian Senate ratified the treaty.

McKinley President

Dingley tariff

Annexation of Hawaii

In July, great excitement had been caused by the discovery of gold in the Klondike. Thousands of gold seekers from all over the world emigrated thither. It was at this time that the Alaskan boundary question came up, the Dominion of Canada claiming a part of the Klondike district.

Gold found in Klondike

The Venezuelan arbitration treaty was signed at Washington, February 2, by Senor Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the final ratifications of the Anglo-American-Venezuelan boundary treaty were exchanged at Washington on June 14. British relations with Venezuela, which had been suspended for several years, were resumed.

Venezuelan arbitration treaty

In consequence of the murder of two German missionaries in China, the German admiral on the China station, on November 14, landed 600 men at Kiao-Chau, and seized the telegraph station and magazine. Deprived of their ammunition, the Chinese retired without fighting. Having obtained this foothold,

Germans seize Kiao-Chau

the German Government despatched a strong fleet under Prince Henry to China, and further exacted the inlet of Sansah as a coaling station.

Other events of note during this year were the opening of the Brussels International Exhibition, on May 10, by King Leopold, and later the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. On June 20, the Queen's accession day, services were held in every church of the United Kingdom. Along the entire line of the subsequent procession houses were gorgeously decorated and illuminated by night. Regiments from every colony marched by the Prince of Wales in a review at Aldershot. At Spithead, the greatest naval pageant yet witnessed was reviewed by Queen Victoria. English poets wrote laudatory verses for the occasion. The best of all was Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional," published after the Queen's Jubilee was over.

Victoria's Diamond Jubilee

Kipling's "Recessional"

A sinister closing feature of the year was the noticeable increase of fanatical assassinations. Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Prime Minister, was killed by an Italian anarchist named Golli. Afterward, Señor Idiarte Borda, President of the Republic of Uruguay, was assassinated on the porch of the cathedral at Montevideo. In the middle of September an attempt was made to assassinate President Diaz of Mexico. An attempt to assassinate President Moreas of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro, on November 5, caused serious disturbances in Brazil. In Rio, the printing establishments of three newspapers which had been hostile to the President were sacked by mobs. Brazil was placed under martial

Canovas assassinated

law for thirty days, and many of the prominent deputies were arrested before they could leave the country. Apprehension in Brazil

In musical annals this year is noted for the death of Johannes Brahms. He began as a brilliant and versatile pianist. In 1853, at the age of twenty, he made a concert tour with the Hungarian violinist, Remenyi. At Göttingen he played for Joachim, who sent him to Schumann. The composer was so impressed by the promise of the youthful musician that he welcomed him as one of the coming composers. Liszt, hearing him play his scherzo in E-flat minor, mistakenly hailed him as an apostle of romanticism. As a matter of fact, Brahms developed into an idealistic composer of the purest type. Under the able leadership of Von Buelow his orchestral compositions were shown to be in line with the great masterpieces of Beethoven. As a song composer he proved a lineal descendant of Schubert, Schumann and Franz. Judged by his works, which exceed 130, he must be pronounced as the greatest master of symphonic music during the latter part of the Nineteenth Century after Wagner. Death of Brahms

In Germany, the principal literary event of the year was the production of Gerhardt Hauptmann's fairy-drama "The Sunken Bell," one of the most graceful of modern German plays. Before this he brought out "Dawn," "Lonely People," "The Weavers," "Hannele," and "Florian Geyer." Gerhardt Hauptmann

Alphonse Daudet, the brilliant French novelist, died on December 16, at Paris. From Nîmes, Alphonse Daudet, at the age of seventeen, betook Alphonse Daudet

himself to Paris, there to follow his chosen career of letters. After the fall of the Second Empire, Alphonse Daudet rose to the highest rank among the novelists of his generation. His celebrated story, "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aine," issued in 1874, speedily ran through sixty editions, and in dramatized form proved no less popular. Then came the stories of "Jack," 1876; "Le Nabob," 1877; "Les Rois en Exil," 1879, "Numa Roumestam," 1881, "L'Evangeliste," 1882; "Sapho," 1884, the brilliant success of which was promptly repeated on the stage; and "Tartarin en les Alpes," published in 1886, as a sequel to his "Tartarin de Tarascon." After the publication of "Trente Ans à Paris," Alphonse Daudet definitely ended his prospects of entering the French Academy by the publication of his brilliant sardonic novel "L'Immortel." His last work was "Soutien de Famille."

Edmond Rostand

On December 28, the first production of Edmond Rostand's romantic play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," lifted the author to the highest rank among French playwrights. Previous to this, Rostand had brought out "Les Romanesques" at the Comédie Française, and later "La Princesse Lointaine" and "La Samaratine," none of which scored so striking a success. The great French comedian Coquelin, to whom this play was dedicated, from the start created such a furor by his masterful impersonation of "Cyrano" that the popularity of the play was assured. It has remained one of the most brilliant productions of the French *fin de siècle* stage.

The long-festering Cuban troubles did not claim

serious attention this year until late in autumn, when the town of Victoria del las Tunas, the most exposed city in the eastern part of the island, was attacked by the insurgents and taken after severe fighting. According to official statistics issued by the Spanish Minister of War, there had been sent to Cuba between November, 1895, and May, 1896, 181,738 men, 6,261 officers and 40 generals, and to the Philippines 27,768 men, 881 officers and 9 generals. After the assassination of Canovas, the Sagasta Ministry was shamed into rescinding Weyler's inhuman military measures in Cuba. General Weyler was recalled from his command in Cuba by the new Spanish Ministry, and Marshal Ramon Blanco superseded him with full powers to proclaim the autonomy of the island. The Spanish Cortes voted $600,000 for the starving pacificos of Cuba.

The war in Cuba

The attitude of the rebels toward Spain was clearly shown in December, when Colonel Ruiz, General Blanco's aide-de-camp, who had been sent to make peace proposals to the Cuban insurgents, on the basis of autonomy, was shot by order of the insurgent chief Myia Rodriguez, together with several insurgents who were ready to treat with the Spanish leader. The so-called Cuban Government of the revolutionists was of an itinerant character. The insurgents were still active in the eastern provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe. By means of a strong line of military posts and block-houses, known as the Trocha, the Spaniards were able to hold the rebels in check round and about Havana, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio.

Death of Ruiz

The Trocha

A portent of more serious troubles for Spain could be discerned, late in December, in President McKinley's final message to Congress. He said:

"The most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal, pertaining to its foreign relations, concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. . . According to conservative estimates from Spanish sources, the mortality among the Cuban reconcentrados from starvation and the diseases thereto incident exceed one half of their total number. This is not civilized warfare. It is extermination. The only peace it can beget is a wilderness. . . The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to our interests, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the light of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself—to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor—and to humanity."

Americans menacing

1898

AT THE opening of this year the insurrection in Cuba appeared irrepressible. To protect American interests the battleship "Maine" was sent to Havana. Spain immediately notified the United States, by way of reply, that the Spanish cruiser "Vizcaya" would pay a return visit to New York.

"Maine" sent to Havana

In this critical state of public opinion two events occurred that served to heighten the tension. A Cuban sympathizer surreptitiously gained possession of a letter written by Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister in Washington, to Señor Canalejas, the confidential agent of Canovas. In this letter President McKinley was characterized as a "low politician." The letter was published in New York. Señor De Lome conceded its authenticity, and at once cabled his resignation. Don Luis Polo y Bernabé was appointed his successor.

Spanish Minister's indiscretion

Scarcely a week had elapsed, when the news arrived of an appalling disaster in Havana. On Tuesday night, February 15, the "Maine" blew up, and 266 of her officers and crew were killed. At the time of the explosion, the "Maine" was moored to a buoy selected by the Spanish authorities in Havana. Most of her officers were on shore attending

Explosion of the "Maine"

a reception. Captain Sigsbee, her commander, was in his cabin, having just finished a complete inspection of the ship. The captain's official report of the disaster arrived in Washington at dead of night, and was communicated to the President in his bed-chamber. The brief despatch ended with an appeal to the American people "to suspend judgment."

The explosion of the "Maine" sent a thrill of horror through the American people. It was their instinctive belief that it was the result of treacherous design. The Jingo newspapers lashed popular feeling to fury. The arrival of the "Vizcaya" in New York, at this juncture, had a sinister effect. Her captain, Señor Eulate, met with an insulting reception by the Mayor of New York. He lost no time in weighing anchor to proceed to Havana. The Spanish Government sent a message of condolence for the "Maine" tragedy. No objection was raised when the United States cruiser "Montgomery" was despatched to Havana. On the other hand, Spain, through her representative at Washington, intimated that it would be gratifying to her if no more food supplies were sent to Cuba in American war vessels, and if the American Consul-General should be recalled. The American Secretary of State made the following official statement: "The President will not consider the recall of General Lee." Spain thereupon withdrew her request. In view of this conciliatory measure, the American Government consented to forward the relief supplies by means of the lighthouse tender "Fern."

Eulate insulted in New York

American Government truculent

Orders were given, however, for the North Atlantic squadron to concentrate off the Dry Tortugas near Key West. The battleship "Oregon," in San Francisco, was summoned eastward. Secret orders were given for the mobilization of the regular army. Congress voted $50,000,000 for the national defence. War preparations

The President appointed a Board of Inquiry into the "Maine" disaster. It met at Key West and Havana and continued its sessions for weeks. Much expert testimony was taken and divers were employed. A Spanish Board of Inquiry conducted a simultaneous investigation. The American Board reported: "That the loss of the 'Maine' was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew; that the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine . . . and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the 'Maine' upon any person or persons." Inquiry into "Maine" disaster

Conflicting reports

Immediately after this, the Spanish Board announced its official conclusion that the ship had been destroyed by an internal explosion, the result of negligence.

President McKinley invoked "deliberate consideration." It was too late for such appeals. The adverse report concerning the disaster to the "Maine" was followed by immediate clamors for war on the part of the American newspapers and the Representatives in Congress. Enterprising war correspondents forgathered at Key West and Tampa. The American Government, in the face of this rising war feeling, Rising war fever

held back only for the sake of completing its own arrangements, and to give American residents in Cuba time to leave the island. Consul-General Lee left Havana on April 10. President McKinley sent another Cuban message to Congress, to which body he submitted the whole matter. An impassioned debate followed. On April 20, both Houses of Congress passed joint war resolutions. Spain refused to receive the American ultimatum calling for immediate evacuation of Cuba.

Declaration of war

The actual war opened on Friday, April 22, with the seizure of the Spanish steamer "Buena Ventura," captured by the "Nashville," in the Strait of Florida. On the day before, the President had proclaimed a blockade over the western coast of Cuba. Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson was ordered to enforce it with the North Atlantic squadron. Havana was blockaded and great suffering ensued. Within the next few days the harbor of Key West was filled with prizes. Many of them were subsequently released in view of the President's express declaration that Spanish merchantmen sailing for American ports before the declaration of war should be exempt from seizure.

Hostilities begun

In the meanwhile the President had issued a call for 125,000 volunteers. The regular army was hurriedly concentrated at Chickamauga. The militia regiments were mobilized and ordered to camps at Tampa, and other points on the southern coast.

American mobilization

The most picturesque of these was a regiment of irregular cavalry raised among the wild riders and frontiersmen of the western prairies and Rocky Moun-

tains by Dr. Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant-Secretary of the Navy.

On the outbreak of war, Great Britain declared neutrality and notified Spain that she would regard coal as contraband of war. England's proclamation of neutrality was followed by the other Powers, excepting Germany. By the terms of neutrality, all belligerent vessels were required to leave neutral ports within forty-eight hours. This made it impossible for Spain to utilize several of her torpedo-boat destroyers then building in English shipyards. The United States lost the unfinished war vessel "Albany" and the newly-acquired torpedo boat "Somers," which had put into Falmouth for repairs. Commodore George Dewey, commanding the American squadron at Hong Kong, was ordered to leave that port. Before he steamed out of the harbor, he received this peremptory message, from Washington: "Commence operations at once, particularly against Spanish fleet. You must capture or destroy it." He headed his fleet for Mirs Bay in China.

Neutrality declarations

Dewey's orders

The North Atlantic squadron under Sampson continued its blockade of the Cuban coast. On April 27, Matanzas was bombarded without effect.

Though the bombardment of the shore batteries of Matanzas was the first important action of the war, the honor of the first naval engagement is claimed by the American auxiliary gunboat "Eagle," formerly the yacht "Almy." There were several desultory bombardments at Cardenas, Cabañas, and other points along the Cuban coast. Two

Cuban blockade

notable exploits were accomplished by individuals about the same time. Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan landed near Santiago de Cuba and penetrated to General Garcia's camp. Lieutenant Henry C. Whitney, in conjunction with an American war correspondent, landed in Porto Rico for a preliminary reconnoissance of military posts and possible landing places.

Then came the greatest achievement of the war. On Wednesday, April 27, Commodore Dewey left Mirs Bay with his squadron. First he put into Subig Bay, where there was some chance of encountering the Spaniards, and then proceeded to Manila. Under cover of darkness the fleet steamed by the outer batteries. None of their shots struck.

Dewey enters Manila Bay

It was just five o'clock in the morning when Dewey's fleet steamed into the Bay of Manila. The Spanish fleet lay to starboard, at anchor, 5,000 yards away. It consisted of the flagship "Reina Maria Cristina," a steel cruiser; the "Castilla," likewise a steel cruiser, and the small cruisers "Velasco," "Don Antonio de Ulloa," "Don Juan de Austria," "Isla de Cuba," "Isla de Luzon," and the gun-vessels "General Lezo" and "El Cano," with the despatch boat "Marques del Duero." The American fleet numbered nine ships, four of which were protected cruisers. The total number of Spanish guns, not including those of the shore batteries, was 113 against 137 of the American fleet.

As the American fleet hove in sight, the "Reina Cristina," followed by the larger Spanish vessels, at once slipped cable and got under way. The

shore batteries of New Manila opened fire. Off Cavité two submarine mines exploded just ahead of Dewey's flagship, the "Olympia." She steamed through their wash. When the forts had been passed the American vessels wheeled southward so as to engage the extended Spanish line of ships while steaming in an ellipse. At a range of 5,000 yards, Commodore Dewey turned to his captain and said: "When you are ready, you may fire, Gridley." The "Olympia" opened. Steaming past the Spanish line, broadside after broadside was fired at each ship in turn. The other American vessels fired as each came within range. At shoal water the "Olympia" turned, changing her fire to the stern turrets and the aft-starboard batteries. Five times in succession did the American ships thus file by the Spaniards, closing in at each turn until the range was reduced to 2,000 yards. Admiral Montojo's ship was soon on fire. He shifted his flag to the "Isla de Cuba," and so escaped the fate of the captain of the "Cristina," who shortly afterward was killed on the bridge. Flames were next seen to rise from the "Castilla" and "Don Antonio de Ulloa." Several of the American vessels were struck. The bridge gratings where Commodore Dewey stood were smashed, and the signal halyards of the "Olympia" were shot out of Flag-Lieutenant Brumby's hands. The "Reina Cristina" steamed forward in an attempt to break the American line. She was smothered by the concentrated fire of all the American guns available. A shot from the "Olympia" killed sixty of the Spanish crew, including the executive officer and

Battle of Manila

captain, and practically put the erstwhile flagship out of action. A small Spanish vessel that ran out to torpedo the "Olympia" was sunk within five hundred yards of the American flagship.

Lull in battle

After two hours' fighting, Commodore Dewey temporarily withdrew his fleet. The lull in the battle was improved on the American ships by serving breakfast to the smoke-begrimed seamen. The Spaniards misunderstood the significance of the American manœuvre. Captain-General Augustin sent a cable despatch to Madrid announcing complete victory.

"Cristina" blown up

At eleven o'clock the action was resumed. The American squadron once more formed in single file. The "Baltimore" poured her whole broadside into the burning Spanish flagship. The "Cristina" blew up. The remaining Spanish ships were engaged each in turn, and one after another each was blown up or sunk. The "Don Antonio de Ulloa" was the last to sink. With colors nailed to the mast she went down. Admiral Montojo, in the midst of this ruin, hauled down his colors from the "Isla de Cuba" and had himself rowed ashore. The American fleet now turned its fire upon the shore batteries. The little "Petrel" ran further into the harbor and sank the "Ducro," "Quiros," and "Villagos." The shore batteries were soon silenced. The fort of Cavité ran up the white flag.

Cavité surrenders

Montojo's losses were eleven ships and 381 men, or 19 per cent of the total force. The casualties on shore were 175 men. The fortifications of Cavité were razed, and those of Corregidor Island de-

stroyed. Not a man was lost on the American fleet, nor was any ship disabled. It is this disparity in the casualties that makes the battle of Manila one of the most remarkable of naval victories. The Spanish explanation for the defeat rests on the disparity of the two fleets in protection and armaments.

Disparity of losses

Just before the news of the victory of Manila, a report reached America that a powerful Spanish fleet had sailed from Cape de Verde, in the Azores, in a westward direction. Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson put out of Key West with his squadron of seven ships to head off the approaching Spanish fleet. At the same time, a flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, was held ready at Hampton Roads to head off the Spaniards should they appear on the coast. The fastest vessels in the American navy cruised back and forth athwart the probable course of the Spanish fleet. On the Atlantic coast, a host of government cutters, with converted yachts and tugboats, patrolled the entire seaboard. New York Harbor and other important seaports were put into a state of defence.

Cervera sails westward

While the American people were thus thrown into a state of apprehension, the tension of feeling was heightened by an untoward event off Cardenas. A small American squadron, consisting of the gunboat "Wilmington," the torpedo boat "Winslow," and the auxiliary gunboat "Hudson," were attacked in Cardenas Bay by Spanish gunboats and shore batteries. The "Winslow" was disabled, and Ensign Worth Bagley, her executive officer, was killed.

The "Winslow" disabled

Bombardment of San Juan

The same day Sampson's squadron reached Porto Rico. The fortifications and harbor of San Juan were bombarded without effect. On the day of the bombardment at San Juan, Captain Cotton of the "Harvard" reported Cervera's fleet off Martinique.

On the receipt of Captain Cotton's despatch the naval war board at Washington sent despatches for Sampson to St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies, and to Schley at Hampton Roads, to proceed at once to the east and west coasts of Cuba to intercept the Spanish fleet. Cervera, in the meanwhile, sailed on to Curaçoa and thence to Santiago de Cuba. Admiral Cervera's arrival at Santiago, it is charged by Spanish historians of the war, was betrayed to the United States authorities by the English Ambassador in Washington. Commodore Schley's flying squadron hove in sight and took up its station outside of the harbor. Schley was still sceptical concerning the real whereabout of the Spanish fleet. His resulting loose tactics, it is asserted, caused him to be superseded by Captain Sampson, his inferior in rank. This charge became a matter of intense controversy in American naval circles. At all events, Schley's squadron, shortly after its arrival off Santiago on May 28, was reinforced by Sampson's whole North Atlantic Squadron. After this the Spanish fleet was effectually hemmed in.

Cervera enters Santiago Harbor

Spanish fleet blockaded

The invasion of Cuba had been delayed by uncertainty regarding the movements of the Spanish fleet. In the meantime, several small expeditions were sent out to supply the Cuban soldiers with food and ammunition. When a full army corps

had assembled at Tampa, under the command of General Shafter, it was decided to land the troops in Cervera's rear at Santiago. Other troops were hurried to San Francisco to reinforce Dewey's squadron at Manila, and the cruiser "Charleston" sailed forth on the same errand.

American expeditions sent out

Within a day after her departure great rejoicings were caused throughout America by the safe arrival of the battleship "Oregon" at Jupiter Inlet in Florida. Her run around the continent, covering a distance of 14,133 miles in less than six weeks, was an exhibition of American shipbuilding and seamanship that stood out with unusual lustre among the naval achievements of this war.

The "Oregon's" run

Pending the arrival of a large landing force to take the city in the rear, Sampson determined to keep the Spaniards tightly pent. This led to one of the most brilliant and daring episodes of the war —the sinking of the American collier "Merrimac," at the entrance of Santiago Harbor, by Naval Constructor Hobson. The collier was charged with mines, and, after a first abortive attempt, was finally steered into the mouth of the harbor by Hobson and a chosen crew of seven volunteers under cover of darkness. The ship was sunk, but Hobson and his men were picked up by Admiral Cervera when daylight came.

Hobson sinks "Merrimac"

The sinking of the "Merrimac" proved a disappointment. Her wreck did not close up the mouth of the harbor. As if to prove this to the Americans, the Spaniards, three days after Hobson's capture, sent out the cruiser "Reina Mercedes." She

"Reina Mercedes" sunk

did not get beyond the mouth of the harbor before she was sunk by the concentrated fire of the American fleet.

Land fighting at Guantanamo

American marines were now landed at Guantanamo. Aided by Cubans they skirmished with the Spaniards for several days. Meanwhile, General Shafter's expedition sailed from Tampa. It consisted of more than 16,000 men.

American troops landed

The expedition was landed with the assistance of the navy at Daiquiri near Santiago, on June 22. The Spanish troops made no resistance, and on the next morning General Lawton's division marched along the coast to Siboney. General Young's brigade of 964 dismounted troopers, however, passed Lawton on the night of the 23d–24th, and was therefore in advance on the morning of the 24th. It consisted of part of the Tenth United States Cavalry (colored) and two squadrons of the Rough Riders. On the road to Santiago, about three miles from Siboney, was a strong, natural

Fight at Las Guasimas

position called Las Guasimas, from the trees in that locality. Here the Spaniards were posted, 3,000 strong, and Young's men struck them at this point. After an obstinate resistance, the Spaniards were driven from their position with a reported loss of nine killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Americans lost one officer and fifteen men killed, and six officers and forty-six men wounded. Among the killed were Captain Capron and Hamilton Fish of the Rough Riders. Edward Marshall, the war correspondent, was severely wounded.

The engagement was remarkable in one respect.

The men who composed the two squadrons of the First Volunteer Cavalry had never received any military drill in target practice, nor had they once fired their new carbines. Yet their shooting was so accurate that the bullets from their cross-fire and that of the negro troopers, who came to their aid, was found to have swept over the crest of the hill where the Spaniards lay, within hand's-breadth of the ground. In brief this action, like all other American victories of the war with Spain, was won by straight shooting.

American marksmanship

After this engagement, the time up to June 30 was spent in bringing up the American troops for the advance on Santiago. To the northeast of the city was the village of Caney, and on the same side, some two to three miles from it, were the San Juan hills and block-houses. It was evident that this was the proper approach to the town.

About this time news was brought that the Spanish General, Escario, with reinforcements, was approaching from the northwest. Early on July 1, Lawton was in position, Chaffee's Brigade on the right, Lawton's on the left, and Miles' in the centre. The conflict opened at 6 o'clock A.M., and soon became general. The naturally strong position of the enemy was rendered doubly so by stone block-houses and forts.

Advance on Santiago

The troops of Wheeler's and Kent's divisions, which had up to this time been partially concealed, were ordered to deploy—Wheeler to the right, toward Lawton, and Kent to the left. General Shafter has thus described the fight:

Charge of San Juan Hill

"General Kent took measures to hurry forward his rear brigade. The Tenth and Second Infantry were ordered to follow Wikoff's Brigade, while the Twenty-first was sent on the right-hand road to support the First Brigade, under General Hawkins, who had crossed the stream and formed on the right of the division. The Second and Tenth Infantry, Colonel E. P. Pearson commanding, moved forward in good order on the left of the division, passed over a green knoll, and drove the enemy back toward his trenches. During this formation the Second Brigade suffered severely. Its commander, Colonel Wikoff, was killed. The command of the Brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, who was soon severely wounded, and next upon Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who, five minutes later, also fell under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

"After completing their formation under a destructive fire, and advancing a short distance, both divisions found in their front a wide bottom, in which had been placed a barbed-wire entanglement, and beyond which there was a high hill, along the crest of which the enemy was strongly posted. Nothing daunted, these gallant men pushed on to drive the enemy from his chosen position, both divisions losing heavily. In this assault Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenants Smith and Shipp were killed, and Colonel Carroll, Lieutenants Thayer and Myer, all in the cavalry, were wounded."

Painted by H. Reuterdahl

CRONJE'S ARRIVAL AT ST. HELENA

XIXth Cent., Vol. Three

This was the famous charge up San Juan Hill. Though the firing line was three miles wide, the lion's share of the exploit in American popular tradition has fallen to Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders.

During the afternoon and night of July 1 the American lines were strengthened. On the morning of July 2 and 3, the Spaniards renewed the fight but were beaten back. The losses of the three days on the American side were 22 officers and 208 men killed, 81 officers and 1,203 men wounded, and 79 missing. The Spanish losses were more than 1,500 officers and men killed and wounded, including the Commander-in-Chief, Linares. The battalion that held Caney was cut down almost to a man.

Capture of Caney

After the final repulse of the Spaniards, on the morning of July 3, General Shafter made a demand on General Toral to surrender. One hour after this summons, Admiral Cervera and his fleet sailed out of Santiago Harbor. It was a bright Sunday morning with a calm sea. The American vessels, in a wide semicircle, were lying on their customary blockading stations. The American flagship, bearing Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson, was steaming down the coast toward Siboney for a conference with General Shafter. The call to Sunday inspection had just sounded across the water when the first Spanish battleship was seen emerging from Santiago Harbor. On the yardarms of the "Texas" and "Oregon" rose the signal "Enemy's ships are escaping." General quarters sounded on every ship.

Cervera steams out

Within five minutes the guns of the nearest American vessels opened fire. Commodore Schley on his flagship "Brooklyn," signalled "Close in!" The Spanish ships, steaming ten knots per hour, filed out of the harbor eight hundred yards apart. The "Infanta Maria Teresa," flying Admiral Cervera's flag, led. After her came the "Vizcaya," "Cristobal Colon," and "Almirante Oquendo." The torpedo-boat destroyers "Pluton" and "Furor" followed. The "Texas," "Brooklyn," "Iowa" and "Oregon" converged toward the harbor entrance. When the "Brooklyn" had come within a mile of the "Maria Teresa," she was exposed to the concentrated fire of the "Teresa," "Vizcaya" and "Colon." She ported her helm, and turning from the enemy made a complete loop, after which she steered a course parallel with the Spanish vessels and engaged them. Throughout this manœuvre her guns kept the enemy within range. Commodore Schley's unforeseen move came near seriously endangering the "Texas." After the battle it was made the subject of caustic comment. By Schley and his supporters it has always been upheld as an eminently successful manœuvre, necessitated by the situation of the moment. The initial speed of the Spanish vessels soon enabled them to run clear of the blockading squadron at large. The action henceforth was a running fight, with the "Brooklyn," "Oregon" and "Texas" leading the chase.

Schley's manœuvre

A running fight

The most brilliant exploit of the battle was that of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, commanding the little "Gloucester," formerly the yacht

"Corsair.' Wainwright, who, as one of the survivors of the "Maine," had the post of honor near the harbor entrance, carried nothing but light rapid-fire guns. As soon as the two torpedo-boat destroyers appeared at the mouth of the harbor, the "Gloucester" steamed for them at full speed, firing all the time. Though she came under the fire of the shore batteries, she closed in with the two destroyers and literally smothered them with her deadly rapid fire. Within twenty minutes the "Furor" and "Pluton" were sunk, with two-thirds of their crew killed. The "Maria Teresa," set on fire by the heavy shells of the American battleships and the "Brooklyn," ported her helm and ran inshore. As she settled and sank, Wainwright ran up with the "Gloucester" and rescued the drowning Spanish sailors. He stood at the gangway as the dripping Spanish Admiral came over the side. Taking Cervera by the hand, he exclaimed: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made a most gallant fight." The brave old sailor was too overcome to reply.

Wainwright's exploit

"Maria Teresa" sunk

Cervera a prisoner

An hour later the "Vizcaya," running westward under the combined fire of the "Brooklyn," "Oregon" and "Texas," was likewise set on fire and was beached at Aserrades. The "Cristobal Colon" ran ahead until nearly one o'clock. By that time the "Oregon," steaming at full speed, at last came up so as to bring her thirteen-inch turret guns to bear. One shell was dropped just astern of the "Colon." The next splashed into the water ahead of her bow. Had there been guns in the gaping

"Vizcaya" beached

holes of her barbettes, the Spaniard might still have given a good account of herself. As it was, though uninjured by the American shots, she hauled down her colors. After the surrender, her sea valves were treacherously opened, and she sank forty-eight miles west of Santiago. Sampson's flagship "New York," which had arrived by that time after her long stern chase from Aguadores, pushed the sinking "Colon" into shoal water. Before the "Colon" was run down, the "Almirante Oquendo" was finished off by the "Texas." Burning fiercely from stem to stern, she hauled down her colors and headed inshore. It was then that American sailors on the "Texas" broke into wild hurrahs. "Don't cheer, men!" said Captain Philips, "the poor devils are dying."

Surrender of the "Colon"

Thus ended the greatest running fight on water since the destruction of the Armada. The Spaniards lost six ships, 600 men killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners, while the Americans had one man killed and two wounded. The worst damage done to any American vessel was on the "Brooklyn." This high-standing cruiser was struck no less than thirty times. It was a six-inch shell that carried off the head of her chief gunner, Ellis.

A notable victory

After the battle, Sampson, who had reassumed command, sent a despatch to Washington, offering the victory to the American people as a "Fourth-of-July present." The wording of the despatch, which made no mention of Schley, was sharply criticised in Congress.

Sampson's despatch

The destruction of the second Spanish fleet prac-

tically ended the war. For some time parleys for surrender dragged on before Santiago. The women and children were permitted to leave the city, where they had been a prey to the ravages of famine and fever. On July 17, General Toral, who had succeeded Linares, surrendered the city and province of Santiago with 22,000 men. The Spanish soldiers were to be shipped back to Spain. After this the American army lay idle. Its ranks were decimated by malarial fever. This led to the famous round robin letter initiated by Colonel Roosevelt, in which the various commanding officers united in stating: "This army must be moved at once or perish." The letter had its desired effect.

Surrender of Santiago

Roosevelt's "Round Robin" letter

Before the surrender at Santiago, Admiral Camara's fleet, sailing for the Philippines through the Suez Canal, turned back. This expedition has never been satisfactorily explained. Camara's fleet was scarcely of sufficient strength to cope with Dewey at Manila. Its departure left the Spanish coast uncovered. The heavy tolls for twice traversing the Suez Canal seriously depleted the exhausted treasury of Spain. While this fleet was returning from its fruitless errand, General Miles, with 3,500 officers and men, invaded Porto Rico. A slight engagement occurred on August 9 at Coamo. On the eve of a more decisive action, on August 12, news arrived of the suspension of hostilities.

Camara's fleet recalled

Conquest of Porto Rico

On July 26, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in Washington, acting in behalf of Spain, had made the first overtures for peace. On August 9, the American conditions were formally accepted by

Spain. Three days later a peace protocol was signed. It provided for the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladrones. Manila was to be held by the American forces pending the conclusion of a definite peace treaty.

Peace proctocol

The blockade of Cuba was raised forthwith. The Spanish forces in Porto Rico prepared to withdraw. Owing to delay in the transmission of the news of peace the land campaign in the Philippines lasted thirty-six hours beyond the date of signature. American forces, to the number of 12,000 men, had been landed at Cavite by the close of July. On the way to Manila the "Charleston" annexed the Island of Guam. The Spanish governor was not aware that war existed between the United States and Spain. The solid shots of the "Charleston" were taken for a salute. On the last of the month, the American forces at Cavite advanced from their base and threw up a line of breastworks in front of Manila. The Philippine insurgents made way for them. A hot engagement was fought under a pouring rainstorm. On Sunday morning, August 7, Dewey, having been reinforced by the captured "Callao," and monitors "Monterey" and "Monadnock," summoned Manila under threat of bombardment. After long parleys arrangements were made to save Spanish honor by a sham bombardment and attack. The Americans undertook to foil any attempt on the part of the Filipinos to occupy the city. This final display of Spanish fighting spirit cost the Americans twelve dead and thirty-nine

Philippine campaign prolonged

Annexation of Guam

Manila capitulates

wounded. Immediately after the surrender, on August 16, news of the peace protocol reached General Merritt.

On the day of the suspension of hostilities the American flag was also raised over Honolulu in the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands. The acquisition of colonial possessions necessitated an immediate increase of the regular American army. With the consent of Congress, the army was raised to twice its original number. The most enthusiastic spokesman for this departure from American tradition was Theodore Roosevelt. On the strength of his war record he became a candidate for the governorship of his native State. After an exciting political campaign he was triumphantly elected.

Hawaii annexed

American changes

Throughout the Spanish-American War the great Powers of Europe, so far from combining in behalf of Spain, were scarcely able to come to an agreement in regard to the political status of Crete. The unsatisfactory negotiations on this subject made a by-word of the so-called "concert of Europe." Late in the year the representatives of the four Powers finally notified the King of Greece of their selection of Prince George to be administrator of Crete for three years. Shortly before Christmas, Prince George arrived at Souda Bay in Crete, under the escort of the foreign flagships, and assumed charge. The Turkish flag remained flying over Canea.

The "Concert of Europe"

Prince George in Crete

Prior to this, more serious subjects of diplomatic contention had arisen in China. The Chinese cession of Kiao-Chau Bay to Germany was confirmed.

Spoliation of China

The British Minister at Peking informed the Tsung-li Yamen that Great Britain was willing to guarantee a loan of £12,000,000 at four per cent to pay China's indemnity to Japan. In recognition of this service China agreed to open all the inland waters of the empire to foreign navigation, and to maintain an Englishman at the head of the maritime customs. Russia followed this up by a demand for the cession of Port Arthur and Talienwan. In the event of noncompliance Russian occupation of Manchuria was threatened. China gave in. The Russian flag was hoisted over Port Arthur and Talienwan. The ships of other nations were subjected to Russian tariff restrictions. The results of Japan's war with China were further curtailed by the cession of Deer Island, commanding the entrance to the harbor of Fusan in Korea, to the Russians. Immediately after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Wei-hai-Wei, China was made to lease that port to England for ninety-nine years. Within a month another Chinese convention was signed, leasing to Great Britain for ninety-nine years some two hundred square miles of the mainland opposite Hong-Kong and the waters of Mirs Bay and of Deep Bay. As a scapegoat for these foreign concessions, Viceroy Li Hung Chang was dismissed in disgrace from the councils of the Tsung-li Yamen.

Exactions by Russia

Great Britain's share

Li Hung Chang disgraced

Death of Gladstone

On May 19, England had lost the most eminent of her statesmen by the death of Gladstone. The life of William Ewart Gladstone is so integral a part of his country's history from the time that he en-

tered Parliament in 1835 until his last public appearance in his eighty-eighth year, that its best expression is the Victorian Era.

On June 17 came the death of another great Englishman, Sir Edward Burne-Jones. This artist, who was born at Birmingham in 1833, was originally educated for the Church. After his graduation from Oxford, together with William Morris he took up art in London. In 1856, he and Rossetti became leaders of pre-Raphaelite art. His paintings, by their strangeness of conception and treatment, marked a departure in English art. Like those of his friend Rossetti, they dealt with classical and allegorical subjects. Yet he did not achieve renown until the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery in 1877. Noted among his works are "The Song of Love," "The Golden Stairs," "Cupid and Psyche," "Wine of Circe," "The Six Days of Creation," "The Four Seasons," "Laus Veneris," and "Love Among Ruins." These works won him first rank among English imaginative painters.

Death of Burne-Jones

Burne-Jones' pictures

To the House of Hapsburg another tragic affliction was brought by the assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria. While travelling in Switzerland she was murdered, on September 10, by an anarchist named Lucheni. A Swiss court sentenced Lucheni to penal servitude for life. Within a few days of this, on September 20, occurred the death of Thomas F. Bayard, the former Secretary of State at Washington and subsequently American Minister to England. Shortly after this, Germany lost her greatest statesman by the death of Prince Bismarck.

Assassination of Empress Elizabeth

Thomas F. Bayard

On October 20, the old chancellor died at his retreat of Friedrichsruhe in his eighty-third year.

The Nile campaign

Almost simultaneously with the war between America and Spain, England was fighting a war of her own in Africa. A powerful Anglo-Egyptian force was collected on the Nile. On April 8, Kitchener stormed Mahmoud's intrenched camp on the Atbara. An army of 15,000 Dervishes was routed after obstinate resistance. They lost several thousand in slain and wounded. Mahmoud himself surrendered with three thousand of his followers. Kitchener established his headquarters at Berber and prepared to strike at the Khalifa in Khartoum. There the Khalifa had gathered more than 50,000 warriors. Early in the fall, Kitchener moved up the Nile with his army of 23,000 men, most of whom were native troops. By the 1st of September, the British forces drew up under the walls of Omdurman. At early dawn of September 2, the Khalifa advanced with his hordes of swordsmen in order of battle. At a range of a thousand yards the British opened fire on the fanatical tribesmen. Again and again the Soudanese chieftains led their tribesmen to the assault against the machine guns and incessant magazine fire of the Egyptian infantry. The Dervishes were mowed down by thousands. After two hours of this unequal fighting, the British columns advanced on Omdurman. According to Egyptian versions, native auxiliary regiments bore the brunt of the fighting that followed. British despatches gave the credit for the final victory to a cavalry charge by the 21st Lancers. The

Atbara

Omdurman

battle ended in the complete overthrow of the Khalifa and his army. The victory of Omdurman meant the end of the depredations of the Dervishes, and the re-conquest for civilization of the whole of the Egyptian Soudan. In addition to his dignities as Sirdar of Egypt, Kitchener was raised to the peerage and was appointed Governor of the Soudan. His first administrative measure was the foundation of a native university at Khartoum. The battle of Omdurman was followed by other English victories at Karsala.

Fashoda episode

About the same time a French expedition under Major Marchand planted the French flag at Fashoda, and thus barred the British passage to Uganda. Marchand's column numbered but eight French officers and 105 Senegalese. Eventually the French Government yielded its point and Marchand's expedition was withdrawn. Of more tragic import to Frenchmen was the loss of the French liner "Bourgogne" with 600 passengers and crew.

Loss of "Bourgogne"

L'Affaire Dreyfus

Public opinion in France by this time had become thoroughly upset over the charges and countercharges growing out of Captain Dreyfus' condemnation as an alleged traitor. First Major Esterhazy, the accuser of Dreyfus, was court-martialed for the same offence, but was exonerated by a military acquittal. Then appeared the famous letter of accusation written by Emile Zola. The letter was published on the front page of the newspaper "L'Aurore." It began with the words, "I accuse," and was written throughout in a spirit of indignation over outraged injustice that

Zola's letter

has made this letter stand as a masterpiece of French prose invective.

The publication of Zola's letter was followed by a hot debate in the Chambers with anti-Jewish riots in the streets of Paris. Zola's house had to be guarded by troops. He was tried and condemned to the maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs. Before the sentence could be executed Zola left France. By the end of August, Colonel Henry, then chief of the Secret Intelligence Department of the French War Office, was brought to confess that he had forged the most incriminating evidence against Captain Dreyfus. Colonel Henry was sent to the military prison of Mont Valérien, and committed suicide. As a result of the dead officer's disclosures the French Court of Cassation ordered a new trial for Captain Dreyfus.

Zola's trial

Colonel Henry's suicide

France lost one of her great mural painters of this century by the death of Pierre Puvis de Chavannes. Born at Lyons in 1824, this artist received his early training in Paris as a pupil of Henri Scheffer and Couture. He made mural and decorative paintings his specialty. After the fall of the Empire, Puvis de Chavannes produced a number of noteworthy historical and Biblical paintings. No less famous are his mural designs that adorn the Public Library of Boston in America.

Puvis de Chavannes

During this year in Denmark, Dr. Georg M. C. Brandes published his famous critical work on Shakespeare, which was at once translated into several languages. Brandes had previously made

Georg Brandes

a name for himself by his critical works on "The Great Tendencies of Nineteenth Century Literature," "Danish Poets," "Critical Biographies of Lassalle," and his "Essays on Lord Beaconsfield and Tegnér." During this same year he also brought out a collection of his earlier poems.

Herman Sudermann

Among the dramatic events of the year was the attempted suppression of Herman Sudermann's "Johannes" by the Berlin police. The story "Frau Sorge" had made Sudermann famous. In 1889 he won first dramatic honors with "Ehre." In 1890 appeared "Sodom's Ende," followed by "Heimath." The collections of stories, "Es War" and "Im Zwielicht," achieved no less striking success.

Arnold Böcklin

Late in the year, German artists and art lovers united in celebrating the seventieth birthday of Arnold Böcklin, the great Swiss colorist and painter of ideal landscapes. Since the exhibition of his early masterpiece, "Pan in the Reeds," at Munich in 1859, Böcklin was recognized as the most original of German painters. No less striking successes were achieved by his "Island of the Dead" and various designs of centaurs and sea monsters. One of his latest works was a spirited scene from "Orlando Furioso." At the time this was undertaken Böcklin's health was already in decline. Some of his most famous canvases were collected by Baron von Schack at Munich.

1899

Spaniards evacuate Cuba

IN AMERICA, the final settlements of the Spanish war were drawing to a close. The Spanish Captain-General of Cuba delivered the control of the former crown colony to General Brooke, the newly appointed American military governor. At the stroke of noon on the first day of January, the United States flag was hoisted on all the public buildings of Cuba. In Havana and elsewhere there were great popular demonstrations for "Cuba Libre." General Fitzhugh Lee, the former American Consul in Havana, was welcomed as a popular deliverer when he entered the city at the head of the American troops to assume office as the Governor of Havana.

Filipinos restive

In the Philippine Islands, on the other hand, serious indications of unrest could be observed. The Tagalogs, under the leadership of Aguinaldo, objected to the continued military occupation of the islands on the part of the United States. Iloilo and other towns were fortified to resist occupation. Aguinaldo sent a special commission of Filipinos, headed by Agoncillo, to lodge a formal protest in Washington. The commissioners were

Agoncillo's mission

not received by President McKinley. Agoncillo improved his stay in Washington by keeping

Aguinaldo informed of the state of public opinion in America. During this same period the people throughout the country were greatly stirred up over the President's investigation into alleged abuses in connection with the Cuban campaign. The report of the commission appointed to investigate these abuses was issued at Washington in February. It exonerated the Secretary of War, yet the evidence concerning foul food furnished to the soldiers was so grave that Commissary-General Egan was suspended from his military command and sought retirement in Honolulu. President McKinley quashed all further proceedings. He could not put a stop, however, to the resentments engendered in the army as a result of these charges. General Alger, after an unsuccessful attempt to oust General Miles from the command of the American army, resigned his office. He was succeeded by Elihu H. Root.

American war scandals

The Spanish Cabinet, about the same time, advised the Queen-Regent to ratify the peace treaty with the United States, after first dissolving the Cortes. This was done. Spain, in this treaty, renounced all right of sovereignty over Cuba, and ceded to the United States Porto Rico, the Island of Guam, and the Philippine Islands. The United States agreed to pay to Spain a sum of $20,000,000 under the guise of indemnity for Spain's pending expenditures for public purposes in the Philippine Islands. When the Spanish Cortes reconvened, the Queen-Regent, in her opening address, reviewed the results of the peace treaty and announced the cession to Germany of the Ladrones and Caroline

Formal peace treaty

Purchase of Philippines

Islands. The price paid by Germany was 25,000,000 pesetas ($4,375,000). This disposed of the last relics of the Spanish colonial empire. Then followed a series of military courts-martial of various officers of the Spanish army and navy implicated in the capitulations of Manila and Santiago de Cuba. Admirals Montojo and Cervera, in their defence, laid the responsibility for their crushing defeats at the door of the Spanish Ministry for Marine. All the officers were acquitted. The Minister of Marine, D'Aunon, had to resign.

Spanish war scandals

The American Senate after a prolonged debate approved the peace treaty. The document was forthwith signed by President McKinley. Immediately afterward the Senators passed a resolution that the United States had not annexed the Philippines, but would protect and govern the people until such time as they could govern themselves. The resolution was too vague to satisfy Aguinaldo's representatives in Washington. Moreover it lacked the concurrence of the House of Representatives as well as of the President. A despatch of Agoncillo to Aguinaldo expressing his dissatisfaction was intercepted at Hong Kong. Agoncillo thereupon left the United States to take up a temporary abode in Canada.

Agoncillo discredited

The Tagalog army, which had been restrained by Aguinaldo pending the ratification of the peace treaty, now became unmanageable. The establishment of an American military cordon excluding all armed natives from Manila gave special offence. On the night of February 10, the sentry of a Ne-

braska regiment fired on some Filipinos running the cordon. Firing became general. On the morrow, the Filipinos, numbering nearly 20,000, attacked the American positions around Manila. They were beaten off, but continued the fight at intervals during the night. The next day the Americans advanced all along the line. The Filipinos were defeated with a loss of 4,000 killed and wounded and 5,000 prisoners. Serious fighting continued around Manila, the American troops eventually storming the strongly defended Filipino position at Caloocan, the key to Manila's water supply. Iloilo, the most important town after Manila, was still held by the insurgents, but was captured presently after a naval bombardment. On February 22, an attempt was made to burn the city of Manila and to massacre all foreign residents. The greater part of the native town was fired and the quarter of Toredo was destroyed. Many Filipinos were shot during the affair. In the end, the American soldiers succeeded in quenching the flames. Throughout the month of March, the American troops under General Wheaton inflicted defeat after defeat upon the insurgent army retreating into the interior. It was at this time that Colonel Funston of the Kansas Volunteers distinguished himself by swimming a river under fire. After much heavy fighting, the Americans advanced on Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government. Aguinaldo retreated after setting fire to the town. The seat of the government was transferred to San Isidro. In April, General Otis, commanding at the capital,

Filipinos attack Americans

A bloody defeat

Manila set on fire

An aggressive campaign

Aguinaldo's shifting capital

recalled General Lawton's expedition to Manila. The towns and territory captured in the south were abandoned. General MacArthur at Calumpit drove the insurgents out of their fortified positions and scattered Aguinaldo's forces with severe loss. The continued defeats of the Filipinos resulted in dissensions among their leaders. One of them, General Luna, sent offers to the American generals to surrender his immediate command for a money consideration. On the 6th of June he was assassinated in front of Aguinaldo's tent at Cabanatuan. The difficulties now met by the United States troops were such that General Otis requested reinforcements. Already the newly authorized strength of 65,000 men of the American regular army had been reached and Western militia regiments had to be called out. In the meanwhile the rainy season set in at Manila. The last military operations on the part of the American troops were brought to a finish in midsummer. In August, after a long period of inactivity, the American troops under General MacArthur drove in a large force of Filipinos near San Fernando. Near Angeles an insurgent force of 2,500 was routed. Prior to this, an American boat crew under charge of Naval Lieutenant Gilmore was surprised in the Baler River on April 19. Several of the men were killed on the spot. Gilmore and the other survivors were carried off into captivity. They were not released for nearly a year, after having suffered great hardship from their incessant marches through the tropical country.

End of Luna

Capture of Gilmore

During this interval, trouble had arisen in Samoa. Early in spring, sudden war broke out between the rival claimants to the throne. Malietoa, who had been formally recognized by Chief-Justice Chambers, the American representative of the joint protectorate over Samoa, took refuge on a British warship. British and American marines were landed and fell into an ambush. The native settlements were bombarded. The Germans supported the pretender, Matafa, and succeeded in getting his claim recognized. A special commission of three delegates from England, Germany and the United States eventually rearranged the affairs of Samoa. Under the stimulus of this affair, the German Emperor obtained another favorable vote for his long contemplated increase of the navy. By this measure the German navy was nearly doubled.

War in Samoa

International settlement

Increase of German navy

In France some disturbance was created by the sudden death of Félix Faure, the President of the Republic. The Chambers were convened at Versailles, and by their first ballot elected the President of the Senate, Emile Loubet, to be President of France. The Royalists and extreme Radicals took this very ill and vented their feelings in popular demonstrations.

Death of Faure

Loubet, French President

In May, the plenary chamber of the Court of Cassation assembled to hear the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case. The chief point urged in the application was that the so-called "bordereau," enumerating the documents supposed to have been sold, were written by Esterhazy. Major Esterhazy at once sent a communica-

tion to the London "Times" and "Daily Chronicle" in which he avowed that he had written the bordereau by order of Colonel Sandherr of the French General Staff. The Court of Cassation thereupon unanimously quashed the judgment passed upon Alfred Dreyfus in 1894 and ordered him to be tried again before a court-martial at Rennes. Encouraged by this, Emile Zola, the author, returned from his exile in England.

Dreyfus' sentence quashed

On June 6, Captain Dreyfus embarked for France, after an imprisonment of more than four years on the Ile du Diable off Cayenne. Captain Dreyfus' arrival in France caused instant disturbance. Under a show of great secrecy he was taken to Rennes. The town was filled with troops. The French Chambers adjourned after a stormy meeting. At last, on the seventh day of August, Captain Dreyfus made his first public appearance since the day of his public disgrace as a traitor. Ex-President Casimir-Périer of France and General Mercier, the former French Minister of War, gave evidence before the court-martial in justification of the Dreyfus proceedings. Maître Labori, Zola's quondam attorney, now acting as leading counsel for Dreyfus, during the same week was shot in the back while on his way to court, and was unable to proceed with his part in the trial.

Return of Dreyfus

The trial at Rennes

Maître Labori shot

The situation in Paris became revolutionary. Déroulède with several members of the Orleanist party were arrested on charges of conspiracy against the government. Jules Guérin, the president of the Anti-Semitic League, barricaded him-

Déroulède's attempt

self with a dozen confederates in the offices of the league and defied the police to arrest him. He was proclaimed an outlaw. Serious rioting took place in the Belleville quarter. Anarchists wrecked a church, and a collision with the police led to the injury of about three hundred persons. At the trial in Rennes, Captain Freystätter, one of the judges of the previous court-martial by which Captain Dreyfus had been found guilty, admitted that a document, unknown to the prisoner, had been shown to the judges. Before the end of the trial, Maître Labori reappeared as counsel, having partially recovered from the effects of his wound. He received an enthusiastic ovation. Having appealed in vain to the court to summon Colonels Von Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi, the military attachés at the German and Italian Embassies in Paris, Maître Labori telegraphed to the German Emperor for permission to have Colonel Schwartzkoppen attend and give evidence. The French judges would not permit it. Captain Dreyfus was reconvicted, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, from which the time spent at the Ile du Diable was to be deducted. The verdict was received in France with a feeling of relief amounting almost to satisfaction. In every other country of the world it was condemned as a travesty of justice. At Hyde Park, in London, a mass meeting attended by 50,000 persons expressed sympathy with Captain Dreyfus. Eventually, President Loubet used his executive prerogative and pardoned Dreyfus. Amnesty was extended to all

Guerin's siege

Riots in Paris

Dreyfus reconvicted

General amnesty

involved in the affair. Eugene Guérin surrendered with his fourteen fellow members of the Anti-Semitic League. Beleaguered at the club, they had resisted arrest for thirty-eight days.

While the "affaire Dreyfus" kept France in a turmoil, a new peace conference, called together at the instigation of the Czar of Russia, convened at The Hague. One hundred delegates attended. At the instance of Great Britain, the delegates from the Boer Republics in South Africa were excluded. Brazil was the only important country which sent no delegate. Count de Staal, the Russian representative, was elected president. A system for revision of arbitral judgments was advocated by the delegates of the United States. It was adopted unanimously as an amendment to the original Russian proposal to make treaties of arbitration permanent. At the final sitting various conventions were signed by the representatives of all the Powers or referred by them to their respective governments. As an outcome of the labors of The Hague Peace Conference, a treaty was concluded in August between Brazil, Argentina and Chile, whereby these three republic agreed to refer all their international difficulties to arbitration.

Hague Peace Conference

South American arbitration treaty

During this year, attention was again called to China by events of apparent trifling importance which later proved of serious consequence. The American Minister at Peking, Major Conger, formally protested against the proposed extension of the French concession at Shanghai. He urged an international agreement for the enlargement of

all existing foreign settlements in China. By dint of much diplomatic correspondence between London and Washington, a tacit agreement was reached by England and the United States to maintain the so-called "open door" in China as against the Continental policy of foreign spheres of influence. The Tsung-li Yamen, at the instigation of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador in Peking, agreed to open a new treaty port at Nanuning-fu near the Tonquin frontier. The Italian Minister at Peking presented to the Tsung-li Yamen a demand for the lease of Sammun Bay as a coaling station and naval base. This was refused at the time, although the Italian demands were supported by Great Britain. Later, however, the Chinese Government consented to permit the occupation of this point by Italy as a purely commercial port.

"Open door" in China

Italian demands

Serious riots occurred within the boundaries of the Kau-Lung extension of Hong Kong. British troops were soon sent to Mirs Bay to "restore order." The British landing party was attacked and the tents of the troops were burned. A counter attack by the English soldiers soon dispersed the assailants, who were found to be soldiers of the Chinese regular army. Yet it was considered safe to withdraw the marines from the French and Russian warships which had been landed at Peking to protect their respective Legations.

British expedition

Marines leave Peking

In midsummer, the Tsung-li Yamen refused to accede to the British demand for the removal of the Kwei-chan who had failed to punish the murderers of a British missionary. In August, an im-

perial order was issued at St. Petersburg demanding that Talienwan be declared a free port after the completion of the railway connecting it with the Trans-Siberian line. In reference to the ownership of certain lands at Hankau, which were claimed by British merchants, the British and Russian Ambassadors in China agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration. Late in the autumn, the Italian Government abandoned its concession of Sammun Bay after a military occupancy of only three months.

Chinese Emperor wary

The last event which attracted attention to China during this year was the Chinese Emperor's refusal, in October, to remove the obstructions in the Yang-tse Kiang River which had been laid to prevent navigation by foreigners. As a result of the ever-increasing encroachment of the Powers, bitter anti-foreign sentiments were engendered among the Chinese, and powerful secret societies were formed to resist the foreigners.

Bitter anti-foreign feeling

While the people of China were thus coming in conflict with the representatives of Western civilization, another distinct gain in modern civilization was achieved in England and France. In the spring of this year, Signor Marconi sent the first press message across the English Channel to France by his recently invented system of wireless telegraphy. A speed rate of fifteen words a minute was acquired on that occasion.

Marconi's wireless telegraph

About the same time Cecil Rhodes, the great mining magnate of South Africa, appeared in Berlin, and had an interview with the German Emperor concerning his pet project of the construction of

From a Photograph

MEDICAL CONFERENCE IN SESSION, PARIS

a railway to run from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo. Permission was granted to him to have the railroad run through the German colonies in East Africa. Cape-to-Cairo railroad

Lord Kitchener, in the Soudan, by this time had driven the last rivet in the new bridge over the Atbara. The construction of this bridge in six weeks was one of the greatest bridge building feats of the century. The trade road into Central Africa by that route was declared open in August. The Egyptian troops under Colonel Wingate attacked Ahmed Fedil's Dervishes at Abu Adil on the White Nile and utterly routed them. The Khalifa and several of his Emirs were overthrown in battle and the Khalifa was killed. Atbara bridge Battle of Abu Adil

The condition of affairs in South Africa throughout this time was slowly breeding worse discontent between Great Britain and the South African Republics. A petition to Queen Victoria detailed the grievances of the Outlanders and bore the signatures of 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal. At Johannesburg, great excitement was caused by the publication of a despatch by Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, declaring the new convention concerning the dynamite monopoly in the Transvaal a breach of the London Convention of 1887. Six Englishmen, five of whom had been officers in the British army, were arrested in the Transvaal. They were charged with seditiously recruiting two thousand men to bear arms against the Republic. During the same month, President Krueger and Sir Alfred Milner, the British High South Africa smoldering

Bloemfontein conference

Commissioner to South Africa, met at Bloemfontein on the invitation of President Steyn of the Orange Free State. No basis for an agreement was reached on the franchise question. President Krueger's suggestion to arbitrate the pending differences was not accepted. Mass meetings were held by Outlanders and Boers alike. Another attempt at mediation was made by President Steyn of the Free State. He was joined in Pretoria by Hofmeyer and Fischer, the leaders of the Afrikander Bond in Cape Colony. In accordance with their suggestions, President Krueger submitted new franchise proposals to the Volksraad involving further concessions.

Krueger conciliatory

In England, prolonged debates were held concerning these matters in both Houses of Parliament, but no division was taken by the Liberal opposition. The demand for a special inquiry into the Colonial Secretary's dealings with Cecil Rhodes and the conspirators against the Transvaal was foiled. A Belgian newspaper thereupon published some damaging specimens of this correspondence.

Chamberlain's letters

At the instance of Great Britain, the Portuguese authorities at Delagoa Bay prohibited the landing or transshipment of munitions of war consigned to the Transvaal Government. On August 21, the Transvaal Government transmitted to the British agent in Pretoria a reply to Joseph Chamberlain's proposal for a joint inquiry into the workings of the proposed franchise law. The Volksraad, after a debate of six days, condemned the proposed dynamite monopoly. At the same time British reinforcements embarked for South Africa. The

Dynamite monopoly voted down

situation grew daily more critical. The editor of a pro-British journal in Johannesburg was arrested on a charge of high treason. A general exodus of Outlanders followed. The most prominent banks and brokerage firms in Johannesburg removed their effects to Cape Town. In the Volksraad a heated debate was held concerning the mobilization of British troops on the border of Natal. At its height the reply of the British Government to the Transvaal concessions was read aloud. It consisted of further demands for the equality of Dutch and English in the Volksraad. This was regarded as an ultimatum. A negative reply was promptly forwarded. President Steyn of the Orange Free State let it be understood that the Free State and the Transvaal would stand together in the event of war with Great Britain. The leaders of the Liberal party in England issued a statement disavowing responsibility for the impending war. A proclamation signed by the Queen called for 30,000 British army reserves. Parliament was reconvened.

Further British demands

England prepares for war

The Transvaal Government, on October 10, presented to the British agent in Pretoria its own ultimatum, requesting the instant withdrawal of all British troops on the borders of the Transvaal and the removal from South Africa of all reinforcements sent since June of this year. The daring of such a demand astounded the English people, and the war feeling became irrepressible. Canada, New South Wales and other Australian colonies made immediate offers of contingent forces which were refused. When the time allowed by the

Krueger's ultimatum

Boers make war

Transvaal for the withdrawal of British troops had expired, on October 11, the burghers immediately assumed the offensive and overran the borders of Natal. President Steyn proclaimed war against Great Britain. The Free State Boers commenced hostilities by stopping British railway trains between Harrisburg and Ladysmith. One of the first events of the war was the capture of a British armored train at Kraalpan, about fifty miles south of Mafeking, on the day after the declaration of war. The train was disabled and the officer, fifteen men, and two rapid-fire guns were taken. Within two days the Boers invested Mafeking in the north, where Lieutenant-Colonel Baden-Powell was in command, and Kimberley in the south. General Sir Redvers Buller left London to take command of the British forces at the front.

Kraalpan

Mafeking and Kimberley invested

In the British House of Parliament, Wyndham, the Under-Secretary of War, proposed a supplementary estimate of ten million pounds and 35,000 men wherewith to put "a swift end to the war." In the meanwhile the first important engagement had been fought on October 20 at Dundee in Natal. The Boers, under Lucas Meyer, tried to cut off the British from their main body at Ladysmith, but failed after a six hours' fight. Another sharp engagement was fought at Elandslaagte on the next day. The British claimed the victory, but continued their retreat on Ladysmith.

Dundee

Elandslaagte

On the third day, October 23, General Yule, after severe fighting, abandoned the British post of Dundee and beat a precipitate retreat, leaving all his

Yule's retreat

wounded behind him. Among them was General Symonds, who died after the Boers had taken possession. By October 26, after maintaining a running fight of four days and two nights, Yule reached Ladysmith with his exhausted column, and there joined forces with Sir George White. Death of Symonds

President Krueger formally annexed Bechuanaland and Griqualand, while President Steyn declared the north bank of the Vaal River as annexed to the Orange Free State.

On October 30, White attempted to make a reconnoissance in force from Ladysmith. Two battalions of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and of the Gloucestershire Regiment with a mountain battery, in all about one thousand men, were surrounded by the Boers. After a severe fight lasting nine hours, the survivors, numbering 840 men, surrendered. A general attack on the Boer position at this point was beaten off with great loss to the British. Sir George was forced to withdraw into Ladysmith, which was at once invested by the Boers. Colenso was evacuated by the British on November 3, and other British garrisons were withdrawn from Stormberg and other threatened points. White's defeat. Ladysmith invested

The defence of the two most important outlying posts, Kimberley and Mafeking, had been left to two exceptionally competent commanders, Kekewich and Baden-Powell. In his measures of defence, General Kekewich had to reckon with Cecil Rhodes, whose presence at Kimberley was one of the chief inducements of the Boers' offensive operations against that isolated point. Rhodes' executive Baden-Powell

Rhodes at Kimberley

ability was manifested in his measures of organization and administration. Instances of this were his use of the far extended diamond diggings for defensive earthworks, and the construction of an improvised long-range gun, wherewith to keep the so-called "Long Toms" of the Boers at bay. In Rhodes' estimation, this made Kimberley "as safe as Piccadilly." Otherwise Rhodes showed himself so headstrong that Kekewich threatened to put him under military arrest.

Methuen to the relief

In the meanwhile, Lord Methuen was collecting forces on the Orange River, some seventy miles from Kimberley, to come to the relief of that place. General Cronje, investing Mafeking with his commando, received urgent orders to detach his most mobile forces and take them southward. He lost no time in doing so. Lord Methuen's last reconnoissance from the Orange River revealed to him but six or seven hundred Boers holding the ridges about Belmont. On November 21, Methuen's column moved forward and came to camp, on the evening of the following day, within five miles of the Boer position, west of Belmont Station. During the night, Methuen advanced. In the dark several regiments of the right wing lost their direction, so that by daybreak Methuen found himself committed to a frontal attack on the strong hills, or

Belmont

kopjes, held by the Boers. The British guns were slow in coming up. For this and other reasons the battle of Belmont reduced itself to a dogged assault up a stony ridge by largely superior infantry forces against strongly intrenched riflemen. The Boers

fell back into the hills, still barring the way to Kimberley.

Two days later, at Graspan, Lord Methuen made another frontal attack on the Boer line. Again the British soldiers fought their way to the crest of the nearest heights, only to find that the Boers had once more eluded them. The British losses at Graspan were 185 men, of whom 105 belonged to the naval brigade. Graspan

For two days the British forces rested. At four in the morning of November 28, they resumed their advance toward Kimberley. Methuen had been led to believe that the Modder River in front of him was not held in force. As a matter of fact, Cronje had come up with his flying column from Mafeking, and intrenched himself along three miles of the river-bed in a well concealed position. Methuen advanced his two foremost brigades on an extended front with the Guards on the right. About eight in the morning the British, descending to the river-bed, were suddenly overwhelmed by a deadly rifle fire at close range. The Scott's Guard Maxim detachment were completely wiped out. The Guards, advancing under a heavy fire, attempted a flanking manœuvre, but found themselves stopped by the Riet River, which, contrary to Methuen's intelligence, was found unfordable. Colonel Codrington with a score of men managed to get across, but lost half of his party in returning from this forlorn hope. Within a thousand yards of the enemy the Guards threw themselves on the ground. Thus they sustained an all-day rifle fire from ten in the morn- Battle of Modder River

ing until the sun went down. After this repulse, Methuen sent a despatch describing it as "the hardest and most trying fight, perhaps, in the annals of the British army." This description was scarcely warranted by his casualty list, which put the British losses at 70 killed and 413 wounded, or but seven per cent of the troops engaged. Another of Methuen's despatches, containing the enigmatic words: "After darkness, dawn," excited still more adverse comment in England.

Methuen's despatches

During the ten or twelve days that the British lay in check at the Modder, a serious demonstration was made in their rear at Enslin, threatening to cut them off from the railroad and their communications. On the afternoon of Sunday, December 10, accordingly, offensive operations were resumed against the Boer lines at Magersfontein. During the night, General Wauchope, with the Highland Brigade, was pushed forward under a drenching rain to the foot of the kopjes held by the Boers. Floundering in the mud his men lost their way. The officers had to go by compass. At daybreak, before the advanced detachments had deployed for action, a hot rifle fire was suddenly opened on them from the short range of two hundred yards. In the confusion contradictory orders were given, and a bugler blew for retreat. General Wauchope was killed while trying to rally his men. At length the demoralized brigade lay down and kept up a desultory fire. The Highland Brigade was withdrawn from its perilous position after fifteen hours of exposure. On the morrow, finding the Boers still in

Magersfontein

Death of Wauchope

front of them, the British withdrew. Their losses were 171 killed and 691 wounded, of whom four-fifths belonged to the Highland Brigade. After the reverse of Magersfontein, Methuen gave up all further attempts to advance. The relief of Kimberley was checked for more than two months. An attempted sortie from Kimberley, one week after Magersfontein, was likewise repulsed. The Boers brought up a hundred-pounder, and shelled the town at long range, doing great damage.

Methuen gives up

At Ladysmith, in the meanwhile, the situation had become trying for the British. On the first day of November all the women and children were sent south. Next day General Joubert completed his investment of the town. On November 9, he made a general assault upon the city, but was repulsed. Late in November, Sir Redvers Buller arrived, and, taking charge of the British forces, ordered a general advance to relieve Ladysmith. Simultaneously, Scott Turner, with a detachment of the besieged troops, attempted a sortie, and got as far as the enemy's trenches, but he was killed with twenty-two of his followers, and his men were forced to fall back. The garrison of Ladysmith, on December 8, attempted another sortie, but was once more driven back to the city. During the next two days General Gatacre attempted a night surprise of the Boer position at Stormberg, but failed. He fared as did White, and retired with a loss of 656 men taken prisoners and two guns, besides other heavy casualties.

Disastrous sorties

Stormberg

On December 15, Buller, while advancing to the

relief of Ladysmith, attempted a passage of the Tugela at Colenso. His guns, under Colonel Long, pushing too far ahead, were surprised by the enemy, and all but two pieces were captured. It was on this occasion that Lieutenant Roberts, the general's son, was killed. Buller's attack on the left, under Hart, had likewise failed, and he was compelled by the loss of his artillery to fall back to his original position. His losses were 1,200, all told, and 16 guns.

Buller checked

England was in dismay. In South Africa as well as at home the desire grew for a change of commanders. On December 16, Lord Roberts of Kandahar was appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener of Khartoum to act as his Chief of Staff. All the remaining reserves and the militia yeomanry were called out, and new volunteer forces were encouraged to contribute contingents. The government's former refusal of Colonial aid was now revoked. Lord Strathcona's offer to raise a regiment of Canadian mounted infantry was gladly accepted. Altogether more than 10,000 volunteers were despatched to South Africa from Canada, Australia and India. Ten thousand more from South African contingents were serving at the front. From England itself some hundred and fifty thousand officers and men were sent. Altogether an average of more than 1,000 men sailed daily from some British port for the seat of war. Nearly 200,000 horses and mules were required for the purposes of war. Owing to the long sea voyage, and an epidemic of horse sickness prevailing in

Roberts and Kitchener summoned

Colonial volunteers

Heavy British reinforcements

South Africa, the waste in horseflesh at the front was roughly reckoned at 5,000 a month.

Thus ended the campaign of 1899 in South Africa. So far the Boers, though greatly outmatched in men, guns and munitions of war, had prevailed over the British at almost every point. It was their boast that they had not lost a single gun, wherever equal forces met, man against man. Englishmen at home were in a stupor of amazement and indignation. It was brought home to them with ever-increasing force that the credit of the British army and nation was at stake. On the Continent the long slumbering hostility to England was shown in open rejoicings. The members of a Spanish club at Bilbao sent a sarcastic despatch to Joseph Chamberlain. The newspapers of Paris indulged in such scurrilous attacks on Queen Victoria that the British Ambassador to France left the country. The Ministers of various Continental armies made haste to despatch military attachés to the headquarters of the Boer commandants at the front to profit by their lessons in up-to-date warfare. The German Emperor found it necessary to issue stringent orders prohibiting German officers in active service from obtaining leaves of absence to join the Boer forces. The Czar was not so solicitous. In the United States a series of popular mass meetings declared in favor of the Boers. Funds were collected for them by the descendants of the Dutch in America. Under the guise of medical expeditions and ambulance outfits various bodies departed for service in South Africa. A

Loss of British prestige

Sympathy with Boers

complete Irish corps went from Chicago. All the Outlanders, save the British malcontents, so the Boers claimed, were serving on their side. Thus they had an independent Irish corps, two corps of Hollanders, a Scandinavian division, and a picked body of Swiss sharpshooters. Officers of all nationalities served in their ranks. Late in the year the Boer envoys in Europe were received with honor in several capitals on the Continent. Stung by these reports, public feeling in England was so wrought up that the nation as such was determined to stop short of nothing but a complete British conquest of South Africa.

Englishmen determined

The American outcry of British aggression in South Africa was invalidated in large measure by similar criticisms of the American campaign in the Philippine Islands. On December 18, General Lawton, the hero of many campaigns, was shot dead while directing offensive operations against the Filipinos near Manila.

Philippine war

Lawton killed

By the death of Rosa Bonheur, France lost the foremost woman artist of the Nineteenth Century. In 1853 she scored a great success with her famous canvas "The Horse Fair," now at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. At the Paris Expositions of 1855 and 1867, Rosa Bonheur's works, together with those of her brother, Auguste Bonheur, won universal admiration. Among Rosa Bonheur's most important paintings, after the "Horse Fair," are numbered "Plowing in the Nivernais," now at Luxembourg, "Sheep on the Seashore," "Hay-Making in Auvergne" and "Spanish Muleteers."

Rosa Bonheur

Long before attaining these successes Rosa Bonheur had founded her famous Free School of Design for Girls, in the management of which she and her sister, Madame Peyrol, spent much of their time and fortune.

Virchow honored

In the last days of the year, German physicians united in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Rudolf Virchow's tenure of office as a Professor at the University of Berlin. It served to recall Virchow's classic demonstration of the modern cell theory in 1859, which made his dictum, "Omnis cellula e cellula," one of the accepted data of physiology.

1900

WHILE the people of the British Empire were in a state of feverish excitement over the unexpected turn taken by the campaign in South Africa, the year opened no less turbulently in America. A bitter election contest in Kentucky had brought the inhabitants of that State to sword's point. Both parties claimed to have won in the last State election in November. The Republican Governor's recourse to military measures on election day was denounced by the Democrats as a case of flagrant intimidation. Lawless mountaineers bent on enforcing their rights, came to Louisville, the capital, and received arms from the State Government. On the morning of January 30, Senator William Goebel, the Democratic Governor-elect, while entering the Capitol grounds, was struck down by a bullet fired from the window of the adjoining Executive building. The shot proved fatal. The Governor of the State and his threatened associates besought the protection of the Federal Government. The State militia was called out, but the soldiers, like the citizens, split in two factions. Failing to obtain outside aid, Governor Taylor fled from the State. He was promptly indicted for murder. As

Kentucky election contest

Murder of Goebel

might have been foreseen, the assassination of Goebel turned public feeling against the faction held responsible for this crime. Retribution was visited on the Republican party in Kentucky by its ultimate loss of almost all the points gained in the preceding election.

England lost one of the foremost art critics of the century by the death of John Ruskin. An ardent and enthusiastic admirer of Turner's paintings, Ruskin's first public literary effort was a pamphlet in defence of that artist, which was later expanded into his great work "Modern Painters." During the irregular appearance of this work, which stretched over more than fifteen years, Ruskin published "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," "Stones of Venice," "Sesame and Lilies," "The Crown of Wild Olive," and "Clavigera," besides a series of articles to various periodicals. Death of Ruskin

At the time of Ruskin's death, Englishmen were in no mood for discussing such fine points of art and of criticism as were linked with Ruskin's fame. In South Africa, anxiety was centred on the threatened points of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking. The effective British force shut up in Ladysmith numbered 13,500 men. Several thousand non-combatants raised the number of the besieged to about 21,000 persons. Since the British reverse at Colenso, the dead weight of Ladysmith hung like a millstone around the neck of General Buller, commanding at the front. Every day disquieting rumors arrived from the besieged city South Africa

Boers assault Ladysmith

Picked bodies of Boer sharpshooters, creeping in stocking feet, scaled the British defences on the night of January 6. But for the fact that the British on the same night sent out an expedition to mount a naval gun on an outlying eminence known as West Wagon Hill, the night attack would have succeeded. As it was, the alarm was given only an instant before the Boers were upon the garrison. All night long the fight raged on the ridges of Ladysmith. In the morning the two firing lines were but thirty yards apart. A party of stragglers from the Imperial Light Horse, desperately clinging to a knoll from which they could maintain a hot fire on the advancing lines of the Boers, finally succeeded in saving the day for the British. The most graphic description of this day's fighting and other experiences of the long siege of Ladysmith, was written by George W. Steevens, the brilliant English war correspondent. On January 17, Steevens succumbed to enteric fever. On both sides more men succumbed to enteric fever than to the wounds of war. At one time Sir George White was seriously ill, while on the other side the inactivity of the investing Boers was explained by the increasing ill-health of their commander-in-chief, General Joubert. Another abortive attempt to relieve Ladysmith was made by General Buller. On January 9, the fifth division of the British army, under Sir Charles Warren, had begun its advance toward Vaal Krantz. Near Acton Holmes was the famous Potgieter's drift crossing the Tugela, and the lofty eminence of

Death of Steevens

Spion Kop. On the evening of January 16, Warren, with a British force of 30,000 men, crossed the river and pushed forward to within three miles of Spion Kop. Owing to various delays, the assault was not made until the night of January 21. The high top of Spion Kop was gained with surprising ease. When day broke, the British, holding the ridges and bare top of Spion Kop, found that the Boer artillery and riflemen had the accurate range of all their most exposed positions! From the neighboring hills the British were subjected to a terrible cross-fire. They heliographed frantically for reinforcements. Though help was sent immediately, Spion Kop was abandoned after the loss of General Woodgate and several of his staff.

Spion Kop

On the withdrawal of the British troops from Spion Kop, the Boers dashed up the slope and recaptured their old position. One week later, on February 5, the British troops, under the immediate command of Sir Redvers Buller, were lured into repeating the blunder of Spion Kop. The eminence of Vaal Krantz, three or four miles east of Spion Kop, was taken by storm. After Vaal Krantz was carried and occupied, Buller was constrained to report: "It was necessary after seizing Vaal Krantz to intrench it . . . but I found, after trying for two days, that owing to the nature of the ground this was not practicable. It was also exposed to fire from heavy guns, which fired from positions by which our artillery was dominated." On the evening of February 7, the baffled British

Vaal Krantz

Buller repulsed

forces recrossed the Tugela and retired to their camps at Chieveley. Their total losses amounted to more than 3,000 men.

Now Generals Roberts and Kitchener came to the front. On February 6, the two left Cape Town and joined the forces that had been collected for them on the Modder River, numbering more than 44,000 men. Generals French and Hector Macdonald kept the Boers at that point occupied by feints with their advanced forces. Lord Methuen was instructed to hold the enemy to his

Roberts to the front

trenches in front with his old lines. Thus it was made possible to turn the flank of General Cronje's inferior forces by a strong concerted movement of the most mobile troops, aggregating nearly 45,000 men. At three in the morning of February 11, the movement began, which resulted in the prompt withdrawal of Cronje's forces—threatened in the rear—and the relief of Kimberley. Thousands of

Cronje outflanked

horses were sacrificed in the wild rush of cavalry. Fresh mounts took the place of the fallen horses. For once the mobile Boers found themselves matched in mobility. Cronje holding Methuen's infantry in check before him, could not throw out his mounted detachments fast enough to intercept the cavalry rush around his flank. Four miles from Kimberley, Cronje arrived just too late to occupy the commanding positions. French brushed the inadequate Boer forces aside and made a dash for Kimberley. Over a straight stretch of

Kimberley relieved

five miles the British troopers galloped their spent horses into the beleaguered city. The siege was

raised, and Kimberley forthwith became the base of operations against Cronje and the Orange Free State.

Cronje's race

Cronje had not a moment to lose. As soon as French had slipped by him he gave instant orders to break camp and start for Bloemfontein. With his cumbersome wagon trains, he raced along the banks of the Modder for Koodoosrand Drift, forty miles from Magersfontein. The greater part of the Boer artillery made off in another direction and got away. Kitchener, whom Cronje had eluded at Klip Drift, sent word to French to head off the Boer retreat. Kitchener's skirmishers harassed the Boers sufficiently to retard their flight. French spared neither horses nor men to reach the Boers. Starting from Kimberley before daylight, he reached Koodoosrand Drift by noon, just as the Boer wagon train was descending into the drift from the other side. A British shell bursting in front of the Boers at 12:15 told Cronje that he had lost the game. Finding himself unable to dislodge the British, he turned his column and laagered four miles away above Paardeberg Drift. Cronje might still have escaped had he abandoned his guns and wagon train and made a dash across the river at Wolveskraal. The presence of women and children in the Boer laager rooted Cronje to the spot. Disposing their wagons in defensive positions, the Boers, numbering altogether between 4,500 and 5,000 persons, strongly intrenched themselves. During the night and the following day the British gathered on all sides in overwhelming

Cronje checked

numbers. A first frontal attack on their part was beaten back with great loss. Later in the day, a British flank attack made the Boers draw in their furthermost outposts. The British losses in these two attacks aggregated some 1,200 men. On February 19, Lord Roberts arrived at Paardeberg with further reinforcements and bombarded the Boer laager with half a hundred guns at a range of 2,000 yards. The sufferings of the Boers were fearful. In the words of an eye-witness:

British repulsed

Plight of the Boers

"Nothing could be done, but crouch in the trenches and wait until dusk prevented further attack, while wagon after wagon in the laager caught fire and burned away into a heap of scrap-iron, surrounded by wood ashes. The desolation produced was fearful, and it soon became impossible to make any reply. So enormous a proportion of the horses were lost that any dash for freedom by night was impossible. The condition of the laager soon became so foul that this alone, apart from the want of food, compelled early surrender. The horrible stench caused a serious mutiny in the camp and a general clamor for surrender."

The Canadians at Paardeberg

Cronje surrenders

For several days Cronje refused to surrender. In the early hours of February 27, the anniversary of the former Boer victory at Majuba, the furthermost Canadian outpost, supported by the Gordons, Shropshires and Engineers, made a dash on the Boer laager. Under a terrific fire they succeeded in gaining a protected position within eighty yards of the Boer trenches. At daylight, Cronje sent out a flag offering unconditional surrender. A few hours later he rode forth and gave himself up to

Lord Roberts. Together with his wife, who had accompanied him throughout the campaign, Cronje was sent to St. Helena. After disposing of their prisoners the British pushed into the Orange Free State straight for Bloemfontein.

Cronje sent to St. Helena

On the same day General Buller's forces made a final assault on Ladysmith. A successful series of attacks on the hills on the Boers' left—Hussar Hill, February 14th; Cingolo, on the 16th; Monte Cristo, on the 18th; Hlangwana, on the 19th—had placed Buller's column, with its heavy artillery, on the flank of the Boers. On February 20, Colenso was reoccupied; on the next day the 5th British Division crossed the Tugela and drove back the Boer rearguard. Finally, on February 27, Pieter's Hill was carried by a combined attack. It was the 118th day of the investment of Ladysmith. The last stand of the Boers cost the British 1,396 men, the highest casualty list of the war. On the following day the Boers, who had learned of Cronje's surrender at Paardeberg, were found to have retreated from their positions, taking along their guns, including the much coveted "Long Tom." Next day Lord Dundonald, with a bodyguard of Colonials, rode into the town, cheered by those of the besiegers who were not too weak to cheer. He was met by Sir George White with the words: "Thank God, we have kept the flag flying!"

Colenso reoccupied

Pieter's Hill

Ladysmith relieved

Soon after this Commandant Joubert died, on March 27, of peritonitis. To Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, nicknamed "Sliem Piet," much of the credit was due for the thorough preparations for the war

Death of Joubert

Joubert's visit to England

on the Boer side. At the time that he accompanied Krueger to England, upon a former mission of protest against British annexation of the Transvaal, he had measured the enemy's fighting resources sufficiently to prepare for the first onslaught. His famous victory over the British at Majuba Hill, twenty years earlier, could scarcely compare to the larger operations and strategy demanded at the close of his life.

Roberts' march on Bloemfontein met with no serious opposition. The brunt of the advance fell on Kelly-Kenny's division, which fought spiritedly

Dryfontein

at Dryfontein, some fifty miles from Bloemfontein. In this last desperate stand the Boer losses were twice as heavy as those of their assailants. On March 13, Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein and the Orange Free State was declared a crown colony. It was a costly victory. "The wreck of the British army," wrote an English correspondent, "lies scattered in and about Bloemfontein." Enteric fever raged among the soldiers. The horses died by thousands. The cost of the war to Great Britain up to

Fall of Bloemfontein

that time was conceded at nearly £92,000,000, or more than the usual expenditures for a whole year.

For seven weeks the British forces at Bloemfontein rested, receiving supplies and reinforcements. Columns with "peace proclamations" were sent out across the Free State to Thaba 'Nchu and Ladybrand. Colonel Pilcher occupied Ladybrand, but it was only for an hour. The reviving Boers, strengthened by commands from Natal, turned and were joined by Olivier coming up from Storm-

berg. Pilcher fled warily before them, and fell back on Broadwood's Brigade near Thaba 'Nchu. The Boers pressed on. Broadwood was compelled to fall back on the Bloemfontein waterworks. He made a twenty-mile march at night and encamped, early in the morning of March 31, at Sanna's Post, thinking that pursuit was shaken off for the time. Morning broke, and with it a Boer cannonade. Broadwood sent on the transports and the guns, intending to cover the retreat with a rearguard action. The vanguard and guns fled from the shell fire only to fall into an ambush cunningly planned by Christian De Wet. Seven British guns were lost, together with detachments of the Tenth Hussars and the Household Cavalry. Reinforcements from the Ninth Division came too late, and the Ninth Division retreated suddenly—too suddenly said the British soldiers—on Bloemfontein. The full force of the Boer rally fell upon Gatacre coming up the railway line. At Dewetsdorp he had a detached post of three companies of Irish Rifles. Word was sent to them to fall back. They retreated accordingly; but at Reddersburg they were brought to a stand. The British force had taken up an ill-chosen position and was compelled to surrender to De Wet. The British column curled back on Bloemfontein and upon the railway line, and the Boers swept southward. They got as far as Wepener, which the English advance guard of Brabant, under Dalgetty, had previously occupied. The siege of the British garrison at Wepener lasted seventeen days. During this time the Boers

Sanna's Post

Reddersburg

Siege of Wepener

worked their will in the southeastern corner of the Free State.

By April 30, the British army at Bloemfontein had increased from 45,000 to 75,000 men. Then a strong column was sent out to relieve the gallant Baden-Powell at Mafeking. Before this, Colonel Plumer, moving southward from Rhodesia with 2,000 men, had moved within fourteen miles of Mafeking on March 16, but was beaten back by the Boers under the command of Snyman. Baden-Powell's strategy in throwing his defence lines far out kept the Boers at bay. The casualties in the town's fighting force, consisting of some 1,500 Colonials, up to April 28, had reached a total of 300. Another relief column under Colonel Mahon was equipped and sent with great precautions of secrecy from Barkly West on the 4th of May. It advanced rapidly, and on the 16th joined Plumer's column. Four days before this Mafeking, as a finishing stroke to its prolonged resistance, had beaten off a Boer assault under Eloff, capturing more than a hundred of the attacking party. One week later Mafeking was relieved. General Roberts' army, advancing from Bloemfontein, crossed the Vaal, and on the last day of May entered Johannesburg. President Krueger and his fighting force left Pretoria. Five days later, June 5, the British flag was hoisted over the Presidency and Volksraad in Pretoria.

Plumer intercepted

Assault of Mafeking

Fall of Pretoria

Thenceforth the war in South Africa assumed the more trying if less spectacular guise of a guerilla campaign. In this form of warfare such able Boer

Greenwich
0
Longitude
30
East
60
90
O C E A N
ICELAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
BRITISH ISLES
RUSSIA
SIBERIA
GERMANY
FRANCE
AUSTRIA
ITALY
SPAIN
TURKISH EMPIRE
PERSIA
CHINES
EMPIRE
INDIA
MOROCCO
SAHARA
SUDAN
EGYPT
ARABIA
ADEN
ABYSSINIA
EQUATOR
DUTCH EAS
KONGO
INDIAN
OCEAN
ANGOLA (Port.)
PORT. E. AFRICA
TRANSV.
CAPE COLONY

leaders as Botha, De Wet, Viljoens, and Delarey proved more than a match for their English antagonists. While they held the field against overwhelming odds, a commission of Boer delegates invoked sympathy and possible aid abroad. Partisan warfare

Unfortunately for the Boer cause, the German Emperor, under the exigencies of his new naval policy, had undergone a change of heart since the days of his famous message of sympathy to Krueger. The French people, while sympathizing intensely with the Boers, for whose cause one of their volunteer officers, Colonel Villebois-Mareuil, had fallen, were disinclined to let any question of international politics interfere with the success of the great Exposition, which opened on April 15, at Paris.

To Frenchmen it seemed peculiarly appropriate that the last year of the Nineteenth Century should end with another great Exposition at Paris. The immediate incentive for it was typically French. A project for an exposition at the turn of the century had been formed in Berlin. As soon as this was noised abroad Paris went wild and set itself to work up a counter-exposition. Soon there was nothing left of the German project, and through the summer months of this year Paris reaped the fruit of her spoil. The Exposition was opened by President Loubet on April 15, with circumstances of attendant splendor, and attracted millions of people. Paris Exposition

In America, as it happened, a series of appalling disasters made the year memorable. On April 27, a terrible fire destroyed three-fifths of the city of Hull, Quebec, and a large section of the city of Ot- Ottawa fire

tawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, on the opposite bank of the Ottawa River. It was the most destructive fire in the history of Canada. The leading industries of the two cities of Ottawa and Hull were wiped out. A few days after the Ottawa catastrophe, on May 1, a violent explosion wrecked two coal mines at Winter Quarters in Utah. Several hundred miners were suffocated by the poisonous gases known as "afterdamp."

Utah mine disaster

On the same day, Hungary lost one of her foremost artists by the death of Mihaly Munkacsy. This artist received his early training from Knaus at Munich. In the early seventies he acquired a national reputation by his canvases: "A Magyar Village Hero," "The Night Prowlers," and "The Cornstalk." At the French Salon of 1877, he obtained a medal for his "Story of the Hunt," and won new honors by three additional pictures at the Paris Exposition of 1878. One of his most famous paintings was that depicting the last hours of a Hungarian prisoner condemned to death. His "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost" adorns the Lenox Library in New York.

Death of Munkacsy

In America, Richard Hovey, the poet, died in his prime. His latest poetic works were "Taliesin," "The Quest of Merlin," "The Birth of Galahad," and "The Marriage of Guenevere." Hovey's charming "Songs From Vagabondia" were written in collaboration with Bliss Carmen.

Richard Hovey

On the last day of June, one of the greatest shipping disasters of modern times occurred in New York Harbor. Fire broke out on one of the

wharves of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, on the Jersey side of the Hudson River, and set fire to four great ocean steamers. Some 350 persons miserably perished by fire or water, while the loss in property aggregated $10,000,000.

Lloyd ships burned

Another public tragedy was the assassination of King Humbert of Italy on July 30, at Monza. The king was shot to death by an Italian anarchist, Gaetano Bresci, who had returned to Italy from America. Humbert's dying words were: "It is nothing." Bresci, who was with difficulty rescued from the furious populace, exclaimed as they led him to prison, "I aimed not at Humbert, but at the King."

Umberto I. assassinated

Humbert was succeeded by his son, Victor Emanuel III., who was cruising in the Levant at the time of his father's death. Prior to this, the heir-apparent to the British throne, Prince Albert Edward, while passing through Brussels, was fired on by a Belgian anarchist named Sipido. Shortly afterward the Shah of Persia, visiting the Paris Exposition, was fired on by a French anarchist named Salson.

Attempts on Prince of Wales and Shah

In West Africa, throughout this time, a British post under Sir F. Hodgson was isolated in Kumassi and closely invested by Ashantis. By the middle of April, bluejackets had landed at Cape Coast Castle to co-operate with Hausas and volunteers in relieving him. But it was not until June 23 that a small force, under the command of Major Morris, broke out of Kumassi, and, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, brought Sir F. Hodgson and the larger part of the civilians besieged in Kumassi

Siege of Kumassi

to the coast. Meanwhile, a relief force was formed. In the first days of July, while Sir J. Willcocks, commanding the relief column, struggled with the difficulties in his way, he learned of Sir F. Hodgson's escape. Kumassi was eventually recaptured by the British.

End of Ashanti war

On June 19, Professor Michael L. Pupin of Columbia University, in New York, secured a patent on the "Art of Reducing Attenuation of Electrical Waves and Apparatus Therefor." Professor Pupin found that by employing non-uniform conductors it was possible to transmit speech several thousand miles. For this successful invention Professor Pupin received the sum of $200,000, and $7,500 per year during the term of his patent.

Pupin's invention

In the Far East, two convulsions of world-wide import made even such contributions to scientific and industrial progress appear almost insignificant. In East India, a long-continued drought was followed by one of the worst famines in history. The breadless area covered 350,000 square miles, or one-third of all India. Since the opening of the year the mortality in this region aggregated 700,000 persons. Ninety-five per cent of all the cattle and draft animals perished for want of fodder. The number of starving persons dependent for their rations on the totally inadequate measures of the British Government in India reached the appalling figure of 10,000,000.

East Indian famine

Simultaneously with this greatest calamity of the Nineteenth Century, a tragedy even more thrilling in its horrors was enacted in China. To the outside

Chinese horrors

world, the first intimation of the serious situation in Peking came with the news of the murder of Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, by Chinese soldiers. This was followed by the more startling murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, while proceeding, on June 20, to attend a conference at the Chinese Tsung-li Yamen. Then for the first time the civilized world was brought to realize the full import of developments in China, which had long caused concern to the Christian missionaries and diplomatic representatives stationed there. "We cannot say we had no warning," wrote Sir Robert Hart, the British Inspector of Customs in China. "In fact, if there was one cry to which our ears had grown so accustomed as to mind it less than our own heart beats it was this Chinese cry of 'Wolf.' . . . Already the Shanghai press had called attention to the Boxer movement in Shang-Tung, its genesis and aspiration, while the 'Tien-tsin Times' was laughed at, in the spring of 1900, for its plain account of the same movement, and for its prophecy of the harm therefrom, as the society's operations crossed the frontier and began to spread in Pechili." According to Sir Robert Hart, the excesses of the patriotic Boxer Association, started by foreign advice, were due in part to the inconsiderate proceedings of Christian missionaries in China as well as to the greedy aggressions of the foreign Powers in that country.

Murder of Sugiyama and Von Ketteler

Unheeded warnings

According to the accepted authority among Christian missionaries, the Boxer movement, far from

The "Boxers"

being patriotic in its origin, must be traced back to the religious rites of Fung-Shui, the Chinese deities of wind and water. Prolonged droughts in China, as in East India, called for special ministrations to these deities. The Empress Dowager and Emperor Kwang-Su, with all their court, made special pilgrimages to the most famous shrines of China, praying for rain. In their prayers, according to this same authority, they never failed to make references to the engineering outrages committed by foreigners in the sacred shrine of Miao-Fend-Shan, forty miles from Peking. On May 7, an immense procession of pilgrims, headed by Kuowang, the famous popular leader from the south, climbed up the sacred mountain dedicated to Fung-Shui, praying for rain. For six months the dry spell had been unbroken. As

Miracle of Miao-Fend-Shan

the pilgrims descended the mountain a tremendous rainstorm burst over them. The priests made it known that the sacred incense and piles of wood on the altars had been lighted from heaven by lightning. Then came a sudden fall of the temperature, and the miraculous rain turned to snow. This change was attributed to the displeasure of the deity at the presence of sceptical Christian converts among the pilgrims on the sacred mountain. The infuriated worshippers, consisting largely of Boxers, poured down the mountain side shouting the popular cry of "Mieh Yang!"—down with the foreign devil. In the words of this same authority:

"China remained for several days speechless, too awed to discuss the wondrous event so confidently promised and obtained. But there was one mind in

China that grasped the situation. It was that of the Empress Dowager. . . The same evening, while the miraculous snow was falling over the city, the Grand Council and the Cabinet were convoked at the palace. Prince Tuan, Prince Ching, with other rabid anti-foreigners, advised the Empress to take steps to turn the fury of the Boxers away from the dynasty and on the foreigners. The Empress summoned Wang, the Governor of Peking, and one of the leaders of the Boxers, to the palace. Wang informed the Empress that he would guarantee the loyalty of the society to the throne if a free hand should be given to them in their crusade against the foreigners."

Part of the Empress Dowager

On one point the missionaries and Sir Robert Hart were in agreement, to wit: That the Empress Dowager threw the weight of her influence with the leaders of the secret society of "I-ho Ch'uan," or "Fist of Righteous Harmony," designated in brief as Boxers. Since the days of the Opium War, this most masterful of Chinese women, who began her career as a slave girl, was the real ruler of China. At the time of the English-French expedition into China, Tze-Hsi advised her husband to yield. The councils of the anti-foreign party prevailed. After the Emperor's flight to Jehol, Tze-Hsi's advice was better appreciated. Still the Emperor wavered. He wavered too long for his health. Suddenly it was announced that Hsien-Fung had died "of a bad chill." The Emperor's funeral had scarcely been celebrated when an edict appeared in Peking in the name of the infant Emperor, ordering the later Emperor's advisers to be tried for high treason. At the

Tze-Hsi's career

same time the bulk of the Chinese army moved on Peking. The anti-foreign party collapsed. Its powerful leaders were mercifully permitted to strangle themselves in prison. Until her son attained his majority, the Empress Dowager ruled undisputed. In 1875, the young Emperor, Tung-Chih, having reached manhood, gave signs of resenting the continued rule of his mother and of her favorite, Prince Kung. He went so far as to issue an edict degrading them, "for language in many respects unbecoming." The edict was promptly revoked. Tung-Chih's life was opportunely cut short, and the Empress Dowager once more assumed supreme control. Kwang-Su, her infant nephew, was proclaimed Emperor. The late Emperor's widow, or real Dowager Empress, who objected to this, died as suddenly as her husband. During the minority of Kwang-Su, life at the Chinese imperial court remained comparatively tranquil. Unfortunately for Kwang-Su, he reached his majority at a momentous crisis of Chinese foreign affairs. The Japanese War had just been fought and lost, and the European Powers were demanding the unwelcome reward of their interference on behalf of China. Sir Robert Hart thus records the significant change in China's national policy: "After the famous coup by which the reforming Emperor, Kwang-Su, was relegated to the nothingness of harem life, and the well-known Empress Dowager, who had ruled the empire through two minorities, again came to the front, the attitude of Tung Fuh Hsiang's soldiers disturbed the Legations, accentu-

Her last *coup d'état*

Robert Hart's comment

ated the possible insecurity of the foreign community, and brought guards to Peking." Among these preliminary disturbances the barbarous murder of the English missionary Brooks, together with the destruction of several native Christian settlements, gave sufficient cause for serious concern. Still the apparent solicitude of the Chinese Government to quell the disturbances put the foreign representatives at Peking off their guard. When the storm broke, the families of the various foreign Legations in China were enjoying themselves at the summer houses in the western hills, twelve miles from Peking. Only the Roman Catholic fathers, foreseeing the coming storm, had fortified some of their most exposed missions. Immediately after the famous miracle of Miao-Fend-Shan, the dreaded catastrophe occurred. Hordes of Chinese fanatics, led by prominent members of the "Fist of Righteous Harmony," and of the cognate "Great Sword Society," fell upon all outlying convert communities in the province of Chi-li. A Chinese Catholic congregation was burned alive in its place of worship. Christian converts were murdered at sight, and their bodies floated down the streams and rivers. The whole region between Pao-Ting-Fu and Peking, a distance of about a hundred miles, was in a blaze, and organized bands of Boxers, encouraged by the soldiery, began to destroy the railroads and telegraph lines to the very walls of Peking. Still the foreigners stationed at Peking deemed themselves secure. A series of terrible catastrophes soon dispelled this delusion.

Murder of missionaries

China ablaze

Marines landed

Early in June, Christian refugees came pouring into Peking, and marines arrived from the foreign warships. It was not a moment too soon. On the night of June 13, thousands of armed Boxers made their triumphant entry by the Ha-Taen Gate, and at once set fire to a missionary chapel north of it. Then they set themselves to burn down the Chinese Imperial bank, while others made a demonstration before the Austrian Legation. The Austrians fired at them from their windows. The infuriated populace, aided by imperial soldiers, surged around the foreign settlement of Peking. Catherine Mullikin Lowry made this entry in her diary:

Boxers enter Peking

"A Woman's Diary"

"Friday, June 15. Last night for two hours awful sounds of raging heathens filled the air, and seemed to surge against the wall in the Southern City, opposite our place. Some estimated there were 50,000 voices, 'Kill the foreign devil! Kill, kill, kill!' They yelled till it seemed hell was let loose. . . . The Germans had shot seven to ten Boxers who were drilling across the moat from the position occupied by the Germans on the city wall. Possibly this killing had something to do with the demonstration."

Peking was cut off from communication with the civilized world. The last telegram received was a cipher message from the American Secretary of State sent to Minister Conger, through the mediation of Minister Wu at Washington. Meanwhile, more warships had been hurriedly gathered off Taku, increasing their number to twenty-three, the majority of which were British and Russian. On June 9, troops landed and set to work repairing

Tien-tsin occupied

the railroad to Tien-tsin. That city was occupied without resistance from the Chinese. On June 10, a force of about 2,000 men of various nationalities, under the command of the British Senior Admiral, Sir John Seymour, left Tien-tsin for Peking. Arriving about forty miles from the capital, it was found that the railroad had been destroyed, and that further progress would have to be made on foot in the face of overwhelming numbers of Boxers and Chinese soldiery. Adequate supplies and transport facilities had not been provided for such a contingency. The relief column was checked in its progress, and for some time nothing more was heard of it. On June 17, the commanders of the foreign warships, excepting only the American, demanded the surrender of the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Pei-Ho River. The Chinese commandant refused. The foreign warships thereupon opened fire on the forts, and, landing men in the rear, effected their capture. The American man-of-war "Monocacy," though struck repeatedly by stray shots from the Chinese forts, took no part in the attack The Chinese cruiser "Haichi" was at Taku at the time of the attack. Her commander, in the face of the overwhelming odds against him, made a run for Chefoo. On the way he encountered the American battleship "Oregon" which had been ordered to Taku, but had run aground on rocks. In recollection of the neutral attitude of the Americans at Taku, the Chinese captain stood by. A Russian cruiser likewise came alongside. The Russian commander informed Captain

Seymour's expedition checked

Capture of Taku forts

Wilde of the "Oregon," that, in view of the state of war existing between Russia and China, it would be his duty to take possession of the Chinese warship. On the plea that the "Haichi" had American refugees aboard, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted at her fore, and she was thus saved from seizure.

"Oregon" saves the "Haichi"

The assault on the Taku forts without a formal declaration of war greatly aggravated the situation of the foreigners hemmed in at Peking. What followed is best told in the words of Sir Robert Hart:

"Up to the 19th of June we had only the Boxers to deal with, but on the 20th we were surprised by a circular note from the Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) stating that the foreign naval authorities at Tien-tsin were about to seize the Taku forts, and ordering Legationers to quit Peking within twenty-four hours. The Legationers replied and represented to the Yamen that they knew nothing of the Taku occurrence, that they regretted any misunderstanding, and that they could not possibly quit, or make transport arrangements, on such short notice. A proposal to visit the Yamen in a body was set aside, but on the morning of the 20th, Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, attended by his interpreter, Cordes, set off for the Yamen alone. His colleagues advised him not to go, but he felt that, having announced his visit, he must pay it. Ten minutes after he left the Legation his Chinese outriders galloped back saying that he had been shot when going up the Ha-ta-men Street. His interpreter, badly wounded, managed to escape to the Methodist mission, and was thence taken back to the German Legation."

Ambassadors ordered away

Von Ketteler's last effort

It was then that Prince Tuan ordered all viceroys to exterminate the foreigners. Soon the bombardment of the Legations was begun. The occupants of the foreign settlements, numbering 4,500 persons, of whom the great majority were Chinese converts, with but 409 marines to guard them, prepared for the worst. The white men manned the walls while the women molded pewter into bullets and sewed sandbags. From a junk shop, an old cannon of the English-French expedition in 1860 was resurrected and put to effectual use. Thenceforth an almost unintermittent fire was kept up by those in the foreign settlement and their Chinese assailants.

Prince Tuan strikes

Meanwhile, Boxers and soldiers outside of Peking, on June 21, made a determined attack on Tien-tsin. A relief column of 400 Russians and 130 American marines, under Major Waller, landing from the ships, met with some obstinate resistance, and had to be reinforced by 1,000 British marines. With further reinforcements an entrance into Tien-tsin, which had been held by about 3,000 men, principally Russians, was effected on June 23. It was then learned that Seymour's men, so far from relieving Peking, had been beaten back, and lay intrenched near Tien-tsin. A second relief column of 2,000 men went to their relief. A Chinese arsenal at Hsi-Ku was blown up and the whole force succeeded in making their way back to Tien-tsin. The news of this fiasco so encouraged the Boxers within Peking that matters went from bad to worse. The fusillade kept up on the Legations was so furious that Minister Conger recorded that he had never

Legations besieged

Chinese attack Tien-tsin

Seymour relieved

heard anything to equal it while serving in the American Civil War. Whole districts were burned to the ground. Among other public buildings the great college of Hanlin with its priceless treasures in ancient Chinese books was consumed by the flames. An irreparable loss was that of the great "Yung Lo Ta Tien," and the "Ku Chin Tu Shun," an unprinted encyclopedic collection of Chinese classic literature in 22,000 volumes. Not since the burning of the great Alexandrian Library in the days of Caliph Omar has scholarship suffered so grievous a loss. Among some of the relics that were rescued by the Legations only to be dumped into Sir Claude McDonald's fountain, it was reported, were authentic records establishing the oft-conjectured discovery of America by Chinese mariners long before Columbus. Then came the second relief expedition to save the Legationers at Peking.

Hanlin Library fired

Approximately the relieving force was composed of 12,000 Japanese, 3,000 Russians, 3,000 British, 2,800 Americans and 1,000 French. The British column so-called consisted largely of Indian native troops, Sikhs, Rajputs, Patans, Bengalese and Punjabese, with but 200 Welsh Fusiliers and the British bluejackets from the ships for white accompaniment. The Japanese, under the able command of General Fukushima, were not only numerically superior, but also the most expeditious. In the first engagement at Peitsang, August 5, the Japanese bore the brunt of the fighting. On the following day it was the turn of the Americans. Colonel Liscum, commanding the Ninth

Allies march on Peking

Battle of Peitsang

United States Infantry, was killed at the head of his regiment. The quick success of the expedition must be largely ascribed to the superior handling of the Japanese forces: "While the other forces were merely moving from day's camp to day's camp," wrote Frederick Palmer, the American correspondent, "the Japanese were scouting and keeping contact with the enemy. . . ." Colonel Liscum killed

Tung-Chow having been taken without serious opposition it was decided at a conference of the generals to move close up to Peking on the night of August 13, and to make a general attack on the city at daybreak. As usual, every nationality represented in the relief column claimed to have been the first on the ramparts. The British and Americans entered by the sluice gate. The Japanese had to take the great Eastern Gate of the Tartar City by storm and were the last to enter. The great end for which the world had been waiting for these many weeks was accomplished. The Legationers were safe. They owed their deliverance to their own fortitude and endurance as much as to the efforts of those who came to relieve them. The Japanese marine force under Colonel Shiba could boast of three more casualties than its total number, several wounded men having recovered and returned to the barricades, only to be hit a second time. Two days later a detached party of Christians besieged in the great Catholic cathedral of Peking were relieved as the Boxers were on the point of blowing up the building. Capture of Tung-Chow

Fall of Peking

Legationers relieved

Catholic cathedral saved

After the relief of the Legationers it was discov-

ered that the Chinese Court and highest officials, as in the days of 1860, had fled from Peking. With a number of armed Eunuchs, the Empress, insufficiently clad, forced her way out of the city through the dense throng of refugees. All parts of Peking, excepting only the sacred precincts of the "Forbidden City," fell a prey to the soldiers' propensities for looting. Even the old Portuguese astronomical instruments on the great wall of Peking were not spared. Sir Robert Hart, closing his report of the siege of Peking a few days after his release, already felt constrained to write: "Now, the once crowded Peking is a desert, and the first few days of foreign occupation have seen much that need not have occurred and will certainly be regretted."

Christian looting.

Street fighting in Peking continued for several days. The palaces of some of the richest Mandarins were sacked. A great number of upper class Chinese residents committed suicide. Japanese cavalry pursued the Empress Dowager and her flying escort to her summer palace at Wau Shau Shan, but with twenty carts and a few hundred horsemen under General Ma she eluded them and fled further west. The flight of the Empress had been undertaken by the advice of Prince Tuan. The Emperor was compelled to accompany her. During their flight an edict was issued with the Emperor's signature, appointing Viceroy Li Hung Chang at Canton, peace commissioner to treat with the allies. His good offices were accepted from the start by the President of the United States and by the Czar of Russia, followed in turn by the other governments

Flight of the Empress

Peace overtures

concerned. Emperor William of Germany was the last to follow suit.

In Germany, as was to be expected, the murder of Baron von Ketteler had raised a cry for vengeance. In the Reichstag it was announced that a force of 22,000 men would be despatched to China. Count von Waldersee, who was to command them, was created a field-marshal by the Emperor, who obtained the consent of the other Powers for this officer to assume supreme command in China. Marshal Waldersee started at once for the front. After a brief visit to the new King of Italy, he set sail with his staff from an Italian port.

Germans take a hand

In Italy, about this same time, great enthusiasm was created by the announcement of the safe return of the Duke of Abruzzi from his recent expedition to find the North Pole. With his vessel, the "Stella Polaris," he had succeeded in drifting to latitude 86° 33′, a point 21.85 statute miles nearer to the North Pole than that reached by Nansen's previous highest record attained in 1895.

Return of "Stella Polaris"

The publication of Gabriele d'Annunzio's "Fuoco" ("The Flame of Life") aroused intense discussion in Italy. The story was taken as a revelation of the author's intimate relations with Eleonora Duse, the most gifted of Italian actresses. Since the publication of d'Annunzio's "Il Trionfo della Morte," no novel had created such a literary sensation in Italy. As a stylist it raised d'Annunzio above the rank of such eminent Italian contemporaries as Matilde Serao and Fogazzaro.

D'Annunzio

Eleonora Duse

Matilde Serao

Fogazzaro

At the same time, the people of Italy and the

Decline of Verdi

musical world in general were saddened by the growing illness of Giuseppe Verdi. Even in his decline the aged composer was busily engaged on the score of his last opera, "Cincinnatus,' the words for which were written by Arrigo Boito. Just as Gladstone was the "grand old man" of England, so Verdi was called "il grand uomo d'Italia." Verdi's career was coëval with that of the Victorian Age, his first opera, "Oberto," having been produced in 1839. From that time the prolific composer brought forth opera after opera, sometimes as many as three or four a year. His failures outnumbered his successes; but his successes—"Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Aïda," "Otello" and "Falstaff"—outweighed all his failures. The development of music during the latter half of the Nineteenth Century can be traced in the changing style of these kaleidoscopic operas.

Submarine navigation

Among scientific achievements of this closing year of the century must be reckoned the successful experiments with submarine boats conducted simultaneously in America, France and England. No less promising were the results obtained in Switzerland by the novel flying machine constructed by Count Zeppelin, one of the heroes of the Franco-Prussian war. This airship, which was a balloon and flying machine combined, had the most ambitious dimensions yet attained by any flying machine during the Nineteenth Century.

Aeronautics

During the first week of September, a catastrophe of appalling violence overwhelmed the city of Galveston in Texas. A hurricane, followed by

a disastrous flood, swept over Galveston and other low-lying localities of Texas, destroying everything in its course. Ocean steamers were stranded, large areas of land were submerged, and almost all Galveston was laid in ruins. Some six thousand dwelling houses were destroyed, and more than 3,500 persons were drowned, while thousands throughout Texas were rendered homeless. Not since the great Johnstown flood in Pennsylvania has such a calamity overtaken an American community. Relief for the stricken inhabitants was sent from near and far.

Galveston disaster

Another public calamity, less sensational in its origin, but more lasting in the suffering it entailed, was the great labor strike of the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania which was declared in the middle of September. In support of the claims for better wages preferred by the United Mine Workers of America some 88,000 miners quit work. The strike lasted over a month. It was ended at last when the directors of the coal companies agreed to grant an increase of ten per cent in the wages and to abolish their system of a sliding scale in wages.

Strike of coal miners

About this time several eminent men of the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century passed away. In Spain, Marshal Arsenio Martinez de Campos, once Captain-General of Spain and Cuba, died on September 23, at Zarauz. With Jovellar, he issued the pronunciamiento of Sagoote, through which Alfonso reached the throne. Placed in full command of the Spanish forces by young Alfonso, he ended the civil war by defeating Don Carlos at Peña de la Plata in 1876. Despatched to Cuba, he succeeded

Death of Campos

in putting a stop to the ten years' war there by his liberal concessions to the insurgents. Later he was once more sent to Cuba to cope with the final insurrection in that island. But his measures were held to be too conciliatory, and he was recalled in 1895, without having accomplished his task. Campos never recovered from this disgrace.

John Sherman

In America, John Sherman, the former Secretary of State, died on October 22. President McKinley announced the event in a special proclamation. John Sherman came of distinguished American ancestry. His brother, William Tecumseh, was one of the greatest generals of the American Civil War. His most fruitful service in public career was performed in the American House of Representatives on the eve of the Civil War, and in the Senate from the time of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln to the accession of President Hayes. Later it fell to Sherman to provide for the resumption of specie payments and the ultimate withdrawal of legal tender notes when he was made Secretary of the Treasury. Sherman's subsequent stand on the silver question was weak and vacillating. In 1888, he was a candidate for the Presidency, but Harrison was nominated. When William McKinley was elected President he made Sherman his Secretary of State. It was asserted by Sherman's friends that he was induced to enter the Cabinet so that his chair in the Senate might become vacant for the President's friend and political manager, Mark Hanna. Sherman soon found himself out of sympathy with his colleagues in the Cabinet. He opposed the

The "Sherman Act"

President's war policy in regard to Cuba; and his functions as Secretary of State were practically reduced to nil. Finally Sherman was prevailed upon to resign the Secretaryship. He did so on the day of the declaration of war against Spain. Judge William R. Day, hitherto the First Assistant-Secretary, succeeded him in office.

His protest against war with Spain

By the death of Charles Dudley Warner a prominent figure was lost to American letters. Warner's first successful book, "My Summer in a Garden," published in 1870, gave him a high place among American humorists. Warner's most ambitious novel, "The Gilded Age," published late in his life, failed to attain the popularity of his earlier works.

Charles Dudley Warner

In England, Friedrich Max Mueller, the comparative philologist, died on October 28, at Oxford. The son of Wilhelm Mueller, the German poet, he received a careful education and devoted himself from the start to philological studies. On receiving his doctor's degree in 1843, he wrote his first work, "The Hitotadesa," a collection of Sanskrit fables. Baron Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in London, persuaded him to settle in England. He delivered some lectures on comparative philology at Oxford, and received an honorary degree. When a new professorship for comparative philology was established at Oxford in 1868, Mueller was installed in the chair. His subsequent career at that university was rapid. The list of Mueller's publications is long. Many of his essays were collected in "Chips from a German Workshop." Some of his other

Max Mueller

"Chips from a German Workshop"

books were "Biographical Essays," 1884; "The Science of Thought," 1887; "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryans," 1888; "Natural Religion," 1889; "Physical Religion," 1891; "Anthropological Religion," 1892; "Theosophy; or, Psychological Religion," 1893; and "Auld Lang Syne," a volume of reminiscences, 1898.

Death of Lenoir

In Paris, the veteran inventor of the gasolene automobile, Lenoir, passed away. His death was scarcely noticed. In the Latin Quarter of Paris, on the 30th of November, one "Monmouth," the brilliant Oscar Wilde of yore, died an equally obscure death. Since his criminal conviction and imprisonment in 1894, this former pet of British aristocracy led the secluded life of a social outcast. Lord Alfred Douglas, who was implicated with him in his trial, stood by his friend throughout his disgrace, and was with him when he died. All Oscar Wilde's former associates shunned him during the closing year. His publishers withdrew his books from their shelves, and stage managers cut short the runs of his plays. After his release from prison, Wilde brought out the anonymous "Ballad of Reading Gaol," a poem of powerful realism, which was at once recognized as his work. Shortly before his death he was reported to have become converted to Catholicism.

End of Oscar Wilde

Death of Nietzsche

Shortly before this another once shining light went out in obscurity. Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, the most brilliant German philosopher since Schopenhauer, died in the latter part of August. After Nietzsche's death, Georg Brandes, the great Danish critic, said of his lifelong friend: "During the last

ten years of the Nineteenth Century, Nietzsche has been the opposing pole to Tolstoi. His morality is aristocratic, while Tolstoi's morality is popular; it is individualistic, while Tolstoi's is evangelical; it demands the self-exaltation of the individual, while Tolstoi holds for the necessity of individual self-sacrifice." Nietzsche's greatest book is his "Thus Spoke Zarathustra," one of the strangest works that ever came from the pen of a strange man. It inspired Richard Strauss to produce one of his weirdest musical compositions. As a German stylist, Nietzsche takes rank with Schopenhauer and Heine. His best form of expression was the aphorism, or epigram. As he said in his Zarathustra, "It is my ambition to say in ten sentences what others say in a book, or, rather, what others fail to say in a book." Nietzsche's peculiar creation as a philosopher was his "Over Man," a conception reached through pushing the theory of individualism to its utmost limits. Nietzsche's death, owing to the long silence imposed upon him by his latter-day insanity, was all but ignored by his contemporaries. The attention of the world was still fixed on China and the Transvaal.

Brandes' estimate

In South Africa, since the fall of Pretoria, the situation had improved but slightly, so far as British interests were concerned. General Christian De Wet gave the most trouble. For several months, having started with a small force from the Caledon Valley, he carried on successful guerilla operations with constantly augmenting forces. According to British despatches, De Wet was repeatedly forced

Christian De Wet

into positions from which it seemed impossible to escape. Still, in spite of the efforts of the generals whom Lord Roberts sent against him, the wily guerilla leader always managed to slip away without appreciable loss. Three days after his success at Sanna's Post, De Wet swooped down on Reddersburg, a hundred miles to the south, and captured three companies of the Irish Rifles and two of the Second Northumberland Fusiliers. In less than a week, De Wet with his fifteen hundred men, had captured twelve hundred British soldiers. Afterward De Wet fell upon a British convoy at Lindley, east of Kroonstad, in the northern part of the Free State, and after three days' fighting captured the convoy and its escort of five hundred Yeomanry.

Lindley

Presently, he held up a baggage train of fifty-five wagons near Heilbron and took all prisoners. He hemmed in a British garrison at Agonsola, so threatened Baden-Powell's force that there was talk of the latter's surrender, and finally gave the slip to Lords Kitchener and Methuen, north of Rustenburg, to join forces with the Boer general Delarey. At the same time, General Olivier, with a Free State commando, inflicted losses on the British at Heilbron, while Commandant Ben Viljoen brought a strong commando close up to Pretoria. Some alarm was aroused in England by the discovery of an alleged plot, instigated by a British police spy named Gano, to abduct Lord Roberts while at church in Pretoria. Lieutenant Cordua, a former officer of the Staats Artillery, who was implicated by Gano,

Heilbron

Rustenburg

was shot. Later in autumn, an unusually reckless Boer attack on Bruce-Hamilton at Winburg resulted in the capture of General Olivier and his three sons. Another defeat inflicted on the Boers at Machadodorp resulted in the release of some 1,700 British prisoners of war, while the Boers were once more scattered into the hills. General De Wet, eluding all his pursuers, crossed the Vaal. President Krueger, the better to relieve his guerilla leaders from the cumbersome presence of his quasi-government, obtained a promise of safe-conduct from the Portuguese authorities, and, embarking on the Dutch steamer "Gelderland" at Lorenzo Marquez, sailed for Europe to solicit sympathy for the cause of his people.

Olivier captured

Machadodorp

Krueger leaves Transvaal

Unfortunately for his cause, the remaining problems of the joint operations of the Powers in China were sufficiently momentous to render international complications on any other score doubly undesirable. Since the joint occupation of Peking by the international relief force, in August, the Powers had striven vainly to come to some agreement on what was to be done with China. A bewildering series of diplomatic notes had been issued by the various chancelleries of Europe to be accepted, or rejected as the case might be. While the Germans called for exemplary punishment of the perpetrators of Baron Ketteler's murder, and the French and Italians demanded exorbitant indemnities, the English and American Governments held fast to their established policy of "the open door" in China. Russia, while showing herself disposed to be con-

The Chinese problem

Russians overrun Manchuria

ciliatory at Peking, did not let this deter her troops from avenging the recent invasion of her territory on the Amur, by overruning Manchuria as far as Moukden. Before this was accomplished the Russians had to overcome strong opposition at Schacho, where the Chinese with thirty battalions, twenty field guns with Krupps and Maxims, held the railway embankment and surrounding heights. The battle lasted from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, and twice the attacks of the Chinese cavalry came so near succeeding, that Russian reserves and reinforcements had to be called up. Subsequently the whole peninsula was overrun by Russian troops. The two armies of the north effected a junction with the one advancing northward from Port Arthur. Manchuria became a Russian province.

Battle of Schacho

The German Emperor's impulsive policy in China brought about the resignation of his Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe. With the retirement of Prince von Hohenlohe, one of the most picturesque figures of the European diplomatic world disappeared from public life. While serving as Prime Minister of Bavaria, his spirited opposition to Bismarck's schemes brought him to the notice of that statesman. After the incorporation of Bavaria into the German Empire, Hohenlohe was chosen vice-president of the first Reichsrath, and in 1874 was sent as German Ambassador to Paris. There he ransacked the archives of the embassy and forwarded to Berlin the documents which helped Bismarck in instituting a state trial

Von Hohenlohe resigns

against Count Arnim, Hohenlohe's predecessor at Paris. As a reward Hohenlohe was appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, where his extreme Germanizing measures were ultimately disavowed by Emperor William. On the accession of William II. to the throne, Hohenlohe was supported by that monarch, and was finally called to succeed Counts Caprivi and Eulenburg, as Chancellor of the German Empire and Prussian Prime Minister. After the death of his first wife, the famous Princess Seyn-Wittgenstein, Hohenlohe married the no less famous Marquise de Paiva, whose beauty and adventures were the talk of Paris under the Second Empire. Hohenlohe's successor in office was Bernard von Buelow, a son of the former Foreign Minister of Germany. Count von Buelow enthusiastically supported his master's policy in China.

His picturesque career

There the menacing attitude of Count von Waldersee, who instituted a series of so-called punitive expeditions into the interior, brought the Chinese court to terms. A decree was issued at Ta-Tung-Fu, the refuge of the Emperor and Empress, ordering the degradation of four Princes of the Imperial dynasty implicated in the Boxer movement. Prince Tuan's recent appointment as Privy Councillor was formally disavowed, as was the decapitation of Mandarin Chang Yen Hoon, the former Chinese Minister to the United States, and subsequent member of the Tsung-li Yamen. The efforts for peace on the part of Li Hung Chang, and of his fellow peace commissioners, Prince Ching, General Yung Lu, Liu-Kun-Yi and Chang-Chih-Tung, met

Count Waldersee in China

Li Hung Chang's efforts

with better success. At a conference of the foreign generals at Peking, the Russian commander, General Linevitch, and General Chaffee, commanding the American troops, announced the immediate withdrawal of the bulk of their forces from Peking. All that remained for the foreign representatives at Peking was to reach a final agreement on pledges of peace that were to be demanded from China. Late in the year, after seemingly endless negotiations between the plenipotentiaries and their respective chancelleries, a joint note in the form of an ultimatum was at last presented to Li Hung Chang. Summarized briefly, the demands of the Powers embraced twelve points:

Troops leave Peking

Demands of the Powers

The despatch of an imperial Prince of China to Berlin to express regrets for the murder of Baron von Ketteler and the erection of a monument with Chinese, German and Latin inscriptions of regret on the spot where he was slain.

Punishment of guilty leaders to be designated by the Powers, and the suspension for five years of civil service examinations in cities where foreigners were massacred.

Reparation to Japan for the murder of Chancellor Sūkiyama.

Expiatory monuments in foreign cemeteries that had been desecrated.

Interdiction of importation of arms into China.

Heavy money indemnities to governments and individuals who suffered from the late occurrences.

Permanent guards at the Legations.

The destruction of the forts between Peking and the sea.

Military occupation of points to be designated.

The posting of a proclamation throughout the Empire for two years enumerating punishments inflicted upon guilty officials and threatening death to any one joining an anti-foreign society; Viceroys and Governors to be held responsible for anti-foreign outbreaks.

Revision of commercial treaties.

The Chinese Foreign Office to be reformed together with diplomatic ceremonials.

Telegraphic connection having been re-established to the interior, the ultimatum was at once submitted to Emperor Kwang-Su and the Empress Dowager. Despite the Empress's objections, the Emperor signified his willingness to abide by it. Foreign terms accepted

Before the Chinese negotiations were brought to this end, new general elections had been held in England and in America. In both countries the foreign policy of the government involving the unsatisfactory wars in South Africa and in the Philippine Islands were on trial. Joseph Chamberlain's resolution to appeal to the country, before the Ministry should be called upon to do so by an adverse vote, proved well taken. The Tories were triumphantly returned to power and Salisbury's Cabinet continued to all intents and purposes *in statu quo*. English elections

In the United States the issues raised by the protracted war in the Philippine Islands were more than offset by the popular dread of financial disturbances. These were inevitably suggested by the reappearance as a Presidential candidate of the long time spokesman for the free coinage of silver, Wil-

liam J. Bryan. With the help of Governor Roosevelt of New York, whose exploits as a Rough Rider had made him immensely popular in the West, William McKinley was triumphantly re-elected as President. Theodore Roosevelt was elected Vice-President.

President McKinley re-elected

After the government's victory at the polls, in England, the return of Lord Roberts from South Africa was awaited with impatience. A magnificent reception was prepared for him. Unfortunately for Lord Roberts' admirers, the tidings of new British reverses in South Africa reached England before him.

Lord Roberts' return

Christian De Wet, who by this time had gained a reputation as the most resourceful of Boer commanders, won even the enemy's admiration by his daring dash through General Knox's lines near Thaba 'Nchu. The British were in overwhelming numbers and felt sure of their prey. The only possible escape was past two fortified posts with guns covering the veldt between. In open order De Wet's 3,500 Boers, led by President Steyn and Commandant Fourie, charged through the British line. Only twenty-five Boers and a 15-pounder gun fell into the hands of the British. De Wet was once more at large. In the middle of December the British were repulsed at Magaliesberg within twenty miles of Pretoria, with losses as serious as those sustained by Buller and Methuen in the early part of the campaign. Four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers were captured. The casualties comprised five officers killed, eighteen officers and 555

Christian De Wet's exploit

Magaliesberg

men missing. On the Boer side a son of the late General Joubert was killed.

The news of this reverse coming on the anniversary of the defeat of Colenso, served to dispel illusions in England that the backbone of Boer resistance had been broken. Within a few days the Boers surrounded and captured 120 of Brabant's Horse in a defile near Zastron. More losses were inflicted on the British at Scheeper's Nek. Then came tidings that De Wet had invaded Cape Colony. All the districts of that colony near the Orange Free State were reported in more or less open revolt. A squadron of British yeomanry had come to grief. Kimberley once more was isolated. On the last day of the year Lord Kitchener reported from Pretoria that the British post of Helvetia had been captured by Boers with a total loss to the English of 50 killed or wounded and 200 taken prisoners. Under the gloom of this bad news the triumphal reception of the returning hero was indefinitely postponed. Queen Victoria took this seriously to heart. Already an alarming attack of paralysis in the middle of December caused fears to be entertained concerning the declining health of the aged Queen. Nevertheless Victoria, on the eve of Roberts' arrival in England, announced her decision to raise him to an earldom and to create him commander-in-chief of the military forces of Great Britain.

Zastron

Scheeper's Nek

Cape Colony invaded

Helvetia

Queen Victoria breaks down

In America toward the close of the year, Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish pianist and composer, repeated his triumphs of former years. Meanwhile

Paderewski

two questions of international concern were agitating the legislators of the United States. An offer of twelve million kroners was made to the Danish Government for the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John in the Antilles, in close vicinity to the new American acquisition of Porto Rico. Consideration of this offer went over to the succeeding century. Of far more momentous concern was the proposed Nicaragua Canal Treaty, by the terms of which the United States were to construct an inter-oceanic canal through the great lakes of Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The treaty, as originally agreed between the American Secretary of State, John Hay, and Lord Pauncefote, Ambassador of England, was an elaboration of the famous Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. When the treaty was submitted to the American Senate, objections were there raised to the manner in which the pledges of the former treaty had been disregarded by Great Britain, and the new treaty, accordingly, underwent sweeping modifications. Not until the close of the year was the new text of the treaty as finally framed in the Senate forwarded to England. Regarded as inadmissible by Englishmen, the proposed treaty was allowed to lapse by Lord Salisbury.

Danish West Indies for sale

Nicaragua Canal project

While the debate on the Nicaragua Canal Treaty was still at its height, the city of Washington celebrated its hundredth anniversary amid impressive ceremonies. It was intended as a celebration of the close of a century of unrivalled progress, rather than as a mere municipal commemoration. As such

Washington centennial

it was participated in by the President of the United States and all his officers, as well as by the representatives of all accredited Powers. The most notable address was that made by Senator Hoar, the dean of the American Senate. In a historical review, he summarized all the great achievements of the century. Dwelling on the marvellous developments of the United States he showed how the surplus of a single year was more than seven times as much as the entire receipts of the government in 1800, and ten times as much as its entire expenses in that year. "To-day," said Senator Hoar, "the United States is by far the richest country in the world. Its wealth exceeds that of the United Kingdom, which is the next in rank, by about $22,000,000,000. In 1800, our population was 5,308,483; now it is 76,304,799. The sixteen States have grown to forty-five, and our territory has expanded from 909,050 square miles to 3,846,595 square miles. At the opening of the Revolutionary War there were but forty newspapers. To-day we have 20,806. The men who wrought this great work are gone—most of them. A few of their companions and helpers survive to behold the dawn of the new century, as a few of the companions of Washington beheld the beginning of this and inaugurated its great accomplishment on the principles of the Revolution. Their work also is about done. They seem to survive for a brief period only that the new century may clasp hands with the old, and that they may bring to the future the benediction of the past."

Progress of a century

Hoar's epitome

Leo's twentieth century ode

The reverse in spirit was the famous Latin ode of Pope Leo XIII., written on the eve of the Twentieth Century:

Anno Christi MDCCCC.
Pridie Kalendas Ianvarias
Ab Iesv Christo
Inevntis Sæcvli
Avspicia.

Cultrix bonarum nobilis artium
Decedit ætas: publica commoda,
Viresque naturæ retectas,
Quisquis aget, memoret canendo.

Sæcli occidentis me vehementius
Admissa tangunt; hæc doleo et fremo.
Proi quot, retrorsum conspicatus,
Dedecorum monumenta cerno.

. . . . . .

In the year of Christ, 1900,
On the day before January 1,
From Jesus Christ the presages of the Opening Century.

A noble age, fosterer of good arts, is dying. Whoever cares may commemorate in song the public conveniences and the forces of nature that have been brought to light.

More keenly do the errors committed by the declining century touch me; for these I grieve and wax wroth. Oh, shame, how many monuments of disgrace do I perceive in looking back.

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